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CITY OF LONDON LIVERY COMPANIES' COMMISSION.

REPORT AND APPENDIX.

VOL. IV.,

CONTAINING

- (1.) **Mr. HARE'S REPORTS** on the **CHARITIES** administered by the twelve "**GREAT COMPANIES**"; and
- (2.) The **CHARITABLE ACCOUNTS**, as rendered to the **CHARITY COMMISSIONERS**, of the twelve "**GREAT COMPANIES**," for the years 1880 or 1881.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



LONDON:

PRINTED BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE.

To be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from any of the following Agents, viz.,
Messrs. HANSARD and SON, 13, Great Queen Street, W.C., and 32, Abingdon Street, Westminster;
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Messrs. ALEXANDER THOM and Co., LIMITED, or Messrs. HODGES, FIGGIS, and Co., of Dublin,

1884.

[C.—4073.—III.] Price 6s. 8d.

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Rec. March 9, 1891.

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ERRATA AND ADDENDA.

I.

OBSERVATIONS by the ARMOURERS' and BRAZIERS' COMPANY on the EVIDENCE of MR. LUCRAFT, inadvertently omitted from Vol. I.

Armourers' Hall, 81, Coleman Street,
London, E.C., 16th February 1883.

SIR,

I AM instructed by the Company of Armourers and Braziers to call the attention of the City of London Livery Companies' Commissioners to certain inaccuracies and omissions in the evidence given before them by Mr. Lucraft with reference to this Company, which raise the inference that he has given his evidence without having informed himself as to the terms of the instruments creating the charities, the administration of which he calls in question. The only deduction which can be drawn from Mr. Lucraft's evidence as to Thomas Dring's Charity is that the bequest of 20*l.* was given to the Company upon trust to invest that sum in the purchase of land; but on reference to the will of the testator it will be found that he expressly gave the Company the option of either laying out the money in the purchase of some freehold estate, or otherwise employing it at interest. Mr. Lucraft is also in error in stating that the objects of the testator's bounty were "the poor," as the gift in the will is expressly limited to the "poor of the Company." He adds that the Company now grant 4*l.* per annum to the poor, wholly ignoring the fact, which appears on their returns, that the Company voluntarily augment the income of the charity by the sum of 58*l.* per annum.

It may be remarked that one reason which would probably have been sufficient in itself to prevent the Company from investing this money in the purchase of freehold land was the difficulty which they must undoubtedly have encountered of finding any profitable investment in freehold land for so small a sum as 20*l.*, bearing in mind the fact that the costs of the purchase would, strictly speaking, have to be first deducted from that sum.

The attention of the Commissioners is called to the fact that the Company have, ever since the testator's death, paid interest on the amount of the bequest at the rate of

20*l.* per cent. per annum, not taking into account the amount by which they have voluntarily augmented the income of the charity; and it is submitted that they have done far more than they were under any legal obligation to do.

In his evidence as to John Scott's Charity also, Mr. Lucraft states that the object of the charity was to benefit the poor; but this statement is inaccurate, as the gift in the will is to the poor of the Company only, and not to the poor generally. He further states that the Company still only pay 4*l.* per cent. on the amount of the original bequest, making no reference whatever to the fact shown by the returns of the Company that the income of the charity is voluntarily augmented by the sum of 80*l.* per annum.

The Company cannot but regret that the Commissioners should have felt themselves justified in publishing this evidence, which, on the face of it, is at variance with the returns sent in by the Company, without having first given them an opportunity of contradicting or explaining it; and I have to request, on their behalf, that this letter may be published, with the evidence taken by the Commissioners.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) MARSHALL PONTIFEX,

H. D. Warr, Esq., Secretary,
Livery Companies' Commission. Clerk.

City of London Livery Companies Commission,
2, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,

SIR, 24th February 1883.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th inst., which shall be laid before the Commissioners in due course.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) H. D. WARR,
Secretary.

Marshall Pontifex, Esq.,
Armourers' Hall.

II.

Wherever it is not stated as a heading to the returns of any Company contained in Vols. 2 and 3 that "the returns were delivered under protest," these words are to be considered added. All the Companies protested against the inquiry as illegal.

A 14546.

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	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
<i>Corporate Income.</i>																		
English estates:																		
1 year's rental, dividends, and sundries -	—	30,684 15 0	—	31,067 4 6	—	31,452 15 11	—	32,392 0 7	—	32,226 11 9	—	33,790 17 9	—	33,879 3 3	—	36,925 2 3	—	36,751 2 0
Irish estates:																		
1 year's rental of Company's share -	8,838 0 5	—	8,940 16 11	—	8,953 19 2	—	—	—	8,856 1 7	—	—	8,955 15 6	—	—	10,171 2 0	—	10,237 7 4	—
1 year's rental receipts for year ending 31st October, Company's share -	213 1 3	9,050 1 8	200 15 11	9,041 12 10	187 4 10	9,032 4 9	111 5 1	8,965 4 3	156 3 0	9,013 4 7	153 7 0	—	209 8 10	10,350 10 10	—	10,337 12 1	324 0 7	—
		38,734 16 8		40,108 17 4		40,485 0 8		41,367 4 10		41,238 16 4		42,505 0 3		46,259 14 1		47,163 14 4	10,551 7 11	47,312 9 11
<i>Charity Income.</i>																		
Dean Colet's estate:																		
1 year's rental, dividends, and sundries -	11,920 13 8½	—	11,554 1 4½	—	11,478 16 4½	—	11,064 13 1½	—	12,444 5 1½	—	—	12,520 15 7½	—	—	12,532 2 4½	—	12,338 19 5½	—
Earl of Northampton's estate:																		
1 year's rental and dividends -	3,533 9 3	—	3,676 19 1	—	4,131 14 10	—	4,638 18 9	—	5,266 4 3	—	—	5,465 3 0	—	—	6,475 10 6	—	6,547 5 11	—
Sundry charities:																		
1 year's rental and dividends, including charges which the Company are bound to pay in respect of certain estates -	15,159 12 1	29,913 15 0½	15,292 11 2	29,435 11 7½	15,654 0 2	31,224 11 4½	15,759 17 10	32,263 9 8½	15,591 1 2	33,301 10 6½	16,165 6 2	—	16,672 3 7	35,679 16 6½	—	35,905 12 1	17,351 6 10	36,237 12 2½
		60,648 11 8½		70,548 8 11½		71,809 12 0½		73,720 14 6½		74,540 6 10½		76,065 5 0½		84,930 10 6½		82,063 6 5		83,550 2 1½

RETURN of the CORPORATE EXPENDITURE of the MERCHANTS' COMPANY for the years 1871 to 1879 inclusive.

	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.													
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.												
1. Management of estates: English estates, including agency, surveyor's, land agent's, and solicitor's charges, income tax, rates, insurance, repairs, local subscriptions, &c. - Irish estates, including agency, repairs, income tax, poor rates, tithe, rent charges, maintenance of schools, drains, and roads, contributions to places of worship, abatements of rent, donations for charitable purposes for benefit of tenantry, &c., Company's proportion	3,123	13 8	—	3,411 0 11	—	3,137 0 7	—	2,904 6 8	—	2,800 13 11	—	2,698 4 2	—	3,354 2 8	—	2,945 8 3	—	3,446 4 8												
	3,083	19 4	7,107	13 0	5,101	17 7	3,927	15 5	3,902	3 2	4,600	13 0	7,401	11 11	5,582	2 1	4,750	13 2	8,104	15 10	6,008	18 11	8,964	7 2	4,494	1 1	7,880	5 9		
2. Voluntary charities: Education, general and technical - Donations and subscriptions to public institutions, pensions to retired officers, additional allowances to almspeople and others, donations to poor merchants, &c. -	2,517	13 8	—	3,365 3 9	—	3,725 14 1	—	3,425 7 3	—	4,143 14 0	—	4,583 3 1	—	4,614 1 4	—	6,267 1 11	—	4,498 5 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	5,150	1 2	7,673	14 10	7,478	17 7	6,329	9 3	6,378	8 9	9,803	16 0	5,921	19 5	10,070	13 5	5,385	19 2	7,359	13 6	11,973	19 10	6,345	13 10	12,683	15 9	5,277	3 7	9,713	9 3
3. Establishment expenses: Salaries, wages, rates, taxes, insurance, repairs to Hall and offices, maintenance of Merchants' Chapel, coal, gas, &c. -	—	—	6,953	11 4	—	6,683 14 3	—	7,976 16 3	—	7,182 11 2	—	6,548 10 6	—	6,079 9 7	—	5,681 5 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	3,667	9 6	—	5,505 5 8	—	4,616 2 1	—	7,370 19 11	—	6,371 12 11	—	4,471 14 4	—	4,184 10 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4. Entertainments -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
5. Payments ordered to members attending general courts - Ditto courts of assistants - Ditto committees -	2,339	8 0	—	1,948 16 0	—	1,667 8 0	—	2,662 16 0	—	1,953 0 0	—	1,868 8 0	—	2,436 0 0	—	1,638 0 0	—	2,063 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	4,951	16 0	—	5,056 16 0	—	5,674 4 0	—	6,008 2 0	—	5,819 2 0	—	5,191 4 0	—	5,027 8 0	—	4,964 8 0	—	5,401 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	1,363	14 0	8,649	18 0	8,983	0 0	1,085 14 0	1,759 16 0	8,427	6 0	10,430	14 0	9,972	2 0	8,437	16 0	1,348	4 0	1,568	14 0	8,682	2 0	7,688	2 0	1,537	6 0	8,771	14 0		
	34,063	6 8	—	—	40,469	5 9	38,167	3 8	41,554	10 11	40,261	10 9	37,108	8 5	39,515	17 0	40,010	7 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37,384	6 2		

The following sums have been expended in and about the enlargement of the Hall and rebuilding the premises in Cheapside. They are not included in the above account, being expenditure from capital:—£951, £638, 13s. 5d., £7,954, 3s. 10d. Against these sums the Company received from the Commissioners of Sewers for a strip of frontage in Cheapside purchased by them to widen the street, £2,000, and for sale of old materials and sundries £1,694, 18s. 2d., together £3,694, 18s. 2d., and by which the amount paid by the Company in the above years was reduced to £1,257, 18s. 1d. The whole of the Company's Charity income for the above years was expended in various ways, and practically in very much the same way as mentioned in the returns originally sent by the Company to the Royal Commission, with the exception of the balances which were in the Company's hands at the end of each year.

CITY OF LONDON LIVERY COMPANIES COMMISSION.

MERCERS' COMPANY.

TO THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS FOR
ENGLAND AND WALES.

IN pursuance of a Minute of the Board of the 13th day
of November, 1860, I have inquired into the condition

and circumstances of the Charities under the manage-
ment of the *Mercers' Company* of the *City of London*, and
I have stated in the Report under the head of each
specific endowment the result of my investigation.

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The title of this Company is “The Wardens and
“Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers of the City of
“London.”

The Company consists of four wardens, the senior of
whom is called master warden, the next upper warden,
the next house warden, and the fourth renter warden.
The senior warden vacates his office every year, and is
supplied by the next in rotation. The renter warden is
elected annually by the Court of Assistants. The
Court of Assistants are composed of 30 or 40, according
as the wardens are or are not included in the number.
The present number of assistants is 31. They elect the
members to fill the vacancies in their body from the
livery. The liverymen are called (except in a few
cases) by the court from the freemen to take up their
livery. A person becomes free of the Company by
patrimony, servitude, or by honorary election. Patri-
mony admits all the children of freemen. Servitude
must be by seven years actual servitude to a freeman in
any business.

The Court of Assistants is divided into the working
court and the nominal court, as some members for
special causes are excluded from voting in the court,
and are not summoned.

There is no person carrying on the trade of mercer
on the list of the company.

Courts are generally held four times a year, at
which all the Company is summoned, and there are
occasionally extraordinary general courts.

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BANCK'S CHARITY.

John Bancks conveyed to Sir Baptist Hicks and
others by an indenture of the 12th May 1619 a messuage
and appurtenances in Holloway, Middlesex, and also
three crofts, containing 6 acres on trust to pay the rents
after the grantor's death to the Mercers Company, who
should for ever dispose of all the same as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To Christ's Hospital	5	0	0
Seven sermons	7	14	0
Renter warden	1	0	0
Company's chaplain	0	6	8
„ clerk	0	10	0
„ beadle	0	3	4
„ sexton	0	6	8
Dinner every third or fifth year	3	0	0
Three workmen	0	6	0
Company of barber surgeons	1	0	0
Clerk of that company	0	2	0

And the said John Bancks also by his will gave 200*l.* to
be lent to young men of the Company yearly from five
years to five years for ever at the rate of 53*s.* 4*d.* yearly
for every 100*l.* (and not 3*l.* per cent., as stated in the
report of the Commissioners of Inquiry, Vol. 6, page 307).
The Company seem erroneously to have admitted in
their answer in the suit hereafter referred to, a liability
to 3*l.* per cent. instead of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

A

The payment to Christ's Hospital was purchased by the Company under the Acts for the redemption of the land tax in the year 1811.

The Company at the time of the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry was in the habit of applying no more than 17*l.* per annum to charitable purposes; although the income of the estate had considerably increased. The Commissioners observed that the case appeared to stand in the same circumstances as Sir Thomas Bennett's Charity, and that the excess ought to be disposed of amongst the different objects of the charity. An information was filed on the 21st December 1821 in the Court of Exchequer by Sir Robert Gifford, Knight, then Attorney General against the Mercer's Company and the trustees of the estate, praying that it might be declared that the said Company were mere trustees for the distribution of the income of the Charity estate, and that an account might be taken of the rents and profits of the said Charity estates received by the said Company since 1816, and of the application thereof, and that they might answer and pay what should appear to have been received by them beyond what they had applied to the purposes of the said charity, and that an account might be likewise taken of the interest accruing from the sum of 200*l.* bequeathed as aforesaid and that the said Company might pay into court in trust in the cause what should be found to have been received by them in respect thereof from such time as the court should think fit to direct and that it might be referred to the master to approve of a scheme for the due application of the arrears of the said rents and interest of all future income arising from the said estate and the said sum of 200*l.*, and that in the meantime, if necessary, a receiver might be appointed of the rents and profits of the said estate with all usual powers, and that such further and other directions and orders might be given for the due administration of the funds of the said Charity as the nature of the case might require.

The cause came on to be heard on the 27th April 1826, and on the 30th May 1826 the Lord Chief Baron declared the company to be trustees of the rents and of the augmented income of the said estate and of the interest of the said 200*l.*, and that the surplus rents and interest after answering the several payments of the deed of 12th May 1619 were applicable to the same purposes as the said J. Bancks directed the rents of such estate to be applied to by same deed, without prejudice, nevertheless, to the question how far the Company were entitled to partake of the said increased rents with reference to their share in the said original rent given them by the said deed, and directed accounts to be taken of the said rents accordingly. And it was referred to the master to take an account of the 200*l.* directed by the will to be lent to young men as therein mentioned and to receive proposals from the Attorney General and the defendants for the application of the surplus rents of the estate in question and of the interest of the 200*l.* and to tax the costs.

The Company appealed to the House of Lords and the judgment on the appeal was pronounced on the 16th July, 1828, affirming the decree in the Court below; on the principle which had been laid down in the case of Bennett's Charity. The Master made his report on the 25th July 1831, and found that the company had possessed and received for rents and profits of the Charity estate and for interest accrued on the said 200*l.*, from the 21st December 1821, to the 30th May 1826, the date of the decree the several sums mentioned in the first schedule thereto annexed, amounting in all to 404*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*, and allowing thereout payments to the amount of 53*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, the Master charged the Company with 350*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* in their hands on balance of rents of the said estate, and for interest on the said 200*l.*, but such balance was insufficient to pay the costs of the said decree and order respectively directed to be taxed and paid out of the funds that should be reported due from the company arising from the increased rents of the estates in question.

And he found that the annuity of 5*l.* to Christ's Hospital in the year 1811 was purchased by the Company from the hospital under the authority of certain Acts of Parliament for the redemption of the land tax, and such purchase money was paid by the company out of the funds then in their hands which had arisen from the rents of the said charity estate.

And he approved of the following scheme for the future application of the surplus or increased rents of

the estate in question and the interest of the 200*l.*, according to the purposes pointed out by the said deed of 12th May 1619.

That the following annual salaries or stipends shall be paid out of the increased rents and profits of the said estate and the interest of 200*l.*, viz.:

For 7 sermons to be preached by learned	£	s.	d.
divines in the Mercers' Church yearly			
upon the days pointed out by the deed			
of 12th May 1619, viz.: at Midsummer			
day, Michaelmas day, the day of the			
Confirmation of the New Wardens of			
the Company, and the four General			
Court days of the Company: For each			
sermon, 4 guineas	-	-	29 8 0
To the Renter Warden of the Company			
for his care and pains	-	-	4 10 0
To the Company's Chaplain	-	-	1 10 0
To the Clerk of the Company	-	-	2 5 0
To the Beadle	-	-	0 15 0
To the Sexton or Keeper of the Chapel	-	-	1 10 0

That after payment of the said annual sums and all outgoings charged on the said estate and all proper charges for managing the estates and collection of the rent (such charges not exceeding 4 per cent. on the clear rental) the residue of the rents and interest, with the addition thereto of the annual sum of 5*l.* therein-after directed to be retained out of the proportion of the residue thereafter allotted to Christ's Hospital shall be divided into seven equal parts.

That five of such seven parts shall be paid yearly to the treasurer of Christ's Hospital (after retaining thereout the annual sum of 5*l.*, the amount originally allotted by the donor to Christ's Hospital, and by them sold in 1811 to the Company) to be applied by the governors of the hospital to the purposes pointed out in the schedule to the indenture of the 12th May 1619 if practicable or expedient, and if the same shall be found not to be practicable or expedient, then to be applied to the general purposes of the hospital.

That one other of such seventh parts shall be yearly paid to the Company of Barbers, and laid out by the master wardens and assistants of the said company in the purchase of good warm woollen coats and cloaks and other articles of wearing apparel or bedding, and beef and bread; to be distributed in the manner directed by the said J. Bancks on the 11th May yearly to such number of poor householders or widows of the said last-mentioned Company as in the discretion of that Company shall be deemed proper. But nevertheless the said master, wardens, and assistants are to be at liberty in cases of emergency and where it shall appear that a small pecuniary assistance would be usefully bestowed, to make such donation in money as to them shall be deemed necessary, such donation not to exceed 20*s.*; and in no case shall any person enjoy the benefit of this charity that shall be in receipt of parochial relief.

That the remaining seventh part shall be applied towards providing for the charges of a dinner every year for such of the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Mercers Company as shall with the assistance of the clerk and beadle view the state of reparation of the said charity estate and give notice for the amendment of the defaults thereof.

That the said Company of Mercers shall use all due diligence and endeavours by means of public advertisements or otherwise, to lend out the said 200*l.* to such persons and on such terms as are pointed out by the said J. Bancks in his will, and that the interest to arise by such loans shall be applied together with the rents of the said estates, as before directed.

That distinct accounts shall be kept of the receipt and expenditure in respect of the Charity, and such accounts shall be audited once a year, and when so audited signed by the wardens of the Court of Assistants of the Company.

That the estate and premises belonging to the said Charity shall be duly and properly managed and let to the best advantage at the most improved annual rent under the superintendence of the said Company of Mercers or their officers.

The court by its decree of the 21st November 1831 confirmed the master's report, and ordered that the said Charities be respectively carried on and the rents of the estates in question and the interest of the 200*l.*

be applied after the costs of the suit should have been provided for according to the proposal approved by the said master, and the master was directed to carry on the account and to tax the costs and report in what manner it would be for the benefit of the charity the same should be provided for. The master, by his further report of the 15th July 1883 found a balance in the Company's hands of 478*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* on account of the rent and interest of the 200*l.*, making with the former sum 828*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.*, and the master thereby certified that he had taxed the costs at 1,288*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, and found that 459*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* remained to be provided. And the master found that the Company were trustees of Sir Thomas Bennett's Charity, and that in the cause in the Court (Exchequer) relating thereto the surplus rents of the estate were apportioned, and thereof a sum of 508*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* was apportioned to that branch of Sir T. Bennett's Charity, which was for the benefit of poor prisoners confined for debt in the two Compters and Ludgate sides of the Debtors' Prison in Whitecross Street, and the said sum of 508*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* was under the last-mentioned order on further directions to be invested by the defendants so that the investment might be applied in augmentation of that branch of the said Charity. And he found that the said 508*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* had been invested by the Company in the purchase of 575*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* Consols. And he further certified that a report of E. Driver, surveyor, as to the annual value of the estates had been laid before him, and he was of opinion that it would be for the benefit of the said Charity of J. Bancks, and prejudicial to the aforesaid branch of Sir T. Bennett's Charity, that the said Company should by sale of the whole or a competent part of the said 575*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* Consols raise and advance so much money as should be required for discharging the remaining costs of the suit on the security of the said Charity estate and the said 200*l.*, and that they should be at liberty out of the surplus rents of the said estate and interest of the 200*l.* which should remain after discharging the necessary outgoings and making such payments for charitable purposes as had been hitherto made in respect of the said J. Banck's Charity, to apply and retain to themselves, as trustees of Sir T. Bennett's Charity from time to time until the transfer and appropriation to that Charity as after proposed, such half-yearly sums as would have accrued due for dividends on the said amount of the Consols so to be sold as aforesaid, and that the defendants should from time to time invest on a separate account the remainder of such rents and profits and interest in the purchase of like annuities and should in like manner invest the dividends to accrue due thereon so as to accumulate the same until by those means a sum in like Bank Annuities should be raised equal to the amount of the said Bank Annuities so to be sold as aforesaid, which sum should then be transferred or appropriated to the aforesaid Charity of Sir T. Bennett in discharge of the amount of Bank annuities so to be sold as aforesaid for discharging the remaining costs of the suit as aforesaid.

This has been accordingly done as stated in the Report of Sir Thomas Bennett's Charity.

The estate consists of about 6 acres of land, and a cottage called Wace's Cottage, which is on the right hand of the Holloway Road, leading from Islington to Highgate. The Company's surveyor has settled a plan, with an adjoining proprietor for bringing the ground within the scope of operations for building purposes. The house is dilapidated, and the rent now received from the present tenant (I. Maner) who is subject to removal at three month's notice, is only	£	s.	d.
An acknowledgment for an easement permitted to a neighbouring proprietor	30	0	0
The interest on the 200 <i>l.</i> per annum at 2 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> per cent.	0	1	0
	5	6	8
	£35	7	8

The 200*l.* is not now lent by the Company, nor is this sum included in the scheme for the Loan Charities elsewhere set forth.

The Company have continued to pay the increased

allowances under the scheme, notwithstanding the, estate has for several years fallen short of the necessary amount. The balance has, therefore, been accumulating against the estate since the year 1856. The management expenses appear to be very heavy. The charges on the estate for the solicitor and surveyor have been in the last four years, as follows:

<i>Solicitor.</i>				<i>Surveyor.</i>					
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
1857	-	30	17	2	1857	-	15	16	0
1858	-	4	2	10	1858	-	0	0	0
1859	-	13	4	0	1859	-	10	10	0
1860	-	24	17	0	1860	-	24	3	6
<hr/>				<hr/>					
£73 1 0				£50 9 6					

There have been, I am informed, negotiations between the solicitor and the neighbouring proprietor and arrangements for laying out the ground for building, which is the explanation afforded of the very high professional charges on so small an estate in the absence of any complication of tenancy. The other payments are insurance 1*l.* 10*s.* a year, and the property tax, and a little rent charge of 1*s.*

The disbursements on account of the Charity are annually 39*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.*, being 29*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.* for the seven sermons, the preacher being nominated by the house warden. The renter warden 4*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*, chaplain 1*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*, clerk 2*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*, beadle 0*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.*, and the chapel keeper 1*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* The payments have been kept up notwithstanding the deficiency of the estate in the expectation that the property will at an early day produce an improved rental sufficient to reimburse the balance advanced by the Company. At the end of the year 1860 the Charity was debited in the books of the Company the sum of 150*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.**

SIR THOMAS BENNETT'S CHARITY.

Sir Thomas Bennett, by bargain and sale of the 17th January 1616, granted to trustees the Rectory of Kirton, Lincolnshire, and by a deed of the same date it was declared that the said bargain and sale was made upon trust, that the Mercers' Company should receive the rent of 150*l.* then reserved thereupon, and all other rents, issues, and profits of the same, and should thereout make the following payments:

	£	s.	d.
Fee farm rent to the King reserved in letters patent	-	-	29 0 0
To the receiver	-	-	0 1 0
To 15 poor aged men and women of Wallingford (26 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> yearly)	-	-	20 0 0
To 4 poor brethren of the Company	-	-	20 0 0
For redeeming 12 poor prisoners	-	-	24 0 0
For clothing poor men, women, and children wandering in the streets of London	14	0	0
To the poor of Christ's Hospital	-	-	20 0 0
For a dinner on St. Andrew's day	-	-	20 0 0
To the wardens	-	-	1 0 0
To the clerk	-	-	1 0 0
To the beadle	-	-	0 10 0
	£149	11	0

The schedule to the deed contains directions for filling up the trustees from time to time, and that if the rents and profits should fall the Company should make proportionable abatement in the payments.

On the enclosure of the commons in Kirton, allotments on common land, making together 593*a.* 1*r.* 27*p.* were made to the Mercers Company in lieu of tithes. It appears that the Company held also as a part of the rectory, a messuage and cottage and 3 or 4 acres of land making about 60*a.* 0*r.* 0*p.*, and also certain fields occupied by the vicar of Kirton.

There appears, after the enclosure, to have been a large expenditure on the erection of a dwelling-house and farm buildings on the glebe estate. This expenditure was made by William Watson, in consideration of the lease hereinafter referred to, which was surrendered in 1816 in consideration of an annuity of 400*l.* per annum.

*MERCERS' COMPANY. BANCK'S CHARITY.

Under the authority of two orders of the Board dated respectively 2nd day of November 1877 and 13th day of August 1878, the Company entered into two agreements for the grant of leases of portions of the estate at Holloway, referred to on page 3, for terms of 90 years, from Midsummer 1877, at reserved rents of 130*l.* and

147*l.* 10*s.* respectively, the lessees covenanting to erect buildings on the demised properties.

Under the authority of a further order of the Board dated 28th February 1879, an exchange was effected between the Company and the trustees of the estate of Mr. Henry Allen Poynder, of a portion of the Holloway estates.

The Commissioners of Inquiry (Vol. 6, p. 305) advert to the residue of the income after the specific payments therein contained, being carried to the Company's general account, and express their opinion that the increase of income should be applied proportionably to the charitable purposes and that it might be necessary to apply for the direction of the Court of Chancery.

It appears that in or as of Hilary Term, 1824, the Attorney General filed an information in the Court of Exchequer against the Company and the trustees of the estate, praying a declaration that the Company were mere trustees for the distribution of the rents, &c. to be paid over to them by the trustees among the objects of the said charitable foundation, and that the whole of such rents ought to be applied accordingly as well as the dividends of the stock which had arisen from the accumulation of a part of the funds; and if the whole amount of such payments could not be properly so applied, that the same ought to be applied to other objects of charity as near as might be to the objects pointed out by the founder, or that it might be declared that the surplus rents and dividends ought to be applied to such purposes as His Majesty by his sign manual should be pleased to appoint, or as the Court should direct, and that the usual accounts should be taken, and that if necessary it should be referred to the Master to approve of a scheme for the application of the arrears and of the future rents and profits of the said premises and of the dividends of the stock purchased with the said accumulations.

The cause came on to be heard on the 27th April 1826, and judgment was given by the Lord Chief Baron on the 30th May 1826, whereby the Company was declared to be trustees of the rents and of the augmented rents of the said estates, and that the surplus rents after answering the several payments directed to be made by the deed of the 17th January 1616 were applicable to such purposes as Sir Thomas Bennett had pointed out and directed the rents of such estates to be applied as directed by the said deed of 17th January 1616, without prejudice nevertheless to the question how far the Company were entitled to share in the said increased rents with reference to their share in the said original rent of 150*l.* given to the Company by the said deed of 17th January 1616, and his Lordship directed accounts to be taken of the said rents accordingly.

From this decree, the Company appealed to the House of Lords, assigning specifically the following reasons.

First.—Because the donor had given the estate absolutely in use to the appellants and by the declaration of trusts he had imposed on them the obligation of making certain specific annual payments out of the rents, which at the time of the gift did not amount to the annual produce of the estates; therefore, instead of there being any ground of implication that the donor intended to dedicate the whole usufruct of the land to charitable purposes, on the contrary, the direct conclusion of the law is, that there is no such intention, and the Court of Equity cannot imply a further intention because the subject relates to public Charity.

Secondly.—Because the appellants were the express objects of the donor's regard; and as one of the purposes he had in view in making the gift is declared to be to manifest his love and affection to his brethren the freemen of the Mercers Company, it may be reasonably concluded that he intended to effect this purpose by giving to the appellants the surplus rents which should remain after the purposes particularly specified were answered.

Thirdly.—Because in conferring the trust the donor made the appellants liable to responsibilities in respect of the rent reserved to the Crown, and otherwise, and must therefore be understood to have intended the appellants to receive any benefit which might remain after they had fully performed the trusts particularly declared.

The judgment of the House of Lords was delivered on the 16th July 1828, when the Lord Chancellor after stating the case and the arguments before him; concluded as follows:—

“I have gone further into detail than I should otherwise have done, because it has been contended at the Bar that to confirm the decision of the Chief Baron would be to overrule the decision of the case of the Attorney General v. The Corporation of Bristol. The principle of that decision is that which I have stated, that if there is a part of the sum unappropriated it is a circumstance which the Courts of Justice, and particularly in that case, have considered as an evidence

of the intention of the donor as to what should take place with respect to any future increase of that sum, but it is only evidence of the intention, and I apprehend the circumstances to which I have adverted are in this case sufficient to rebut any inference of such an intention arising from the nonapplication of the small fractional sum to which I have adverted. I was extremely desirous of knowing what the opinion of the learned Lord by whom that case of Bristol had been decided was. That noble Lord has looked into the decision in this case, and he does not consider it at all inconsistent with the decision of that case. On the contrary, he agrees with me in opinion that the decision of the Court below is perfectly correct. Under these circumstances I should propose to your Lordships that the judgment be affirmed.”

The case then went back to the Court of Exchequer, and the Master of that Court made his report of the 15th July 1831, having set forth in the third schedule thereto a scheme of which he approved as a fit and proper proposal for the application of the surplus or increased rents of the estate, and this report was confirmed by the order of the Court on the 21st November 1831.

The scheme thus approved of is as follows:—

That the following sums shall be annually paid out of the yearly rents and profits of the estate, viz.,

	£	s.	d.
To Mr. Watson during the remainder of the term of 61 years from Lady Day 1773 the yearly sum of	400	0	0
For the yearly fee farm-rent issuing out of the said estates, and payable to a purchaser from the Crown, deducting land tax at 4 <i>s.</i> in the pound, if such fee farm-rent is liable to land tax	29	0	0
To the Wardens of the Mercers Company for their pains	6	0	0
To the clerk of the Company	6	0	0
To the beadle of the Company	3	0	0

That, after making the foregoing payments, and paying the insurance of the premises, and also the necessary charges attending the management of the estate and collection of the rent (such charges not exceeding four per cent. on the clear rental), the residue of the said rents, with the addition thereto of the annual sum of 20*l.* hereinafter directed to be retained out of the proportion of the residue hereinafter allowed to Christ's Hospital, shall be divided into 18 parts.

That three of the 18 parts shall be yearly paid to the mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of Wallingford, to be by them distributed among 15 of the most deserving poor and aged men and women of the said borough and town (not receiving parochial relief), such poor persons to be chosen and appointed by the said mayor, &c., and to continue to receive the benefits of the said charity during their good behaviour.

That three other of such 18 parts shall be divided amongst four of the most deserving poor brethren of the said Company of Mercers who shall have obtained their freedom by service or patrimony, such poor brethren to be appointed at the General Court of the Company as soon as conveniently may be after any vacancy shall happen, of which meeting of the Court due notice shall be given, and such poor brethren, when nominated, are to enjoy the benefits of the Charity during their good behaviour and the pleasure of the said Court.

That four other of such 18 parts, together with the interest of the stock now standing in the books of the Governors and Company of the Bank of England in the name of the Mercers Company, and belonging to the account of the poor prisoners of this charity, shall be applied yearly in the procuring of the discharge of the greatest number of the most deserving poor prisoners confined for debt in the said two Compters and Ludgate sides of the Debtors Prison in Whitecross Street as to the Wardens of the Company shall seem practicable, so that not more than 10*l.* shall be applied for them for the release of any individual, but if any object should appear to the Wardens to be deserving of being relieved, and whose discharge could be obtained on payment of a sum not exceeding 20*l.*, then with the consent of the Court of Assistants of the Company to be signified by an entry in the book of the Charity, stating the particular circumstances of the case, the said Wardens may apply such sum accordingly.

That two other of such 18 parts shall be applied annually by the Wardens in the purchase of good

woollen clothing, shoes, stockings, shirts, and such like to be distributed by them to such poor persons in the city of London as in their discretion shall be deemed the most deserving and requiring such relief.

That three other of such 18 parts, after retaining thereout the annual sum of 20*l.*, being the amount originally allotted by the donor to Christ's Hospital, and by them sold in 1811 under the Land Tax Redemption Acts to the Company, shall be paid annually to the Treasurer and Governors of Christ's Hospital, to be by them applied in the relief of the poor children in such Hospital.

That the remaining three of such 18 parts shall be retained by the said Company towards dinner for the wardens, assistants, and livery at their hall, yearly, on Saint Andrew's day or on such other day as to the Company should seem meet.

That in the distribution of the Charity by the Wardens preference shall in all cases be given to the most deserving of such persons as have never received parochial relief or have been the longest without having received such relief, and in no case is any part of the said Charity to be given to any, that at the time shall be in the receipt of parochial relief, or who shall have been in such receipt, and shall for the purpose of enabling them to receive the benefit of the Charity colourably, or for a short time only have ceased to receive such parochial relief.

That distinct accounts shall be kept of the receipt and expenditure in respect of this Charity, and such accounts shall be audited once a year, and when so audited signed by the Wardens and three of the Court of Assistants of the Company.

That the estate and premises belonging to the Charity shall be duly managed, and let and made productive to the best advantage under the superintendence of the Company or their officers.

By a further report of the 7th August 1833, made under the said order of November 1831, the monies in hand after taking the account to that time, amounting to 2,288*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* were apportioned in manner following.

The sum of 381*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* being three eightieths to be retained by the Company to their own use; the sum of 381*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* other three eightieths to the poor persons of the borough of Wallingford; the sum of 381*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* other three eightieths for the benefit of four poor brethren of the Company; the sum of 508*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* being four other of the eightieths for poor prisoners in London; the sum of 254*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* other two eightieths for the distribution of clothing for poor persons in the city of London; and the sum of 381*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* being the other three eightieths for the benefit of Christ's Hospital.

The sum of 508*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* appropriated for the four eightieths of the poor prisoners in London, was invested in 575*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* consols, producing 171*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* per annum, which was carried to the account of that branch of the Charity until it was disposed of under the decree in Banck's Charity (see the report on that charity). It was replaced on the 18th November 1848, and now forms part of the 2,000*l.* consols hereinafter mentioned as belonging to that branch of the Charity.

The income of the estate at present is as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Farm-house and buildings 598 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>r.</i> 27 <i>p.</i> in the parishes of Kirton and Sutterton, Lincolnshire, demised to David and George Marten for 7, 14, or 21 years from Michaelmas 1861, at the option of lessor or lessee	900	0	0
Meadow land 7 <i>a.</i> 0 <i>r.</i> 5 <i>p.</i> let to Revd. W. Ludlow, vicar of Kirton, tenant from year to year	19	10	0

The sums apportioned by the Court of Exchequer as above stated:

Cash.	Consols.	Dividends.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
381 8 4 Boro' of Wallingford	431 11 9	12 19 0
381 8 4 Poor Mercers	431 11 9	12 19 0
254 5 8 Clothing part of London	237 14 8	8 12 6
381 8 4 Christ's Hospital	431 11 9	12 19 0
	21,582 9 11	47 9 6
		2365 19 6

In 1835 a valuation of 598*s.* 2*r.* 0*p.* of the farm at a rental of 1,044*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* was made by Mr. John Joseph Allnot, a surveyor of reputation in the county of Berks. This survey was made on behalf of the

borough of Wallingford. It was stated in this report to consist of—

No. 1	A.	R.	P.		£	s.	d.
310	0	0	0	Arable land at 32 <i>s.</i> , pasture at 45 <i>s.</i>	574	0	0
15 & 74	275	0	35	Arable 28 <i>s.</i> , pasture 40 <i>s.</i>	430	6	0
2	7	1	29	At 35 <i>s.</i>	13	1	0
3	0	13	0	Old rectory and close and cottage	11	17	6
2	3	3	3	Sutterton parish church	6	3	0
					21,044	7	6

The charges on the estate are,—

	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions to Kirton School	5	5	0
Subscriptions to Kirton clothing fund	5	0	0
Fee farm rent	29	0	0
Insurance of farm buildings	10	0	0
Surveyor and land agent	5	0	0
In the year 1854, 2,030 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> was expended in repairs. This was advanced by the Company, and is recouped gradually in sums of 100 <i>l.</i> In 1856 the Company received from Mr. Everett the former tenant, for dilapidations and interest 334 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , which was added to the same recouping fund. On 31st December 1860, 998 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> remained due to the Company. No interest was charged on this account	100	0	0
In 1860 a sum of 40 <i>l.</i> was allowed to rebuild a mill, blown down. In 1858 20 <i>l.</i> was allowed for materials.			
Law charges. In 1859 a sum of 250 <i>l.</i> was charged by the solicitor for registering the deeds of various estates, of which 15 <i>l.</i> was apportioned to this Charity	5	0	0
Property tax	31	0	0
The Clerk of the Company	6	0	0
Renter Warden	6	0	0
Beadle	3	0	0
	205	5	0

In 1860 the distribution was,—

	£	s.	d.
Borough of Wallingford	116	0	6
Poor Mercers	116	0	6
Bequest to prisoners	154	13	10
Clothing Poor in London	77	6	11
	96	0	6
Christ's Hospital	96	0	6
Rent purchased by the Company for the benefit of the other Charities, and which is added to the distributable portion of the estate	20	0	0
	116	0	6
	580	2	3
Taking the average income, independent of the Stock, as	919	10	0
The average charges, say	205	5	0
A sum is left of	714	5	0

distributable according to the scheme in aliquot shares of one eighteenth. The average amount of one eighteenth share is therefore 39*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

The three eighteenth share of the borough of Wallingford is remitted to the Treasurer of the Charity Trustees, together with the dividends on the stock appropriated to this branch of the Charity, amounting to 12*l.* 19*s.* annually.

The three eighteenth to the poor mercers is divided amongst four freemen. In 1859 they received 32*l.* 12*s.* each which included the dividends on the 431*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* stock, apportioned to that account.

The four eighteenth to the prisoners is not wholly expended in any year. The sum appropriated

	£	s.	d.
In 1857 was	90	0	0
1858	117	0	0
1859	19	10	0
1860	97	0	0

The Governor of Whitecross Street Prison (Colonel Hicks) delivers an account of prisoners for debt, whom he supposes to be objects of the Charity, to the Company, generally the debt not exceeding 5*l.*, but on some occasions 10*l.*, and the sum granted by the Company is paid to him, the governor of the prisoners.

The accumulations on this account on the 31st December 1860, were as follows:

2,000 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>l.</i> per cent. consols -	£	s.	d.
A balance of 788 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> cash, of which a sum of 500 <i>l.</i> consols was ordered to be invested by the Court of the Company, during the progress of this inquiry (March 1861) -	60	0	0
Which added to the four eighteenthths, say, -	15	0	0
Producing for this branch of the Charity -	£231	0	0

THE CLOTHING OF THE POOR IN LONDON.

The two eighteenthths applicable to this purpose is placed in the hands of the Renter Warden. In the last two or three years about 50*l.* has been laid out in flannels and calicos which are made into bundles of ten yards of calico and seven yards of flannel, and the bundles are distributed by the Renter Warden upon his

own knowledge or the recommendations of others. The rest is given away in money to persons known or recommended to him in the same manner.

The vicarage of Kirton is considered to be worth about 400*l.* per annum. There is a good parsonage house which has been lately rebuilt by the aid of Queen Anne's Bounty, and about four acres of glebe land. The present vicar, the Rev. William Ludlow, was presented by the Company in 1845. He is nominated by the General Court of the Company. A question was suggested before me on behalf of the borough of Wallingford, whether the advowson was not a trust which in conformity with the practice adopted in other cases, should be made available by sale or otherwise for the benefit of the objects of the Charity? On this point I referred the parties to the Board.

Mr. J. K. Hedges, a solicitor of Wallingford, and clerk to the Charity Trustees there, attended my inquiry at the Mercer's Hall, and furnished me with an account showing the several amounts received by that borough for the last 20 years, which account I annex to my Report.

SIR THOMAS BENNETT'S CHARITY.

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1840, January -	3/18ths of 799	3	0	for the year ending October 1839	-	-	133 3 10
December -	"	829	3 0	" 1840	-	-	138 3 10
1841, December -	"	784	7 4	" 1841	-	-	130 14 6
1842, December -	"	817	8 0	" 1842	-	-	136 4 8
1843, December -	"	816	4 0	" 1843	-	-	136 7 4
1845, January -	"	763	15 0	" 1844	-	-	137 19 8
1846, December -	"	757	0 0	" 1845	-	-	127 5 10
1847 -	"	776	19 8	" 1846	-	-	126 6 1
1848, December -	"	723	19 8	" 1847	-	-	129 9 11
1849, December -	"	650	0 4	" 1848	-	-	120 13 3
1850, December -	"	687	13 4	" 1849	-	-	108 6 0
1851, December -	"	537	5 5	" 1850	-	-	114 12 3
1852, December -	"	631	12 9	" 1851	-	-	89 10 11
1854, January -	"	470	13 11	" 1852	-	-	105 5 5
December -	"	593	8 5	" 1853	-	-	78 8 11
"	"	one quarter to Christmas 1854 of 148 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>		" 1854	-	-	98 18 4
1855 -	"	455	10 6	for the year ending October 1855	-	-	75 18 5
1856 -	"	605	9 10	31st December 1856	-	-	100 18 4
1857, December -	"	687	15 3	" 1857	-	-	114 12 6
1858, December -	"	704	12 9	" 1858	-	-	117 8 10
1859, December -	"	715	3 9	" 1859	-	-	119 4 0
1860, December -	"	696	2 9	" 1860	-	-	116 0 6

BLUNDELL'S GIFT.

Peter Blundell, by his will 9th June, 1599, gave to the Company 150*l.* to purchase lands and houses, and pay 40*s.* yearly to the poor of Bedlam, and the residue "to be so employed and bestowed as the Wardens of "the said mystery for the time being for ever shall "have and take the benefit thereof for their labour and "pains in and about the establishing and yearly paying "of the said 40*s.* yearly for ever as aforesaid." And he gave the Company by his said will 200*l.* The Company laid out the 350*l.* in the purchase of property in Cornhill, which has been taken for the New Royal Exchange. It is now represented by 9,511*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* Consols in the Court of Chancery, 2*l.* a year is paid to Bethlehem Hospital, and three-sevenths of the remainder is paid to the Master and Wardens, and the residue is carried to the Company's account.

LADY JOAN BRADBURY'S CHARITY.

Dame Joan Bradbury, (being authorised by Letters Patent) by an indenture tripartite of the 2nd March 1523, declared the uses of a conveyance of the 12th of May in the 8th year of the Reign of King Henry 8th, which conveyed 29 acres of land in Marylebone, 20 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow and 60 acres of pasture in the Town of Westminster, and the parish of 'St. Giles' and Saint Martin's-in-the-Fields (a portion of which now remains vested in the Mercers Company and forms the Bradbury Estate, in the table of such lands) partly for 30*s.* a year, to be distributed in coals to and among the poor householders and inhabitants of the parish of St. Stephen, Coleman, within 12 days before or after Christmas in every year.

The greater portion of the rents of this large estate are by the foundation deed directed to be applied in the maintenance of services for the souls referred to in the deed. I do not find that any steps have been taken on behalf of the Crown, under the Statute of Edward the 6th, but it is possible that this estate may be comprised

in the grant to the various companies made in the reign of Edward the 6th, and confirmed by the statute of James 1st mentioned in my report on the Fishmonger's Company's Charities.

It appears that the estates which are in Westminster and are very extensive, now produce a rental of 8,709*l.* 10*s.* a year.

The sum of 30*s.* a year is paid to the Churchwardens of St. Stephen's, Coleman Street, and a further sum of 16*s.* 8*d.* to the officer of the Company, to the Master and Wardens 15*s.* 8*d.*, to the Clerk 1*s.* 8*d.*, making together 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

VISCOUNT CAMPDEN'S EXHIBITIONS.

The Viscount Campden prior to 1685 devised as follows:—

Whereas I have an estate of inheritance in fee farm after the decease of the Earl of Northumberland, in a certain portion of tithes arising within the territories and hamlets of Woodhorne, Seaton, Wytherington, Creswell, Horton alias Horne-ton, Hirst, Errington, and Linton, all which premises were parcel of the Rectory of Woodhorne in the County of Northumberland, and late were parcel of the lands and possessions of the late Monastery of Tinmouth in the said county.

And after giving one moiety to the Church of Hampstead in the County of Middlesex, he gave the other moiety of the said tithes to the said Company for the better maintenance of such scholar and scholars as from time to time for ever from and after the death of the said Earl of Northumberland should be preferred from Paul's School to Trinity College in Cambridge; and when such scholar and scholars should come to better preferment from Trinity College, then his will was that such other scholar or scholars of Paul's School that be fitting to be preferred to Trinity College aforesaid should have the benefit of his gift. And his will was that the fee farm rent reserved to his Majesty and his successors should, after the death of the said Earl of Northumberland, for ever be satisfied and paid unto his

Majesty, his heirs and successors, equally out of the profits of the said tithes by those that should enjoy the benefit of the surplusage of the said tithes.

The tithes are collected by a receiver in Northumberland, who is appointed by the Company. The amount of the gross receipt in 1860 was 457*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*, out of which there was paid for taxes and collection 89*l.* 5*d.*, leaving a balance of 368*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* for the Campden Exchequer Fund for that year.

The accumulations of capital on the fund are now represented by 20,000*l.* reduced 3*l.* per cent. annuities, and 1,000*l.* 3*l.* per cent. consolidated annuities, producing together 630*l.* annual dividend, making a total net receipt for 1860 of 998*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* Of this sum 820*l.* was paid for exhibitions. There were eight exhibitors, namely—

	£
William Lawrence	120
Francis Whyley	120
Paul Whalley	100
Thomas Miller	120
F. M. Williams	100
W. D. Sweeting	80
T. W. Spurling	100
W. M. Deane	80

The exhibitions are held for four years, and all of them must be given to scholars of St. Paul's School who proceed to Trinity College, Cambridge.

The election is the result of examinations at the school. The annual exhibition varies from 80*l.* to 120*l.* It depends on the recommendation of the examiners.

LADY CAMPDEN'S CHARITY.

Elizabeth Viscountess Campden bequeathed to the Mercers Company, if they would take the same, and if not, to the Company of the Merchant Tailors, by her will of the 14th February 1642, the sum of 3,100*l.* to purchase the inheritance of two church livings, parsonages, or rectories in Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, or Durham, to be in the gift of the Mercers Company, and she also gave to the Company the further sum of 1,000*l.* to be lent to eight young men gratis, together with a legacy to the Company, if they should undertake the things required.

CHURCH LIVING FUND.

In execution of the first direction of the testatrix, the Company in the time of the Commonwealth, instead of purchasing church livings, established two lectureships, one at Grantham, and another at Wakefield. In 1804 an arrear of 931*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* had accrued owing to a vacancy of the Grantham Lectureship. This was added to the 3,100*l.*, the amount of the original gift, which had theretofore been made a charge on the Company's estates under the deed of 1699, as represented by 150*l.* a year, part of the 548*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.* a year secured by that deed. This made together 4,031*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*, from which was deducted 17*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* for law charges, leaving 4,013*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* The Company does not appear to have invested this sum in any separate form for many years. The first distinct investment on this account appears to have been on the 23rd January 1824, when 5,975*l.* cash was laid out in 6,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* 3*l.* per cent. consols so as to produce an exact dividend of 200*l.* That investment continued until the 29th May 1838, when the Company purchased 4,095*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* consols with the sum of 4,013*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* cash, being the amount due to the charity estate on the account settled in 1804. The larger investment then ceased to be treated in the books of the Company as the fund of the Charity, the investment itself having been made, not as a binding appropriation or as the produce of money really belonging to the Charity, but merely as an arrangement of convenience. Taking the Charity in 1804 to be entitled to the sum of 4,013*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* as ascertained in that year, the interest thereof at five per cent. would be about 200*l.* a year, and it appears that by order of the Court of the Company of the 20th December 1804, each of the two lectureships was increased from 75*l.* to 100*l.* per annum, which has ever since been paid, the lectureship having always been kept full, and during any vacancies in the regular appointments the duty is supplied by other clergymen, who are remunerated on the same scale. As the dividends of the stock purchased in 1838 amount to no more than 122*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* a year, the Company have since that time made up the annual sum of 200*l.* by a payment of 77*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* out of their own income.

Upon the present extent of the liability of the

Company in respect of these lectureships, it may be a question whether the 4,013*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* should not be treated as if invested as it ought to have been in 1804, and at the price of consols at that day it would probably have produced at least sufficient to pay the full sum of 200*l.* a year, and it may be a question therefore whether in order fully to satisfy the claim of the Charity, a sufficient amount of stock ought not to be provided to make up the 200*l.* a year, and in fact whether the 6,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* should not be substantially restored. I do not know whether it may be fairly assumed that the Company has admitted this liability by paying annually 200*l.*

A purchase of a tithe-rent on lands in East Bainton and Houghton-le-Spring, in the county of Durham, producing a gross income of 134*l.*, and net 120*l.*, for which 2,700*l.* is demanded, with a portion of this Charity fund, has been approved of by the Company.

The Company have been always under the impression that they are not at liberty to purchase an advowson or church living. The directions of the will are:—

"To purchase the inheritance of two church livings parsonages or rectories, called appropriations or impropriations of 100*l.* a year or more to either of them, if the said sum would reach unto it, the same to be in Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, or the Bishopric of Durham if convenient, if not, in some other places or counties where either of the said Companies should best fit themselves with such livings to be purchased, and find most want of preaching ministers. And that the same church livings or appropriations so purchased should be by one of the said Companies from time to time successively after their wonted customs of election by most votes at their general courts, conferred upon two worthy ministers respectively that had taken the degree of Master of Arts at the least, and should be under the age of 27 years during such terms, and in such manner, and with such provisions, that if they or either of them should prove non-residents, or have any other benefit or church living with cure of souls besides, or should so neglect their charge or otherwise misbehave themselves, that the said Company should think fit to remove them; that then the said Wardens and Commonalty and their successors should and might remove, displace, and dismiss them or either of them out of the said appropriations, or either of them, and elect others according to their discretions."

Under this the Company have considered themselves confined to the purchase of a tithe-rentcharge arising out of or coming within the description of a rectory, living, or parsonage, "anciently appropriated to some "abbey, monastery, or religious house or houses now "commonly called appropriations or impropriations of "100*l.* a year or more to either of them."

I cannot conceive that this is the correct construction of the gift. The testatrix connects the locality of the charge with the Ministerial wants, which would be a matter of no importance if a tithe-rentcharge arising in one locality could be bought, and the income appropriated to the performance of duties in another. When the proposed net income of 120*l.* a year from the Houghton-le-Spring tithes shall be purchased, it is contemplated that it may be dealt with in one of two ways, either that the Company shall receive the rentcharge of 120*l.* a year in Durham, and pay it over to the lecturer at Grantham, or, direct the lecturer of Grantham to collect it himself. The result appears to me to be almost absurd. It is due, however, to the Company to say that they have been advised by somewhat high authority.

The Company in 1821 took the opinion of Sir Anthony Hart, who said, "I am of opinion that the "Trustees cannot lay out the fund in the purchase of "any spiritual benefice; an advowson impropriate is a mere lay fee, and the rents and profits may be held "and used as those of any other real estate. Consequently the trustees, by having the authority to withhold the rents and profits, from any lecturer who "may neglect his duty or misconduct himself will "thereby effectually enable themselves to operate his removal. But if the fund should be laid out in the "purchase of an advowson, the lecturer must be presented and become the parson of the parish from which he could not be removed by the authority of the trustees, nor could the lectureships be removed "to any other place; the trust would then cease, and the estate would be merely subject to the ecclesiastical "law of the land."

The difficulty which appeared to Sir Anthony Hart as an objection to the purchase of an advowson that the incumbent could not be removed for the causes referred

to in the will, may be obviated by a resignation bond. There is nothing in the provisions of the will which require that if the ministers should prove non-residents, or have any other benefice or cure, or otherwise neglect their charge or misbehave themselves, they shall be removed, which is in any respect simoniacal. Such a clause is in aid of, rather than contrary to, ecclesiastical law as well as policy; its legality is supported by express decision (*Bagshaw v. Bosseley* 4, T. R. 78, and see *Burns Ecclesiastical Law*, Vol. 3, p. 633), and it is wholly unaffected by the Statute on the subject of Resignation bonds.

It is plain that the method of dealing with the bequest advised and adopted is subject to the greater difficulty that the Company have no absolute power of appointment of their nominee to the spiritual care of any parish or district whatever. This is exemplified in fact by the refusal of the pulpit at Wakefield to their lecturer.

The lecturer at Wakefield preaches at one of the district churches, and delivers a lecture on each Sunday. The rector of the parish Church refused to admit the lecturer appointed by the Company. The lecturer at Grantham preaches in the parish church, he is the curate appointed by the rector, some arrangement of ministerial duty having been made under the authority of the Bishop.

LOAN FUND.

The sum of 1,000*l.*, which by the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (Vol. 6, p. 317) did not appear to have been lent according to the will, was the subject of a suit in the Court of Chancery by the Attorney General, at the relation of John Kemble Chapman, against the Mercers' Company. The result of which was that the Company were ordered to account for the sum of 1,000*l.* and interest at 5*l.* per cent. for 20 years, and that a scheme was settled for the further appropriation and administration of the 2,000*l.* and subsequent interest with which the Company was thus charged. I subjoin copies of the decrees and also of the scheme.

The costs amounted to 379*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*, of which the Company bore 239*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* and the remainder, 140*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, was paid out of the Charity fund, which reduced the 2,000*l.* to 1,859*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* The balance, or the greater part thereof, has been subsequently lent at various times in sums of 500*l.* without interest pursuant to the scheme.

The present borrowers are:—

	£
Thomas Mann	200
Thomas Robins	150
Thomas Totton	250
Wilton Parker	500
John Frasby Scarborough	500

They are members of the Company, and are on the Livery. There are few members not on the Livery, and none who would be proper borrowers. It has not been the habit to publish the advertisements, as the Company have considered the application sufficient without that publicity, and it is obvious that a perpetual course of advertisements must exhaust the fund. The accounts have not been passed before the master, as such a disbursement would still more rapidly have extinguished the fund.

Since the suit a sum of 5*l.* 14*s.* has been expended on advertisements, and 58*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* in law costs (partly for taking the opinion of the Court on the nature of the securities), thus reducing the capital fund to 1,801*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* The loans above stated amount to 1,600*l.*, and the balance in hand therefore is now (January 1861) 201*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*

CHELTSEY'S GIFT.

Robert Chertsey devised to the Mercers' Company, by his will 1st April 1555, certain property in St. James, Garlickhithe, conditioned to pay to three poor householders free of the Company 7*d.* a week each. The Company pay 4*l.* 11*s.* a year to three poor freemen of the Company. They are persons who receive other pensions from the Company, or are otherwise benefited. One of the persons is an under-beadle or labourer at the Hall.

CLARKE'S GIFT.

Mrs. Catherine Clarke having paid to the Company 240*l.*, the Company by indenture of 20th June 1611, covenanted to pay 12*l.* a year to the vicar, church-

wardens, and overseers of Harrow, Middlesex, for 12 of the poor inhabitants. The fund has been increased by the amount of 124*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* per cent. consols, produced from arrears, standing to the account of the Company, the dividends on which are 3*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* The annual sum of 15*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* is paid on the receipt of the vestry clerk of the parish of Harrow.

COLLIER'S SCHOOL AT HORSHAM, SUSSEX.

Richard Collier by his will of the 23rd January 1532 directed that his messuage called the Sonne in our Lady-le-Bow, London, should be sold and the money employed in building a house to keep a free school at Horsham, for 60 scholars, and the master to have a salary of 10*l.* a year, and the usher 10 marks (6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) to be admitted by the vicar and churchwardens and eight honest men of the parish; and the testator willed that the poor people of the same parish and next about the same should be preferred, and that the vicar and churchwardens should present the said master and usher to the Mercers' Company, and the wardens were to pay the salaries of the master and usher, and the said wardens and Company to have for their performance of the same the house called the Keay, with the appurtenances in Cheapside, in the parish of St. Pancras, in the ward of Cheap, to be made sure to the said Company for evermore paying that afore-recited. And the wardens to have 20*s.* yearly for their painstaking, and more to be taken out of the same when it should be needful to see such reparations as should be meet to be done. And if the said wardens refuse the said house for the premises aforesaid, then the testator willed that the vicar and churchwardens of Horsham aforesaid should receive the rents that the wardens aforesaid should have done and the residue and overplus of the same more than the charge of the schoolhouse by them to be received yearly to be bestowed in the reparations of the said messuage on the maintenance of highways about the said town and parish of Horsham where as it should be needful so that it should be not passing 6 miles from the said parish.

In addition to the foregoing devise the Will of Richard Collier contains the following residuary gift:

"Also if both my said children decease as aforesaid or they come to their lawful age and without lawful issue of their body or bodies Then I will that all the residue of my lands and tenements not before bequeathed that I have or any other to my use within the realm of England That the Mercers' Company make sale thereof at as good a price according as it is in value to good consciences And the fourth part of the money thereof amounting to be reserved to the said Company to their Charity Box to bear out the charges of such as fallen in decay within the same Company to be in poverty and feeble according to the discretion of the said wardens to pray for my soul and for brethren's souls of the said Company Also I will that the other three parts that so come of the lands aforesaid be in the custody of the said Company and within the space of 3 years to be bestowed on the highways most needful within 8 miles of the city of London at the discretion of the wardens so that it be not done of a singular mind that one of the said wardens may have more to any way they may have any land lying or any other cause of partiality but indifferently where most need of indifferency to be done on the North East and West side of the city and none thereof on the South side of the city or Thames and also to be taken out and paid of the said 3 parts of money aforesaid for the said expenses of the year £4 for a banquet for the wardens and assistants to devise as is aforesaid what is to be done for the year following in the making of the said highways and to see the accompt of that is past."

It does not appear that the Company took any estate under this residuary devise. The Commissioners of Inquiry mention (vol. 2. page 168) that in 1749 there was a claim made on the part of the parish of Horsham in respect of a fund supposed to be applicable under the will for the repairs of the highways, upon which the Company took the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General of that day, who were of opinion that the Company, subject to the claim of the school, was entitled to any surplus of the estate in their hands. I have not seen the documents on this subject, but as stated by the Commissioners of Inquiry they would seem to show that the Company possessed nothing under the residuary clause; and at this day they have no knowledge of any estate but that which is stated below, and which is described in their books as the "Collier and Mallory Estate," the Mallory Estate (or

one fifth) having always from the commencement of the account been held by the Company subject to no Charitable Trust.

The present estate falling under the endowment is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
1. No. 5, Queen Street on lease for 21 years from Lady Day 1857 to W. Rivington - - -	170	0	0
2. No. 3, Queen Street, on lease from Michaelmas 1855 to Michaelmas 1876 to Messrs. Tylor and Pace -	156	0	0
3. No. 68, Cheapside, on lease from Michaelmas 1855 to Michaelmas 1876 to William White - -	400	0	0
	<u>£726</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

The four fifths of this sum applicable for Collier's endowment is 580*l.* 16*s.* The amount carried to the account of Collier's Estate in the year ending 31st December 1860 was 520*l.* 17*s.*

4. The property at Horsham consists of a Master's residence, Usher's residence, school in the centre, a room about 40 feet by 30, a playground. Each of the Masters have a garden on the East side. These premises were rebuilt in 1840, and occupy with the ground and garden something less than two acres - In hand.

The management expenses are deducted from the gross amount of the rent, and the balance is then divided into the five aliquot shares of which the Charity is entitled to four.

The general management of the estate includes the following expenses. (1860):—

	£	s.	d.
Insurance - - -	21	0	0
Property tax - - -	31	0	2
Receivers poundage - - -	18	3	0
Law charges - - -	1	12	6
Surveyors - - -	3	3	0
	<u>£74</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>8</u>

This left 651*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* for division between the estate, of which four fifths (or 520*l.* 17*s.*) was, in 1860, carried to the account of Collier's Estate and the school.

The ordinary disbursements on the school, are (1860):—

	£	s.	d.
Masters' salary (including allowance of 15 <i>l.</i> for 20 additional scholars) -	175	0	0
Usher - - -	100	6	8
Insurance on the whole premises for 2,000 <i>l.</i> - - -	4	10	0
Stationery - - -	51	6	3
Taxes on both houses and the school -	10	1	10
Coals, 6 tons to Master; 4 tons to Usher - - -	12	15	0
Tradesmen, carpenter, plumber and bricklayer - - -	4	17	10
	<u>£358</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>7</u>

On the 31st December 1860 a sum of 726*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* was due to the Charity Estate. The fund is thus separately accounted for, notwithstanding the claim of the Company as absolutely entitled to the residue.

In the year 1811 there appears to have been a suit at the relation of the Company, the object of which was to settle a scheme for the government and regulation of the said school, and the appointment of the Master and Usher, and for settling their salaries, and that a reference might be made to one of the Masters of the Court to approve of such scheme, and that proper persons might be appointed by the Court to be trustees of the schoolhouse and premises, and that the legal estate in the same might be conveyed or vested in such trustees, and the possession of such house and premises be delivered to such persons as Master and Usher of the said school as the Court should approve.

In this suit the Master by his report of the 12th August 1812 certified that he had approved of the following scheme:—

Scheme.—That the said school should consist of 60 scholars to be selected by the vicar and churchwardens and schoolwardens of Horsham, from the poor people in especial of the said parish and the next about the said parish, and they to be preferred to the said school,

that notwithstanding of the said parish of Horsham, none should be refused likely to learn, and that the parents of the said scholars be at no charge for their learning or for pens, ink, or paper, or books, or other requisites or for admission.

That scholars be admitted from the age of eight years and be permitted to remain until the age of 14 years.

That the qualifications for the admission of children to the school be to have a perfect knowledge of the alphabet, but that preference be given to the best reader.

That the scholars be taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the principles of religion, and sent to be catechised in the church at the usual season attended by a proper person, also that any number of boys at the discretion of the schoolmasters be also taught the Latin language.

That the hours of attendance in the school be from 9 till 12 in the morning, and from 2 till 4 in the afternoon during the winter half, and 2 till 5 in the summer, and that both at Christmas and Midsummer four weeks holidays and no more be allowed, also two afternoons in the week besides six whole days in the year, the times of such vacations and holidays to be fixed by the master who shall teach the boys assisted by the usher in such manner as the master shall require, but the master shall himself be answerable for teaching Latin to such as shall be appointed by the Schoolwardens and in the principles of religion, and that as so large a number of 60 scholars will require the full exertion of two teachers, the personal attendance of both master and usher in the school is indispensable during school hours.

That the master and usher shall send back any boy who shall not appear with clean hands and face, and hair well combed, or not decently dressed, and if such boy will not return so cleaned and dressed within a reasonable time he shall receive moderate correction, and if ungovernable he shall be reported to the Schoolwardens who shall have power further to punish or dismiss him as they shall think proper, and to the intent that the Schoolwardens may know how the boys conduct themselves, a book shall be kept of their daily attendance wherein the name of each boy shall be daily written on his entrance into school and the hour of his coming, against which the master and usher shall make remarks as they shall think proper.

That an account be regularly kept by the Master of the books, pens, ink, slates, and other requisites for the said school, taking care that there be no waste in order that such accounts may be transmitted yearly to the Mercers' Company, signed by the schoolwardens.

That the vicar, churchwardens, and parishioners in vestry assembled, at which eight parishioners at least shall be present at the time the churchwardens are chosen, do yearly appoint two parishioners to be schoolwardens, whose names shall be transmitted yearly to the Mercers' Company by the Master.

That the Mercers' Company having allowed a gratuity of 100*l.* per annum to the Master during pleasure in addition to the salary of 10*l.* allowed by the testator's will, and to the usher a gratuity of 60*l.* per annum during pleasure, in addition to the salary of 10 marks allowed by the will, the said Master did recommend the said Mercers' Company to continue to allow a gratuity of 100*l.* per annum during pleasure, and 60*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum during pleasure in addition to the salaries allowed by the said will.

That the master and usher should have and enjoy the houses and all the premises attached thereto, in the same manner as the master and usher have heretofore enjoyed the same.

That the boys should be permitted to play in the ground called the Croft as heretofore, and that it should not be let out to hire.

That neither the schoolmaster nor usher should teach any other scholars to the detriment of the said school, or whereby the scholars may be neglected, nor should the said schoolmaster or usher be suffered to execute his office by deputy except in case of sickness or other extreme necessity; and that the master and usher should give their personal attendance in the school during the whole time of school hours.

That the school should be under the direction and management of the said vicar, churchwardens, and schoolwardens for the time being, and of the relations the Mercers' Company, and that they should have full power and authority from time to time to make such rules and orders for the government of the said school as they in their discretion should think proper, and as should appear most likely to promote the intention of

the testator and the benefit of the objects of the said Charity and from time to time to vary and alter all such rules and orders, or to revoke the same as occasion should require.

By the decree on further directions, made apparently in the year 1813, but with the date of which I have not been furnished, the Court ordered that the said Master's Report should be confirmed, and that the scheme for managing the said school and for carrying into effect the charitable intention of the said testator be carried into execution.

It appears that some further inquiries were then directed, but which do not appear to be now material.

The Rev. J. F. Hodgson, the vicar, attended my inquiry, and gave me information as to the state of the school and the educational condition of the parish.

The master and usher are appointed by the local governors for the time being assisted by eight of the parishioners of Horsham, appointed by the vestry. The local governors are the vicar, the three churchwardens, and two inhabitants appointed by the parish annually, at Easter, when the churchwardens are chosen. The appointment is subject to the approval of the Mercers' Company.

The present Master is Mr. William Pirie, who was appointed about the year 1822. He is now nearly 70 years of age.

The present usher is Richard Cragg, appointed about five years ago.

The number of boys in the school is now and has since 1857 been 80. All of them are admitted and educated free of expense. No private or pay pupils are taken. At the last examination (May 1861) when there were 20 vacancies, 94 candidates from the parish of Horsham applied for admission.

The course of instruction in the school is reading, writing, and arithmetic, and some encouragement is given to drawing, but without any regular instruction in it. The boys are either the children of the poor or poor tradesmen, and have very rarely and never of late years desired to be taught Latin.

The population of Horsham, is about 6,600, and has National schools for boys and girls, and British schools. These are supported by school pence, subscriptions, and sermon. It appears in fact that this foundation school supplies only the place of a National school. There are more boys in the National school, but they are said to be younger. There is said to be a certain prestige about the school which induces the scholars to stay a little longer than in the National school. The two schools operate as a lower and upper school.

There is no examination except at the will of the master who generally invites the vicar and local governors twice a year, to attend the examination which the master himself conducts. The vicar hears the Catechism of the children in Lent; but he is not perfectly satisfied with the religious instruction at other times. He considers that the school should be subject to regular inspection and examination by independent examiners.

It is also stated that it is hurtful to the school that the boys should be compelled to leave at 14 years of age, as instances have been found in which they have been compelled to proceed to other schools.

The school has been the subject of a correspondence with the Board (see file 1,148); in the result of which the Commissioners inquired the grounds upon which the Mercers' Company rested their claim to the surplus income of the Charity estate.

To this the Mercers' Company replied that they rested their claim to the residue of the estate (after providing for all the wants of the school) upon the will of the founder, as also upon the decree of the Court of Chancery of the 5th April 1813, which did not question the fact.

With reference to the suit referred to it should be observed that it was an information filed at the relation of the Mercers' Company for the purpose of obtaining the directions of the Court in the government of the Charity, and no adverse question was therefore likely to be raised.

I append a correspondence I have had with the vicar, as the result of some verbal suggestions which were made at the inquiry, with reference to an extension of the benefits of this institution.

DAUNTSEY'S SCHOOL AND ALMSHOUSE CHARITY.

Alderman William Dauntsey, by his will, 10th March 1542, directed his executors to purchase certain land at West Lavington, Wilts, and to cause a house called a Church house, and a house for a school to be kept in, and eight chambers to be built on the same; that the

said schoolhouse to be for children to be taught therein. One of the said chambers for the schoolmaster, five of the said chambers for five poor aged and impotent men, and the two remaining for two honest, aged poor women. And the testator gave all his messuages, &c. to the Mercers' Company, to pay to the schoolmaster 10*l.* a year and to each of the almspeople 10*s.* 10*d.* a quarter.

The establishment of the Charity on the footing designed by the testator is witnessed by a Deed of the 20th October 1583, made between the brother and heir and one of the executors of the founder, and the Company; and the Company thereby covenant, in consideration of the devised property upon which they had entered, to uphold the schoolhouse and chambers, and to pay the schoolmaster his yearly stipend, and the bedesmen and bedeswomen their stipends and wages according to the will, and the heir of the founder covenants with the Company for their quiet enjoyment of the devised premises on the due performance of such conditions.

It appears that on the 20th March 1633 a decree was made in the Court of Chancery in a suit by Sir John Danvers and his wife (that lady claiming as heiress of Alderman Dauntsey) against the Company, whereby it was ordered, apparently by consent, that the Company should pay 100*l.* to Sir John Danvers for repairing and enlarging the school and almshouse, and thenceforth pay 60*l.* per annum for the maintenance of the schoolmaster, almsmen, and almswomen, and it was thereby ordered and decreed by consent that the said Master, Wardens, and Commonalty, and their successors, in consideration of the premises, should for ever peaceably and quietly hold and enjoy all such messuages, lands, &c. as were theretofore given, devised, or limited by the said Alderman Dauntsey, or by his direction to the said Master and Wardens, without any claim or demand of the said Petitioners or either of them or of any other persons claiming by, from, or under them. And it was ordered that the said Master, Wardens, and Commonalty having of their own pious inclination advanced the charitable use to a far greater proportion and yearly stipend and allowance than had been formerly paid should not from thenceforth be further questioned by the said plaintiffs or their heirs touching the same; but thereof or of any further increase be for ever freely acquitted and discharged: the said plaintiffs nevertheless hoping that if any extraordinary improvement should thereafter be made of the said messuages and land devised as aforesaid, the said Master, Wardens, and Commonalty and their successors being of such integrity and piety that being likewise entrusted by the said will, out of their due respect to charity and justice, they would not fail to enlarge the said allowance in case any such extraordinary improvement should be as aforesaid.

The estate devised by the Company under this devise consists of the property in Gracechurch Street, Corbet Court, St. Peter's Alley, New Cannon Street, Watling Place, and Queen Street, called the Dauntsey Estate, and producing altogether an income of 1,462*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

The payments made to the almsmen and almswomen, which at the time of the Reports of the Commissioners of Inquiry (Vol. 6, p. 288) were 5*s.* each per week and 13*s.* 4*d.* each quarterly, and 110*l.* per annum for the schoolmaster, were in 1842 increased to 8*s.* per week. The schoolmaster's stipend was also from time to time increased, and has for some years past received an annual sum of 170*l.* from stipend and gratuities, the limits of each of which do not appear very clearly defined. The schoolmaster also is allowed 50*l.* per annum for an usher, 15*l.* per annum for coals, and the whole amount of his rates and taxes, which in 1859 amounted to 23*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* The school and almshouses are insured at the sum of 3,300*l.*, and the premium on this amount is 7*l.* 17*s.*

The schoolmaster's allowance on the whole therefore appears to be:—

£	s.	d.
170	0	0 for himself.
50	0	0 „ usher.
15	0	0 „ coals.
23	14	1 „ rates and taxes.
7	17	0 „ insurance.
<hr/>		
£266	11	1

The present schoolmaster is the Reverend Edward Wilton, who was appointed on the 25th June 1832.

The usher is unknown to the Mercers' Company, nor are they acquainted with the state of the school or with the almspeople.

The number of the almspeople was increased in the year 1831 from 7 to 10.

The almspeople now receive 8s. per week, and 3l. per year for clothing each person, making altogether 238l.

In the year 1839 the Company, in addition to the other payments, granted to the Reverend E. Wilton a sum of 75l. for the outfit of his son for India.

The whole fund (except for insurance) is remitted to the schoolmaster, and is applied by him. The Company receive no vouchers except as showing payments in taxes.

I append the communication I have received from the Reverend E. Wilton in reply to my inquiries as to the condition of the institution.

FERMOR'S CHARITY.

The Honourable Elizabeth Fermor, by her will of the 8th August 1704, directed that a sum of 1,000l. should be laid out in the purchase of lands of the largest and most durable income, of which income 10l. should be applied to the benefit of a free school, to be taught within the parish of Fairford, in Gloucestershire, and that her uncle, Samuel Barker, Esquire, and his heirs should for ever have the nomination of a person to teach 20 poor children at a time, inhabitants of Fairford aforesaid, to read English and write, for which the person so teaching should have the yearly sum of 10l. And she gave the residue of the said yearly income to a minister to preach every Sunday afternoon, and if he be not the minister of Fairford, then 5l. to the said minister for permitting him to preach. And if he should not be permitted so to preach, then the bequest for preaching to go to the use of the poor widows in Lady Mico's Almshouses at Stepney. And if the yearly profits should exceed 50l., then such overplus should go to the said poor widows.

The 1,000l. is stated to have been invested in the year 1718 by order of the Court of Chancery in the purchase of an estate called Chaceley Hole, in the parish of Chaceley, in the county of Worcester.

The Mercers' Company, as trustees of Lady Mico's Almshouses at Stepney, appear to have been in 1817, for the first time, made acquainted with the bequest. The rent of the farm, which had been originally 52l., was raised gradually to 140l., which it had reached in 1811, and the rent had been apportioned between the vicar and master of the school. The estate consists, it is stated by the Commissioners of Inquiry, of "an ancient farmhouse and buildings and several parcels of land containing 91a. 3r. 34p." (Vol. 6, page 318). I do not find that the Company have any later particulars respecting it. It appears, however, that much has been expended since 1840 in repairs and improvements on the property, for I find the following items of charge in the accounts rendered by the agent of Mr. Raymond Barker, who acts as the trustee of the estate, under the deeds (I presume) of the 24th and 25th June 1718. I cannot understand that any conveyance has been subsequently executed by which Mr. Barker has been appointed trustee, and as it is scarcely probable that the estate has descended to him as heir-at-law, up to this time, it is likely that the legal estate is outstanding.

	£	s.	d.
1841. Repairs of dwelling-house at Chaceley	-	-	70 0 0
Crook's bill for ditto	-	-	81 14 8
1844. Repairs ditto	-	-	35 0 8
Paving the court yard	-	-	23 9 6
1845. Repairs (Crook)	-	-	160 0 0
" "	-	-	100 0 0
1846. " "	-	-	50 0 0
1847. " "	-	-	50 0 0
1848. " "	-	-	28 0 0
1850. " "	-	-	27 8 9
1861. Draining tiles.	-	-	10 0 0

The funds for the earlier repairs were obtained by loan from the Gloster Bank, on which interest was paid, and which loan was gradually reduced by the excess of rents.

The balances received by the Company were:

	£	s.	d.
In 1850	-	-	75 15 10
" 1854	-	-	28 15 2
" 1861	-	-	135 12 5

The Gift for this purpose of education at Fairford seems to have been always understood as being only of one annual sum of 10l.. I have not had any copy of the instrument itself, nor has any such copy been found amongst the papers of the Company. On the purchase of the estate in 1718, a rentcharge of 25s. per annum was reserved to one Nicholas Smithsend and his heirs, and this rentcharge appears, so far back as the accounts

can be traced, to be added to the 10l. paid to the schoolmaster, making his annual sum 11l. 5s. I cannot ascertain the origin of this addition, otherwise then as above stated. The school and the other charities of Fairford were the subject of an inquiry by Mr. Simons, to whose Report (4th November 1856), I beg to refer.

A sum of 40l. a year has been annually allowed to the lecturer, in respect of what is described in the accounts as an "Evening Lecture," and after deducting land tax and income tax (no commission being charged), the balance has been paid to the Company as above stated.

The Company do not interfere with the letting of the estate. It is according to the accounts rendered, let to a Mr. Lane, at 110l. a year. Mr. Trinder (the agent of Mr. Barker) states in his letter to the Company, that the house is greatly out of repair, and that repairs to the extent of 30l. have been ordered. It will be seen in the Report on Lady Mico's Almshouses that, the Company in fact, provide all the deficiency for the maintenance of that institution, and therefore, any failure of diminution of productiveness in the Chaceley estate is purely to the loss of the Company. The excess of payments are not in any case carried in as charges against the Charity.

FISHBORNE'S CHARITIES.

Richard Fishborne by his will 30th March 1625, bequeathed to the Company,

I. 500l. to purchase lands and hereditaments of the clear yearly value of 25l., for a sermon in the Mercers' chapel, on the first Sunday in Michaelmas Term, and on every Sunday following (except at Christmas) until the first Sunday in Lent, 20s. for each sermon, and to the keeper of the said chapel 40s.; also

II. A further sum of 2,800l. to purchase two or more rectories in Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, or some other Northern County to be in the Gift of the Company; also

III. A further sum of 1,000l. to be lent to five young men of the Company gratis on bond; also

IV. A sum of 1,000l. to purchase lands and hereditaments of the yearly value of 50l.

	£	s.	d.
For a weekly lecture at St. Bartholomew,			
Royal Exchange	-	-	25 0 0
To the poor of the parish	-	-	20 0 0
" second warden	-	-	4 0 0
" clerk of Company	-	-	1 0 0

V. Also a further sum of 420l. to purchase lands of the yearly value of 21l.

	£	s.	d.
For a yearly dinner to the livery	-	-	20 0 0
For a sermon in the chapel	-	-	1 0 0

VI. Also a further sum of 300l. to defray the costs of suits at law to arise about such purchases as aforesaid.

VII. Also a further sum of 1,000l. to purchase lands of the yearly value of 50l. to be distributed in clothing to 30 poor brethren of the Company or their widows; and

VIII. Also a further sum of 2,000l. to purchase lands of the yearly value of 100l. for good and charitable uses in Huntingdon.

The whole of the sums were received by the Company from the estate of the testator, with as it appears a small surplus. The endowments are divisible into three classes:—

First.—Those directed to be applied as a loan fund and to discharge the expense of suits at law and which have therefore no specific local application, (Nos. III. and VI.) in the above list.

Second.—The sum to be employed in the purchase of church livings, viz., 2,800l. (No. II.)

Third.—The monies directed to be invested in lands for various other objects above stated (Nos. I., IV., V., VII., VIII.).

First Class.—The sum of 1,000 (III.) is part of the subject of the Report on the "Money Legacies for Loans" and is dealt with under the decree of the 7th March 1833 therein stated. The 300l. (VI.) for law suits appears to have been absorbed in the funds of the Company, unless it can be considered as part of the 345l. 4s. 6d. mentioned below (No. 2).

The Church Livings. (II.)

Second Class.—It will be convenient here to state the terms of this endowment more fully. The founder bequeathed to the said Wardens and Commonalty 2,800l. therewith to purchase two or more parsonages, rectories, or church livings anciently appropriated to some abbey,

monastery, or religious house or houses, commonly called impropriations, the same to be in Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, or some other northern county or counties, where the said Company of Mercers should best fit themselves with such a purchase and find most want of preaching the Word of God to be; and the same church livings or impropriations so purchased, his will was should be from time to time successively for ever by the said Company after their wonted custom of elections by most votes at their general meeting conferred, bestowed, and conveyed upon two or more ministers respectively for such term and in such manner and with such provision as that if they should prove non-resident or have any other benefice or church living besides, then the said Wardens should remove, displace, dismiss, and eject them out of the said impropriations or any of them, and elect and place another or others in his or their room according to their good discretion. And the testator entreated the said Wardens that they would be careful to make choice of such as be well known to be honest, discreet, and learned men fearing God and painful in their ministry that by their life and doctrine they might win many souls to Christ Jesus. And although testator hoped that said 2,800*l.* would purchase such church livings or impropriations to the value of 200*l.* a year or thereabouts, yet because his confidence was that the Company would husband it to the best for the performance of his good intent therein, his meaning was not to enjoin them to a precise yearly value nor that they should bestow the whole sum, but that they fit the purchases to the money bequeathed as well as conveniently they might, reserving in their hands sufficient to defray the charge of travail, counsel and conveyances incident about such purchases.

It appears that the Company in the years 1628 and 1631, purchased impropriate rectories and church livings in several counties, in which purchases they laid out the whole of the sum of 2,800*l.*, and a further sum of 345*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, making together 3,145*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* (See the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry, Vol. 6, p. 308). These purchases comprised the advowsons of the rectories of Canwick and Reepham in Lincolnshire, and the tithes of several parishes in Northumberland. I describe the purchases in Lincolnshire to be advowsons, as it appears that the Company have the right of presentation to those parishes, although it is said that upon the presentation it is the habit of the Company to grant a lease of the tithes to the Vicar during his incumbency; this implying that he takes the vicarage in one right and the tithes in another. The tithes in the Northumberland parishes are appropriated as to some of them to the support of a lectureship in the parish of Hexham, and as to the remainder to a lectureship in the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

1. *The Rectory of Reepham*, or Reepham, Lincolnshire.—This living is filled by the presentation of the Company, who (as stated by the clerk of the Company) have no knowledge of its value, except that which is shown by the clergy list, in which it is stated to be 176*l.* a year with a population of 368 persons. The Reverend J. Jones, the present rector, was presented in 1853.

2. *The Rectory of Canwick*, in Lincolnshire.—The Company also present to this living, the same observations applying as to the last. The present rector is the Reverend G. Quilter, who was appointed in 1818. The living appears in the clergy list of the value of 231*l.* a year, with a population of 213 persons.

3. *Hexham Lectureship*.—The Company appoint a lecturer at Hexham, in the county of Northumberland, who is bound by the terms of the appointment to deliver a lecture in the afternoon of Sundays in the parish church (with the leave of the rector), and also to perform duty twice a month on alternate Sundays at the Church of St. John, Lee, when the duty is not performed by the clergyman of that parish, and alternately on Sundays in the morning at the Chapels of Bingfield and St. Oswald, and an afternoon service; and a sermon at each of the above chapels on those Sundays when the morning duty is not performed. He receives the tithes of Swinbourne, Kepwick, Errington, Bingfield and Colwell in the county of Northumberland. The present lecturer is the Reverend C. Lee, who was appointed in 1825. The value of the lectureship was:

	£	s.	d.
In 1817	-	-	448 2 0
„ 1818	-	-	539 18 6
„ 1819	-	-	472 6 0
„ 1820	-	-	496 0 6
„ 1821	-	-	426 9 6
„ 1822	-	-	387 19 6
„ 1823	-	-	409 11 0

I annex to this report (documents Nos. 1, 2, and 3) letters from the incumbent of Hexham and from the lecturer, showing that the former, with the spiritual charge of 6,000 persons, is provided with an income of no more than 130*l.* a year, whilst the present value of the lectureship derived from the tithes of the several parishes above-named is 563*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* It would be desirable that the Company should put themselves in communication with the Bishop of the diocese, and obtain the benefit of his advice in the reappropriation of these ecclesiastical rights and duties in which I should think the public benefit might well be reconciled with the perfect integrity of the powers and patronage of the Company.

4. *The Berwick Lectureship*.—The Company also appoint a lecturer for the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed. He receives the tithes of Chillerton and Binisford in the county of Northumberland. His duty is, “to perform divine service, and preach in person in the church of Berwick-upon-Tweed, in the forenoon of every Thursday, and it is provided by his appointment that in the event of a new church or chapel to be built in Berwick, the lecturer shall if required by the present Court, for the greater benefit of the interests of the established religion, take upon himself the duty of the new church or chapel, upon such conditions as the Court shall appoint, or vacate the lectureship.” The present lecturer is the Rev. William Procter, who was appointed in 1824.

In this case also I annex several documents numbered respectively 5, 6, 7, and 8.

Third class:

The moneys directed to be invested in land for other permanent objects (I., IV., V., VII., and VIII.). These several sums, viz.:

	£	s.	d.
I. Sermons in the Mercers' Chapel -	500	0	0
IV. Parish of St. Bartholomew's, Royal Exchange -	1,000	0	0
V. Gift for the livery, dinner, yearly -	420	0	0
VII. Clothing of poor mercers -	1,000	0	0
VIII. Town of Huntingdon -	2,000	0	0
	4,920	0	0

and	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Robinson's exhibitions -	500	0	0
Lady Margaret North's do. -	500	0	0
Lady Elizabeth Martin's gift -	100	0	0
Mrs. Catherine Clarke's „ -	240	0	0
Sir Henry Bowe's „ -	200	0	0
Sir Ralph Warren's „ -	100	0	0
	1,640	0	0

Amounting altogether to - £6,560 0 0

were in 1630 invested in the purchase of a manor and estate at Chalgrave in Bedfordshire.

	£	s.	d.
The property thus purchased consists of 540a. 0r. 8p. of land with Chalgrave Manor House, cottages, and farm buildings, let to John Warren Foll, for 14 years from Michaelmas 1856 -	690	0	0
The annual quit rents received from copyhold tenants of the manor. (The sums received in different years I find slightly vary, and I have not been furnished with any roll) -	27	16	2
	£717	16	2

In the year 1860 the charges on the estate were as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Solicitors bills -	20	0	0
Subscriptions to the National schools -	4	4	0
Insurance of premises -	10	14	6
Mr. Cramter salary as steward, &c. -	4	0	0
„ collecting quit rents -	3	10	2
Property tax -	21	4	0
Corn rent for two years -	2	5	8
(I presume tithe, but it is not explained.)			
Allowance for materials to the tenant -	6	18	3

72 16 7

£644 19 7

The Company appropriate the net rents, not amongst all the above charities or charitable objects, the bequests to which constitute the purchase money, but amongst the several endowments distinguished above as I., IV., VII., and VIII., and Mrs. Robinson's Exhibition Charity; and having appropriated so much of the net income as corresponds with the several portions of the purchase money received from these sources, they carry the surplus to the Company's account, subject only to the specific payments for the other charitable purposes. The late Commissioners of Inquiry approved this arrangement, for they say, "as these benefactions were donations of money given merely to secure specific annual payments, the Company deem themselves (and we think justly) entitled to all the benefits of the security in which they have invested them beyond the amount of those annual payments, which are only to be considered as charges on the estate."

I should have thought that where the gifts were vested in the Company on charitable trusts the objects of the trust would have been entitled to the income produced by the investment whatever that income might be.

I proceed, however, to state the actual division of the produce, taking the year 1860, of which the rents and charges are above given.

I.—Chapel Sermons.

The proportion of the Chalgrave net rent, in respect of this 500*l.* was 49*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* The sum is divided unequally amongst about ten different clergymen and the chaplain. The chaplain receives 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, the chapel keeper 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, the clerk of the chapel 1*l.*, making for these the fixed charges of 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* annually. The sermons preached in the Mercers' chapel are 16 in number. The attendance of hearers is very irregular and uncertain. The intention to preach the sermon is previously advertised. Some of the sermons are on week days, and others on Sundays. The preachers are nominated by the House Warden for the time being.

IV.—The Parish of St. Bartholomew.

The proportion of the Chalgrave rent in 1860 was 98*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* This was divided as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
The lecturer five-tenths	49	3	3
(This is paid on the personal receipt of the lecturer.)			
The poor of the parish four-tenths	39	6	8
(The poor who are nominated at the vestry attend at the Company's Hall and receive the apportioned sums (see my Report on the Parish of St. Bartholomew.)			
The House Warden receives four fifths of one tenth	7	17	3
And the clerk has one fifth of one tenth	1	19	3
(These are carried by the Company to the account of their officers.)			
	£98	6	5

There was at the time of the last inquiry a sum of 577*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* Consols standing to the account of this parish arising from arrears, the dividends of which were added to the rent. In 1822 a sum of 2,096*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* was laid out on the repairs and rebuilding of the Chalgrave farmhouse and offices. This disbursement was charged directly, according to their shares, to the different charities interested. The 577*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* stock belonging to this portion of the charitable objects was sold out and produced 472*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* cash. The St. Bartholomew share of the expense of the repairs was 413*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* A balance of 59*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* was paid to the parish in cash in October 1827.

VII.—The Clothing of Poor Mercers. (1,000*l.*)

The proportion of the Chalgrave rent applicable to this purpose is 98*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*

* FISHBORNE'S CHARITY.

Under the authority of an order of the Board, dated 28th July 1880, the Company granted a lease of the ironstone underlying the estate belonging to this Charity, situate in the parish of Canwick, in the county

This is distributed in money at Easter as equally as possible amongst 30 poor brethren or widows or daughters of freemen. The fund in 1860 afforded 3*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* or 3*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* a piece. The recipients are selected or approved by the Master and Wardens.

VIII.—The Huntingdon Benefaction (2,000*l.*)

The proportion of the Chalgrave rent applicable for the benefit of the town of Huntingdon was 196*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* Of this there was paid—

	£	s.	d.
To the Lecturer of Huntingdon, the Rev. J. Burke, who is appointed by the Company	60	0	0
The residue is remitted to the Mayor of Huntingdon for charitable uses	136	12	10
	£196	12	10

The Company is not supplied with any account of this distribution by the local authorities.

There was at the time of the last inquiry a sum of 2,000*l.* consols to the credit of this branch of the endowments arising from arrears, and which had formed part of a larger sum part of which had been sold for the redemption of the land tax.

The sum of 2,000*l.* was sold out in 1822 for application towards the expenses of the repairs and improvements on the Chalgrave estate, as before stated. It produced a sum of 1,637*l.* 10*s.* cash, and it appears that the share of this Charity of these expenses was 827*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* A balance of 857*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* was on the 15th June 1824 paid over to the Corporation of Huntingdon. I do not understand the grounds of the appropriation. The lecturer appears to have enjoyed his moiety of the dividends, and would, therefore, on the same principle, be entitled to the moiety of the capital, but unless some division of the fund afterwards took place in the town of Huntingdon (into which I have at present no means of inquiry), the appropriation of the balance of the proceeds of the stock appears to have been made in prejudice of the rights of the lecturer.

The Reverend F. G. Vesey, Rector of All Saints, Huntingdon, attended at the office of the Charity Commission, and informed me that a service is performed by the lecturer, and a lecture delivered in each of the two churches on alternate Sundays. The lecturer is blind, and reads the service from the raised books printed for the use of the blind. There are now two full services in both churches in Huntingdon, on every Sunday, and the incumbents are of opinion that the lectureship has ceased to be necessary or useful, and that being only an appropriation of part of a fund to be applied to good and charitable purposes it might with great benefit, on the first vacancy in the office of lecturer, be applied to the purposes of church education. I have received the following letter from the Reverend J. W. Burke, the lecturer.

"Sir, April 16th, 1861.
"In reply to your communication of the 12th instant, I have to inform you that the duty which I perform in the town of Huntingdon, is as follows: In Saint Mary's Church I preach once a fortnight on the Sunday evening, taking the whole service the first Sunday evening of every month that comes in rotation for my lecture. In All Saints Church, I have, as lecturer, a full service once a fortnight on the Sunday afternoon. In addition to this I voluntarily take an afternoon service every other fortnight, so that I officiate every Sunday afternoon in this church.

"It does not appear to me that any permanent advantage would be likely to accrue from any other assignment of the lecturer's duties, as the Huntingdon benefices are of very small value.

"I have, &c. &c.

"J. W. BURKE."

The proportion of the rent distributed in manner aforesaid, with that applied for Mrs. Robinson's Exhibitions, amounting together to 491*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, leaves a sum of 153*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, which is claimed by the Company, as charged only with 55*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum in respect of the other charitable gifts. (See my Reports on Lady Margaret North's, Lady Elizabeth Martin's, Mrs. Catherine Clarke's, Sir Henry Rowe's, and Sir Ralph Warren's Charities).*

of Lincoln, for the term of 43 years, from 6th April 1877, at the annual minimum rent of 200*l.*, with a further royalty of 9*d.* per ton on all ironstone gotten in excess of that amount.

THE CHARITIES OF SIR THOMAS GRESHAM.

Sir Thomas Gresham, by his will, 5th July 1575, gave one moiety of the Royal Exchange and all pawnshops, messuages, &c. adjoining the same to the Corporation of London for four lectures of divinity, astronomy, music, and geometry, 50*l.* a-piece, and also to pay 53*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly unto eight almsfolks, and 50*l.* a year to the poor prisoners.

And he gave the other moiety to the Mercers' Company for three lectures of law, physic, and rhetoric, 50*l.* each; for four dinners in Mercers' Hall 100*l.*, and to the Hospitals of Christ, St. Bartholomew, Bethlem, Southwark, and the Poultry Compter, 50*l.*

These endowments were the subject of an inquiry by Mr. Martin in 1856, and to his report of the 13th February 1857 I beg to refer.

LADY GRESHAM'S GIFT.

Dame Isabell Gresham devised to the Company certain premises (now in Gresham Street and Milk Street) to the intent that they should yearly bestow 9*l.* 10*s.* to poor householders of the parishes of St. Lawrence Jewry, St. Mary Aldermanbury, and St. Vedast Foster, out of which the Renter Warden to retain 6*s.* 8*d.*, and the clerk 3*s.* 4*d.* The sum of 3*l.* a year is annually paid to the vestry clerk of St. Lawrence Jewry, the like sum to the vestry clerk of St. Mary Aldermanbury, and the like sum to the vestry clerk of St. Vedast Foster, and the 10*s.* is paid to the two officers of the Company.

HUNGERFORD'S APPRENTICING CHARITY.

Dame Margaret Hungerford, by her will of the 23rd January 1671, bequeathed to the Mercers' Company 1,000*l.* to be kept by the Company as a stock, and the produce bestowed in binding out apprentices, boys from Wiltshire or Gloucestershire to be preferred.

The Commissioners of Inquiry (vol. 6, page 319) state, that the Company, under a decree of the Court of Chancery of the 6th March 1675, are directed to pay 30*l.* a year on account of this benefaction. They add that this was or was supposed to be charged on the Henry the Eighth's estate. It will be seen, by my Report on the Money Legacy Charities, that the Henry the Eighth estate is charged with these Charities, and this must, I presume, be treated as an additional charge thereon, although I cannot find any deed defining the particular portion of the property; that, however, is probably unimportant, as the liability is fully admitted.

In addition to the 30*l.* a year there is an accumulation of arrears, invested in 400*l.* consols, and producing 12*l.* a year, making 42*l.* a year.

No advertisements are published in the counties of Gloucester and Wilts, but many applications are received every year from all parts of those counties, and the Company endeavour to select the case of the greatest poverty and destitution, or the largest families with the smallest means.

I append the copy of the petition and the circular which accompanies it, which is sent to all persons applying for the printed forms and for particulars.

There are at present nine applications for the three premiums of this year. The Company allow 14*l.* for each boy. They are all bound for seven years, and according to the indentures are to be taken into the master's house, but that condition is believed, in many cases, to be varied by arrangements with the parents; but no variation of that nature is permitted with the sanction of the Company.*

LADY ELIZABETH MARTIN'S GIFT.

Lady Elizabeth Martin by her will, 6th October 1581, gave to the Company 100*l.* to be lent to two young men, paying in respect thereof yearly 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* as follows:

To the churchwardens of St. Antholin for bread	-	-	-	5	4	0
Clerk of that parish	-	-	-	0	6	0
To the preachers	-	-	-	0	10	0
To the Wardens of Company	-	-	-	0	13	4

To this endowment is added the interest on the arrears, amounting to 69*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* 3*d.* per cent. consols, producing 2*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* dividends, making for the parish 8*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* a year which is paid annually to the churchwardens.

The wardens are credited with the 13*s.* 4*d.*

* MARGARET HUNGERFORD'S CHARITY.

Under the authority of an order of the Board dated 30th April 1878, the annuity of 30*l.* above referred to, was redeemed by the payment of the sum of 1,000*l.* sterling, to the banking account of the Official Trustees

This sum of 100*l.* was invested as part of the purchase money of the Chalgrave estate, and it appears to me that it is entitled to a sixty-fifth share of the rent, which would increase the amount from 6*l.* to about 10*l.* 10*s.*, or about 4*l.* 10*s.* more yearly.

PART II.

THE MERCERS' SCHOOL.

King Henry the Eighth, by his Letters Patent of the 21st April 1542, for the valuable considerations therein mentioned (being a sum of 969*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*) granted to the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers, of the city of London, and their successors the church, called the Church of the College of Acon, thenceforth to be called the Mercers' Church, and the church and parsonage of Saint Mary Colechurch, and divers messuages, tenements, shops, and other hereditaments sett, lying, and being in the parishes of St. Olave Old Jewry, St. Mary Colechurch, St. Stephen Walbrook, Saint Martin Ironmonger Lane, and St. Stephen Coleman Street in London, part of the possessions of the said late College of Acon, of London, which parsonage, messuages, tenements, and other the premises at the time of making the said grants were rated to be of the clear yearly value of 68*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* over and above 7*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* reserved yearly for the same to the King's Highness for ever, and over and above all yearly charges and reprises.

It appeared to me important to consider the text of this instrument with the view of ascertaining the limits of the trust, if it had that character, or otherwise, the extent of the liability which it created as against the Company. The Company at my request caused a translation of the Letters Patent to be made, which I append to this report.

By an indenture of the same date as the letters patent the Mercers' Company covenanted to keep three priests and chaplains to sing a mass in the said Mercers' church for the soul of the king and all his progeny for ever, and also to find and keep a free grammar school within the said city perpetually, and to find a sufficient master to teach five and twenty children and scholars freely in the same school continually for ever: and the wardens and commonalty are thereby empowered to nominate and appoint from time to time the said three priests and chaplains, and as many other priests and chaplains and other ministers to serve God and to say masses and other divine service in the same church as to the said wardens and commonalty shall seem convenient, and at their will and pleasure to remove the said priests, chaplains, and ministers, and on the vacating of such offices within eight weeks to appoint other priests or chaplains or schoolmaster to serve as aforesaid, so that the same number of priests and chaplains and the said schoolmaster shall be observed and kept.

The property which passed to the Company under this grant consists of what is in the table of the Company's property set forth in another part of this report, described as King Henry the Eighth's estate (see page 2,845*l.*), producing at this time an annual rental of

The expenditure of the Company annually on the school has been a subject of an annual return to the Board, accompanied by a note that the Company are only required by their covenant with the Crown to keep and find a free grammar school for twenty-five scholars in London, but they have for many years provided gratuitous education for 70 boys.

The expenditure of the year 1859 is as follows:—

Reverend John Smith, head master—		£	s.	d.
Salary	-	280	0	0
Gratuity	-	70	0	0
		350	0	0
Reverend T.G. Barry, assistant master, salary		300	0	0
Mr. Thomas Wheeler, writing master		150	0	0
Mr. Francis Wattez, French master		140	0	0
Reverend Thomas Hill, retired allowance as late assistant master		150	0	0
Mr. William Patrickson, retired allowance as late writing master		140	0	0
Mr. Henry Hart retired allowance as late assistant writing master		50	0	0
Examiners, classical		10	10	0
„ mathematical		10	10	0
„ French		5	5	0
		26	5	0

of Charitable Funds for investment in consols in trust for the charity.

The amount was subsequently invested in the purchase of the sum of 1,054*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* consols in the name of the Official Trustees.

	£	s.	d.
Rewards for merit	20	0	0
Books for library	10	0	0
One year of rent of school premises	120	0	0
Repairs	25	12	1
Rates and taxes	53	18	0
Messrs. Ede for robes	13	13	0
Bennett, clockmaker	4	4	0
Surveyor	0	13	0
Head master's disbursements for school, &c.	94	16	11
Insurance of school premises	7	10	0
	£1,656	12	0

The school is situated in College Hill, on the left side of Queen Street, in the line between Cannon Street West and Thames Street. The school consists of a schoolroom and master's residence, erected on the site of part of the estate of Whittington's Charity. The present school premises were built in 1830 by the Company at an expense of about 4,500*l.* A rent of 120*l.* per annum (appearing in the above account) is credited annually to Whittington's Charity in respect of the site.

The school up to 1832 was attended by 35 boys, and the number was then increased to 70. Before this augmentation in number the presentation to the school was by the master and wardens. Theoretically it is still the same, but the master and wardens now appoint boys recommended by the Court of Assistants, who nominate in rotation. I append a copy of the rules and orders adopted by the Company with reference to the scholars. The school is generally full, and the nominations are much sought after. The vacancies are filled up monthly. It is considered to be rather of the character of a mercantile than a classical school, although classical studies occupy the principal part of every morning.

There is no payment as expenditure required from the scholars except for books. The scholars are necessarily the children of persons resident in the City or neighbourhood. None of the masters are permitted to take boarders.

The "Rich" exhibitions are not always full. There is at present but one. The Company have raised the amount from 6*l.* to 70*l.* The last year (1859) there were two from the school, and one who had been appointed in 1855 for the exhibition having obtained a fellowship, his exhibition then ceased. None are allowed to hold the exhibitions more than five years.

The first increase of the exhibition by the Company was in 1796, when they were raised to 15*l.* In 1817 they were augmented to 50*l.*, it being found that the smaller sum was not a sufficient inducement to go to the University. In 1854 the present sum of 70*l.* was granted.

MORLEY'S CHARITY.

Richard Morley by his will, 2nd March 1727, devised to the Mercers' Company a messuage or tenement called the "Angel and Crown," near Newbury, Berks, on trust to apply the rents towards the support and maintenance of four poor men.

The house which still bears the same name is let to E. Slocock for 42 years, from Lady Day 1836 at a rent of 55*l.*

The sum of 137*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* consols, arises from accumulations beyond the sum of 10*l.* each which had been paid to the four poor men up to the year 1856. The dividends amounting to 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per annum, are added to the rent and equally divided among four poor men selected by the General Court and not necessarily mercers. They are generally given to old servants or persons who are not mercers. They have received 13*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.* each for the last five years.

LADY MARGARET NORTH'S EXHIBITIONS.

Lady Margaret North appears by an indenture of 4th December, 17th Elizabeth to have paid to the company a sum of 500*l.* to advance learning and provide for the relief of some of her kinsmen, the company agreeing to pay yearly to four male children to be taught first in some grammar school and afterwards at Oxford or Cambridge to each 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

The four exhibitions amount to 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, which is paid out of the rents of the Chalgrave Estate (see my report on Fishbourne's Charity) and to this there is added the dividends on 1,850*l.* 3*l.* per centum consols standing to the account of the company the dividends on which amount to 55*l.* 10*s.*, making an annual income of 82*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

This is disposed of in four exhibitions of 20*l.* a year each. They are held for five years, and are open to students of either university. They are nominated by the Court of Assistants. The Company require certificates of residence, and it is a rule that they must not have any exhibitions of more than 80*l.* a year from any other source.

RAND'S CHARITY.

John Rand devised to the Mercers' Company, by his will of 27th August 1706, his moiety of three freehold messuages and premises in Tower Street, on trust to pay out of the rents once a year, for acquitting and discharging out of the prisons of Ludgate, Wood Street Compter, and Poultry Compter, so many poor men and women, not exceeding 40*s.* a piece to each, so far as the said rents would go, and he gave 20*s.* a piece to the said master and wardens.

The property of the charity is as follows :—

The site of No. 44 and No. 46 Great Tower Street, and of Trinity Buildings, now let on building lease to Sylvanus Phillips for 61 years, from Lady Day 1830, at a rent of

£100

Mr. Phillips is stated to be the proprietor of the other moiety. The lease to him of the 6th January 1832, describes the premises devised as "All that undivided moiety or equal half part of the said wardens' and commonalty of and in all those two messuages and tenements situate in Tower Street in the parish of Allhallows, numbered 44 and 46, and also all those eight messuages in the rear of the said messuages called Trinity Buildings, lately erected and built on a site of a messuage lately pulled down by the said Sylvanus Phillips and numbered 45 in Tower Street, all which said messuages and premises were theretofore described as three messuages in the occupation of Benjamin Nichols, John Nanwell, and Samuel Townsend."

At the time of the last inquiry (vol. 6, p. 323), a sum of 1,000*l.* 3*l.* per cent. consols arising from the accumulations of this charity stood to the account of the Company. This sum of 1,000*l.* consols was sold out in March 1830 and produced 922*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* cash. A portion of the amount, viz., 839*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* was invested in Exchequer bills, which was subsequently sold, to make the payments to Mr. Phillips under the agreement with him.

In January 1832 there was paid to Sylvanus Phillips, for repairs and rebuilding the houses in Tower Street and Trinity Buildings, a sum of 916*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and a compensation for extra expenses 45*l.* It appears that in January 1830, the premises had been represented by Mr. Phillips (upon a report of Mr. Tite the architect) to be in such a dilapidated state that they could not, as to those in the rear, be repaired, but in his (Mr. Tite's) judgment the best plan of occupying the ground would be to repair the front house and rebuild the back, the cost of which was estimated at 1,500*l.*, and the entire annual value, as it then stood, was estimated at 80*l.* a year. After reports of the Company's surveyor and some negotiations it was resolved that the stock before referred to should be sold out. At the same time (February 1830) it was resolved that the premises in Tower Street should be let to Sylvanus Phillips on lease for 61 years at a net rent of 45*l.*, the Company agreeing to expend a sum not exceeding 920*l.* or such sum as the stock should produce, on the repairs and rebuilding the premises, upon Sylvanus Phillips expending at least an equal sum for the like purpose, under the inspection and to the satisfaction of the Company's surveyor, and paying an additional rent equal to six per cent. upon the amount expended by the Company. The rent during the term is thus made up to 100*l.* a year, and the accumulated stock is, of course, sunk.

By a bond entered into by the said Sylvanus Phillips, John King, and Charles Phillips, bearing date the 6th October 1842, reciting the lease of the 6th January 1832, and reciting also, another indenture of the same date, between the said S. Phillips of the first part, the company of the second part, and Thomas Watney and others of the third part, for better securing payment of the rent of 100*l.* a year reserved by the said lease, the said S. Phillips demised all the other undivided moiety of the said premises of which he was seized in fee simple unto the said Watney and others for 61 years, in trust for the said company. And reciting that the said S. Phillips, being desirous that the said last-mentioned undivided moiety should be reassigned to him and released from all claims of the company created by the

last-recited indenture, agreed to give to the company the bond of himself and J. King and Charles Phillips, and also the security provided by an indenture of even date herewith which the said company had agreed to accept in lieu of the security provided by the recited indenture without prejudice to any remedy of the said company to enter upon the premises.

It was conditioned, that if the said S. Phillips should, during the said term of 61 years, pay to the said company the said rent of 100*l.*, then the above written bond to be void, otherwise to remain in full force.

The last application of the income for the relief of prisoners was, on an application of the governor of the debtor's prison, in Whitecross Street, in the year 1858, when five prisoners were relieved at an expense of 9*l.* 10*s.* (varying from 1*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.* each), and whose debts varied from 108*l.* to 22*l.*

In the year 1857 nine persons were relieved, whose debts varied from 91*l.* to 13*l.*, at an expense of from 4*l.* to 5*l.* each, six by the Insolvent Debtors' Court, and three by arrangement. There appear to be different wards in Whitecross Street corresponding with the names of the more ancient prisons, as Ludgate, Poultry, and Giltspur Street Compter.

There was, up to the 31st December, 1860, a balance of 492*l.* 6*s.* to the credit of this charity, of which an investment of a portion in 300*l.* consols, has been directed by the company.

RICH'S CHARITIES.

Thomas Rich, by his will, of the 21st August 1672, devised to the Mercers' Company (after his wife's death) all his tenements and hereditaments in St. Mary Axe, upon condition that the company should pay yearly two exhibitions of 6*l.* a piece unto two poor scholars taught in the Mercers' Chapel School, and from thence sent to the University; and also to pay to Christ's Hospital annually 12*l.* for two other exhibitions, and that the residue should be expended by the master and wardens in a collation for their pains.

And the testator gave also to the company (after the death of his wife) all his dwelling house, gardens, orchards and appurtenances in West Ham upon trust out of the rents to pay yearly for ever,

£ s. d.

"To the clerk of the company for going over yearly to see that the two school charities be duly performed - 1 0 0

"To the wardens and such of the assistants as they should call for a collation or otherwise, to mind the clerk of his duty - 3 0 0

And to divide the residue into two parts, and pay one moiety thereof to the schoolmaster of the Mercers' Chapel School for his better maintenance in the management thereof, and pay the other moiety for the teaching, educating, and instructing of so many poor men's children, born in the parish of Lambeth, who are not able to maintain them in learning the Latin tongue, writing, cyphering, or reading, as the same will yearly amount unto, at such rates as they should agree upon for their teaching.

And the testator gave to the wardens and commonalty 100*l.* to be lent to young freemen of the Company from three years to three years, upon security for repayment with interest at 3*s.* 4*d.* per annum only, such interest to be divided between the clerk and officers of the Company, as therein mentioned (see Money Legacy Charities. "Thomas Rich's Gift.").

The Company are possessed of a house in St. Mary Axe, No. 52, occupied by George Head, trustee of Dr. Smith, a tenant under the Company, upon a lease expiring in 1871, at a rent which far exceeds the two sums of 12*l.* charged thereon.

The sums appropriated as exhibitions, the same not having been filled up for many years, were invested in the funds, and are now represented by one year's interest on 5,000*l.* consols, being part of the sum of 74,121*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* standing in the name of the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers of the City of London

£150

£ s. d.

And one year's interest on the 1,000*l.* Reduced annuities, being part of 27,028*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* standing in the name of the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers of the City of London

30 0 0

The 12*l.* a year is annually paid to Christ's Hospital.

£ s. d.

The income of the Exhibition Fund for the Mercers' School is therefore - 12 0 0
The rentcharge for Mercers' School and the dividends - 180 0 0

£192 0 0

In addition to the accumulations which have been invested, there was, at the end of 1859, a balance of cash amounting to 474*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

I have mentioned in my report on the Mercers' School, the gradual increase in the amount of the exhibitions which has been made by the Company. They were raised in 1854 to 70*l.* a year, and it will be seen that the state of the accumulated fund would now admit of a further increase to 96*l.* per annum, or, which would probably be better, to the establishment of three exhibitions at from 60*l.* to 70*l.* a year instead of two.

The choice of the exhibitioner has generally been by the recommendation of the head-master. In any case of competition, the election would be in the General Court, at which the whole of the members of the Company are summoned.

The general body would not, in such case, be controlled in their choice by any report of the master or examiners of the school.

The West Ham estate was in the year 1845 taken by the "Eastern Counties Railway Company" by agreement with the Company, at the price of 1,750*l.* The sum has been invested in the sum of 1,951*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* 3*d.* per centum consols which stands to the account of the Company (being part of a larger sum of 74,121*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* like stock), the dividends being 58*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

The income tax and the annual charges of 4*l.* for the Company and the clerk being deducted, left in 1859 two sums or moieties of 26*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*

Of this, one moiety (or 26*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*) is paid to the head master of the Mercers' School, in addition to the salary and gratuity amounting to 350*l.* a year paid to him, as mentioned in my report on that school.

The other 26*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* is paid by the Company to the master of the Free Grammar School, Lambeth (Mr. Bailey).

MRS. ROBINSON'S EXHIBITIONS.

Mrs. Mary Robinson by her will proved 26th September 1618, gave to the Company 500*l.* to purchase land of the yearly value of 25*l.* for four poor Cambridge scholars, so as they should become students in divinity and preachers of the gospel. The fund standing to the credit of this charity is 1,800*l.* 3*l.* per centum Consolidated annuities, and 1,040*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* 3*d.* per centum Reduced annuities which arose from accumulations. The sum of 500*l.*, with several other charitable bequests amounting altogether to 6,560*l.*, was laid out in the purchase of the Chalgrave estate in Bedfordshire (see Report on Fishborne's charity). The net rental of that estate was, in the year 1860, 644*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, of which 49*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* belongs to Robinson's Exhibition Charity.

The fund therefore consists of—

	£	s.	d.
Dividends in 1,800 <i>l.</i> consols -	54	0	0
Do. on 1,040 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> Reduced stock -	31	4	2
Rent -	49	3	2
	£134	7	4

The last year's (1860) expenditure was 105*l.*, being for three exhibitions of 30*l.* a year, and half a year's exhibition, 15*l.* There are generally four exhibitions of 30*l.* a year for students at Cambridge at any College. They are elected by the general court, and produce, half-yearly, their certificates of residence. The exhibition is generally retained for five years.

There was at the end of 1860, a balance of cash in favour of this charity of 446*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

Rowe's Gift.

Sir Henry Rowe, by his will (date not known) gave to the Company 200*l.* to be lent to two young freemen at 5*l.* per cent., and distributed as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Poor of St. Martin Outwich, in bread -	2	12	0
Coal -	2	4	0
Poor of Hackney (in bread) -	2	12	0
Coal -	2	4	0
Beadle of the Company -	0	8	0

This gift formed part of the investment in the "Chalgrave estate" (see Fishborne's charities), and I should apprehend that the objects of the charity are entitled to two sixty-fifths of the rents of that estate, amounting to 21*l*. The Company, however, only pay the specific sums. Of these 4*l*. 16*s*. is paid to the collector for the parish of Hackney, with the interest on a sum of 48*l*. 3*s*. consols, accumulations from arrears and producing 1*l*. 9*s*. 2*d*. dividend, making together 6*l*. 5*s*. 2*d*.

The Company, also, pay a like annual sum of 6*l*. 5*s*. 2*d*. for the like reutcharge and accumulations and dividend thereon to the overseer of the parish of St. Martin Outwich. The beadle of the Company receives 8*s*. a year.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

The Commissioners of Inquiry reported on this institution and its endowments at much length (see p. 240-241, Report, vol. 3). Shortly before the commencement of my inquiry, a suit had been instituted by

information and Bill (with the previous sanction of the board) by the Attorney-General and Baron Rothschild against the Mercers' Company in respect of certain estates in Buckinghamshire, regarded as forming part of the endowment of the school. In the defence to that suit, the Mercers' Company amongst other points were advised to assert that the estates in question were not the property of the school, but were estates held by the Mercers' Company in their own right, charged only with certain duties in respect of the maintenance of the school. I understand that the same point is insisted upon with reference to the general estates treated by the Commissioners of Inquiry as the property of the Charity. Under these circumstances, as the nature and extent of my inquiry would be necessarily affected very materially by the determination of the question in favour of the claim of the Company, at the request of the officers of the Company attending on the occasion, I have thought it right to defer the investigation as to St. Paul's School until the suit now before the Court of Chancery is disposed of.*

* ST. PAUL'S SCHOOLS.

The Bill and information filed by Baron Rothschild, with the sanction of the board in the year 1860 was dismissed by Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood by a decree dated 12th May 1862.

The case of this school was subsequently certified to Her Majesty's Attorney-General by the Charity Commissioners on the 22nd February 1866.

The result of the proceedings by the Attorney-General was a decree by Vice-Chancellor Sir W. M. James, dated 11th February 1870, declaring that the Company held the whole of Dean Colet's estate as trustees for the benefit of the school.

The decree also directed an inquiry to be made whether it was fit and proper and for the benefit of the Charity that application should be made either to the Committee of Council on Education, or to the Endowed Schools Commissioners, or to Parliament, as to a scheme for the future regulation and management of the Charity.

A scheme for the regulation of Dean Colet's estate and of St. Paul's School was framed by the Charity Commissioners under the provisions of the Endowed Schools Acts, and approved by Her Majesty in Council, on the 24th March 1876.

Under the authority of an order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 4th July 1879, this scheme was amended in certain particulars. The following is the scheme so amended, by which the school is at present regulated:—

Charity Commission.

Mercers' Company.
Foundation—St. Paul's School.

H
30,010
Scheme.

In the matter of the Foundation called or known as "St. Paul's School," in London, founded by Dean Colet; and

In the matter of "The Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1869."

Whereas an application in writing was made to the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, on the 10th day of May, 1878, in the matter of the above-mentioned foundation, by George Fenn Aston, Esquire, being the chairman of the governors of the said foundation, and the person authorised in that behalf by a resolution passed at a duly constituted meeting of the said governors, held on the said 10th day of May, 1878.

And whereas it is expedient that the provisions of the scheme established for the regulation of the said foundation under the Endowed Schools Acts, on the 24th day of March, 1876, should be partially varied.

And that with that object a new scheme should be established for the regulation of the said foundation, in manner hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas notice of the intention of the said board to make an order for that purpose has been published by the affixing of the same, according to the direction of the said board, to or near a principal outer door of St. Paul's School aforesaid, on the 25th day of February, 1879, and by advertisement in the "Times" newspaper, on the 26th day of February and the 5th day of March, 1879, being in each case more than one calendar month previously to the date hereof.

A 14546.

Now the said Board do hereby order that the aforesaid scheme (a printed copy whereof, identified by the signature of the secretary of the said Board, is hereto annexed) shall be varied in the manner and to the extent appearing in the new scheme set forth in the schedule hereto, which by this present order is approved and established as the scheme for the future regulation of the said foundation.

SCHEDULE SCHEME.

Part I.—General.

1. The object of the above-named foundation shall be Object. to supply liberal education for boys and girls by means of schools in or near London.

2. From the date of this scheme all the particulars Repeal. which by the Endowed Schools Acts, 1869, 1873, and 1874 are capable of being hereby repealed and abrogated shall, so far as relates to the management of the foundation, but not to the vesting of the property thereof in the Mercers' Company, hereinafter called the Company, be repealed and abrogated.

3. From the date of this scheme all rights and powers Jurisdiction (if any) reserved or belonging to, or claimed or capable of being exercised by, any body corporate, persons or person, other than Her Majesty, as visitors or visitor of the foundation, shall be transferred to Her Majesty, and all such rights and powers, and also any like rights and powers vested in Her Majesty on the 2nd day of August, 1869, shall be exercised only through and by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales.

4. From the date of this scheme all jurisdiction of Jurisdiction the ordinary relating to or arising from the licensing of of ordinary. any master in any endowed school of the foundation shall be abolished.

5. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, this Saving of scheme shall not affect any of the following vested rights and interests, viz.:—

- (1.) The interest of any scholar who was a scholar on the foundation of St. Paul's School at the date of this scheme.
- (2.) The tenure by any person of any exhibition payable out of the endowments of the foundation, which was held by him, or had been awarded to him, on or before the date of this scheme.
- (3.) Such interest as any teacher or officer of the foundation appointed to his office before the 25th June 1868, may have.
- (4.) Such interest as Mrs. Mary Ann Roberts may have in any pension or compensation allowance payable out of the endowments of the foundation to which she was entitled on the 25th June, 1868.

Part II.—Management of Property.

6. All the estates and property of the foundation shall continue to be and shall be vested in the Company, and all such of the said estates and property as shall not for the time being be used or occupied for the purposes of the several schools of the foundation, or of their respective playgrounds and appurtenances, shall continue to be managed by the Company, or by their court of assistants, or by their officers acting under their orders, according to the general law applicable to the management of property by Trustees of Charitable Foundations. Any money arising from the sale of timber or from any mines or minerals belonging to the foundation, shall be treated as capital, and invested in any such securities as may from time to time be authorised by any Act of Parliament or by the Court

Management of property.

C

MRS. SAVAGE'S CHARITY.

Mrs. Jane Savage, by her will (date not known), gave to the Company 2,000*l.* to be laid out in the purchase of lands of the annual value of 100*l.*, 20*l.* to the

Company for their own proper use, and 80*l.* for discharging poor prisoners for debt out of Ludgate, Newgate, and the two Compters.

The property of the Charity consists of an income of

of Chancery for the investment of trust funds, except in any special cases in which the Company may be authorised by the Charity Commissioners to apply such money or any part thereof as income.

Raising money.

7. All capital sums which, under the provisions of this scheme, the Company may be required to raise shall be raised by them by sale or mortgage of the real or personal property of the foundation, or by both those means, or otherwise, on such terms and subject to such conditions as may be sanctioned or prescribed by the Charity Commissioners in each case.

The provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853, and the Charitable Trusts Amendment Act, 1855, as to discharge of debts by means of instalments, a sinking fund, or otherwise, shall not apply to any money charged or to be raised under this clause, but the Charity Commissioners may at their discretion require that any debts created under this clause shall be discharged in such manner and within such time as they may think fit to prescribe.

Conduct of business.

8. The Company shall make such arrangements as they think fit for the custody of all muniments, title deeds, and other documents belonging to the estates and property of the foundation, for deposit of money, for drawing cheques, and for the appointment and payment of a clerk and of officers for the conduct of the business relating to the estates and property of the foundation.

Accounts.

9. The accounts of the estates and property of the foundation shall be made up and balanced on the 31st day of December in every year. The accounts shall be signed by the master or one of the wardens of the Company within two calendar months after the day to which they are made up. As soon as practicable after the accounts are so signed they shall be audited.

Audit.

10. With respect to the audit of the said accounts, the following provisions shall have effect:—

- (1.) The auditor in each year shall be appointed by the Lord Mayor, and shall receive such remuneration as the Company, subject to the approval of the Charity Commissioners, may direct; and such remuneration, together with the expenses of or incident to the audit, shall be paid by the Company out of the income of the foundation.
- (2.) The audit shall be held at the office of the Company, or at some other convenient place to be named by them, and at a time to be fixed by the auditor, but to be as soon as possible after the accounts are signed.
- (3.) The auditor, at least 14 days before holding the audit, shall serve on the Company, and on the governing body hereinafter constituted under this scheme, notice of the time and place of holding the audit.
- (4.) The clerk of the Company, or some person authorised by them, shall attend the audit, and produce to the auditor all books, bills, vouchers, and documents relating to the accounts.
- (5.) Any member of the Company, or of the said governing body, may be present at the audit, and object to the accounts.
- (6.) The auditor shall, as nearly as may be, have the like powers and be under the like obligation to allow and disallow items in the accounts, as in the case of an audit of the accounts of the School Board for London, and the governors or any person aggrieved by the decision of the auditor shall have a right of appeal to the Charity Commissioners, whose decision shall be final.
- (7.) Subject to the provisions of this clause, the Charity Commissioners may from time to time make such regulations as may in their opinion be necessary respecting the form of keeping the accounts and the audit thereof.

When the auditor has completed the audit, he shall sign the balance-sheet.

Statement of accounts.

11. The Company shall in each year cause a statement of accounts, showing their receipts and expenditure in respect of the foundation for the preceding year, to be printed in such form, and with such particulars, as may be from time to time prescribed by the Charity Commissioners, and shall send the same within 30 days after the balance-sheet is signed by the auditor to the governing body hereinafter constituted under this scheme, and to the Charity Commissioners, and publish

an advertisement thereof in two London daily newspapers, and cause copies to be sold to all applicants at a price not exceeding 3*d.* for each copy.

12. The present and any future buildings and playgrounds used for the purposes of the school or schools of the foundation, with their respective appurtenances, shall, so long as they respectively continue to be so used, be respectively managed by the governing bodies hereinafter constituted under this scheme without interruption by the Company.

School buildings.

13. The Company may, with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, from time to time make such donations and annual allowances or subscriptions out of the income of the estates and property of the foundation as they may think fit, having regard to the income derived from the estates in respect of which donations or subscriptions are proposed to be made. After paying such donations or subscriptions, and after defraying the expenses of management incurred under the provisions of Parts I., II., and VII. of this scheme, including a reasonable sum for providing the yearly apposition dinner, the Company shall pay the net income of the foundation to the governing body of the boys' school hereinafter constituted under this scheme, at such times and intervals and in such manner as may be authorised or prescribed from time to time by the Charity Commissioners.

Application of income.

Part III.—Constitution of Governing Body of School.

14. The governing body of the boys' school of this foundation shall consist, when complete, of 22 governors, of whom one shall be the master and three the wardens of the Company for the time being, nine shall be appointed by the court of assistants of the Company, and the remaining nine shall be appointed as follows:—

Governing body of boys' schools.

Three the Hebdomadal Council of the University of Oxford;

Three by the Council of the Senate of the University of Cambridge; and

Three by the Senate of the University of London.

Every governor other than the master and wardens of the Company shall be appointed to hold office for five years and then retire.

15. For the management of the girls' school or schools to be established under the provisions of this scheme, the governing body of the boys' schools shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the completion of the buildings for any such girls' school in pursuance of the provisions of this scheme, and at their first meeting in every fifth year afterwards, appoint four women to act jointly with them as governors of the girls' school or schools of the foundation. The whole body of 26 governors so constituted shall have the management of such girls' school or schools, and of the buildings thereof, and of the income to be appropriated under this scheme for the education of girls.

Management of girls' school.

16. The word "Governors" in this scheme shall mean the governing body of 22 members for the boys' schools, or the governing body of 26 members for the girls' school or schools, as the circumstances and context require. If any doubt arises as to the meaning of the word "Governors" in any instance, the matter shall be referred to the Charity Commissioners, whose decision shall be final.

Interpretation of "Governors."

17. If, during his term of office, any governor, other than the master and wardens of the Company, become bankrupt or incapacitated to act, or expresses to the governors in writing his wish to retire, or fails for the space of one year to attend any meeting, the governors shall, after notice to such governor at his last known place of residence in England, cause a record of the fact to be entered in their books, and notify the same to the body by whom he was appointed; and upon such record being entered the governor to whom it applies shall cease to be a governor, and thereupon or upon the death of any governor other than the master and wardens of the Company, the proper body shall proceed to appoint a successor to the vacant place. A governor vacating office by retirement or non-attendance only shall not be thereby disqualified for re-appointment.

Vacation of office.

18. No master or mistress of any school of the foundation may be a governor.

Masters.

19. Religious opinions or attendance or non-attendance at any particular form of religious worship shall

Religious opinions.

60*l.* 8*s.* (as stated in the printed reports, vol. 6, p. 321), or four fifths of the income of the entire sum (75*l.* 10*s.*), the remaining one-fifth being given to the Company,

which constitutes a charge on the property called Henry the Eighth's estate, and also the dividends on 450*l.* 3*l.* per cent. consols, producing 13*l.* 10*s.* a year. This

not in any way affect the qualification of any person for being a governor under this scheme.

Acceptance
of office.

20. Every governor shall, at or before the first meeting he attends in that character, sign a memorandum declaring his acceptance of the office of governor and his willingness to do his duty as such, and to act in the trusts of this scheme; and until he has signed such a declaration he shall not be entitled to act.

Meetings of
Governors.

21. The governors shall from time to time summon and hold meetings in some convenient place to be fixed by themselves as often as may be found necessary for the management of the several schools, with their respective sites, playgrounds, and appurtenances (hereinafter referred to as the trust) and at least twice in each year, on some convenient days to be appointed by themselves.

Chairman.

22. The master of the Company shall be *ex officio* chairman of the meetings, and the governors shall, at their first meeting in each year, make regulations for supplying his place whenever he is absent.

Quorum.

23. A quorum shall be constituted whenever seven governors are present; and any such quorum may act notwithstanding a vacancy or vacancies in the whole number of governors. Whenever any decision is made in favour of which less than a majority of the governors for the time being entitled to act have voted, it shall be competent to any two governors, within seven days from the day of the decision, to demand that the decision shall be once reconsidered at a special meeting, to be held at an interval of not less than 14 and not more than 21 days after the meeting at which such decision was made.

Special
meetings.

24. The chairman or any two governors may at any time summon a special meeting for any cause that seems to him or them sufficient.

Notice.

25. All special meetings shall be convened by notice in writing to the governors, specifying the object of the meeting. And it shall be the duty of the clerk to the governors to give such notice when required by the chairman or any governors having a right to summon such a meeting.

Voting.

26. Save as herein otherwise provided, all matters and questions shall be determined by the votes of the majority of the Governors present at any meeting; and in case of equality of votes, the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

Adjourn-
ment of
meetings.

27. If at any meeting there is not a sufficient number of Governors present to constitute a quorum, or if the business at any meeting is not fully completed, the Governors present may adjourn the meeting to a subsequent day, of which notice shall be given to all the Governors.

Books.

28. A minute-book and proper books of account shall be provided by the Governors, and kept in some convenient and secure place of deposit to be provided or appointed by them for the purpose.

Minutes.

29. Minutes of all proceedings of the Governors shall be entered in the minute-book and duly signed. In the same book shall be recorded the entry into office of every new Governor, and the names of all the Governors present at each meeting, whether a quorum is constituted or not.

Accounts.

30. Full accounts shall be kept of the receipts and expenditure of the Governors, and such accounts shall be stated for each year, and examined and passed annually at some meeting within the first two months of the ensuing year, and signed by the Governors then present.

Publication
of abstracts
and reports.

31. The Governors shall in the first quarter of each year cause abstracts of the accounts for the preceding year to be prepared in accordance with the forms appended to this scheme, unless some form is prescribed by the Charity Commissioners, in which case the form so prescribed shall be followed. The Governors shall at the same time and in the same manner cause annual statements of the progress of the schools to be prepared. Such abstracts of accounts and such statements for the past year they shall cause to be printed together and published forthwith, and shall advertise such publication in at least two London daily newspapers, and sell copies of the whole set of abstracts and statements so published at such price as they shall think fit, not exceeding sixpence for each copy, to all applicants.

32. The Governors shall make arrangements for the custody of all documents belonging to the trust, for deposit of money, for drawing cheques, and for the appointment of a clerk for the conduct of their business. If any such clerk is himself a governor he shall not receive a salary.

Custody of
documents
and appoint-
ment of
clerk.

33. The property of the trust, so far as the management thereof is under the provisions of this scheme vested in the governing bodies of the schools, shall be managed by the governors, or by their officers acting under their orders, according to the general law applicable to the management of property by trustees of charitable foundations.

Manage-
ment.

34. In order to raise any capital sum which the governors may from time to time be authorised to expend under the provisions of this scheme, the governors may serve their precept on the company requiring them to raise the same in manner hereinbefore provided, and the company shall forthwith proceed to raise and pay the same to the governors accordingly. If any doubt arises as to the validity of any precept, the company or the governors may refer the question to the Charity Commissioners, whose decision shall be final.

Precept for
raising
money.

PART IV.—The Schools.

35. So soon as conveniently may be after the date of this scheme the governors shall proceed to acquire such sites, including adequate playgrounds, in some place or places situated within the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Works as shall be necessary for carrying out the provisions of this scheme, it being intended that the foundation shall ultimately comprise:—

School sites,
buildings.

(1.) A school, to be called St. Paul's School, divided into two departments, one of which shall be a classical department for about 500 boys, and the other a modern department for about 500 boys:

(2.) A school or schools, to be called Dean Colet's School or Schools, for not less than 400 girls in all:

such schools and departments, respectively, to be established in such order of priority as the governors may deem to be most expedient:

The acquisition of site shall, so far as regards the size and each situation of the same, be subject to the approval of the Charity Commissioners. So soon as any such approval has been obtained the Governors shall proceed to erect on the approved site buildings, according to plans to be subject to such approval as aforesaid, suitable for the School intended. For all or any of the above purposes they may from time to time expend such capital sums as may be sanctioned by the Charity Commissioners.

36. The Governors shall, whenever a convenient opportunity offers, and with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, entirely remove St. Paul's School from the existing buildings in St. Paul's Churchyard. From and after such removal the said buildings and their appurtenances and the site thereof shall be managed by the company as part of the general property of the foundation.

Removal of
school.

37. All the schools of the foundation shall be day schools, but the Governors shall have power to admit to all or any of the schools boys and girls boarding in the houses of masters or mistresses, or in such other houses as may from time to time be approved by the Governors.

Day schools.

38. There shall be a head master of each department of St. Paul's School. The head master of the classical department shall be called the high master of St. Paul's School; he shall be a graduate of some university in the United Kingdom, and subject as hereinafter provided shall have the superintendence and control of the whole school.

Masters and
mistresses.

The head master of the modern department of St. Paul's School shall also be a graduate of some university of the United Kingdom, and subject as herein-after provided shall have the superintendence and control of the modern department.

There shall be a head mistress of Dean Colet's School, or of each such school if more than one is established, who shall have such qualifications for office as the Governors may think fit to prescribe.

39. No person shall be disqualified from being a Holy master in any of the schools by reason only of his not orders, being, or not intending to be, in holy orders.

is applied to the discharge of prisoners for debt in Whitecross Street prison. In the year 1859 the sum of £11. was applied in the release of 23 prisoners. A list

was sent by the governor of the prison (Colonel Hicks), till lately to the Company, and upon that list their order was made. There was, at the end of the year

Religious instruction.

40. Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, the Governors and the high master shall make proper provisions for religious instruction in the several schools; and such religious instruction shall be in accordance with the principles of the Church of England.

Endowed Schools Act, 1873, s. 11.

41. No alteration in any regulations made by the governors respecting the religious instruction given in any school or department shall take effect until the expiration of not less than one year after notice of the making of the alteration is given.

Endowed Schools Act, 1869, s. 15.

42. The parent or guardian of, or person liable to maintain, or having the actual custody of any day scholar in any school or department of the foundation may claim by notice in writing addressed to the head master or head mistress of such school or department, the exemption of such scholar from attending prayer or religious worship, or from any lesson or series of lessons on a religious subject, and such scholar shall be exempted accordingly; and a scholar shall not by reason of any exemption from attending prayer or religious worship, or from any lesson or series of lessons on a religious subject be deprived of any advantages or emoluments in any school of the foundation or out of any endowments affected by this scheme to which he or she would otherwise have been entitled. If any teacher in the course of other lessons at which any such scholar is in accordance with the ordinary rules of the school, present, teaches systematically and persistently any particular religious doctrine, from the teaching of which any exemption has been claimed as provided by this clause, the governors shall, on complaint made in writing to them by the parent, guardian, or person liable to maintain or having the actual custody of such scholar, hear the complainant, and inquire into the circumstances, and if the complaint is judged to be reasonable, make all proper provisions for remedying the matter complained of.

Appointment of head master and head mistress.

43. Every head master and every head mistress shall be appointed by the governors. Every such appointment shall be made at a meeting to be called for the purpose, as soon as conveniently may be after the occurrence of a vacancy, or after notice of an intended vacancy. In order to obtain the best candidates the governors shall for a sufficient time before making any appointment give public notice of the vacancy, and invite competition by advertisements in newspapers and by such other methods as they may think fit.

Dismissal without assigning cause.

44. The governors may dismiss any head master or head mistress without assigning cause after six calendar months' written notice, given in pursuance of a resolution passed by a majority of votes of the whole number of governors for the time being entitled to act, at a meeting duly convened for the special purpose of considering the matter.

Dismissal for urgent cause.

45. For urgent cause the governors may by a resolution passed by a majority of votes of the whole number of governors for the time being entitled to act, at a meeting duly convened for the special purpose of considering the matter, suspend any head master or head mistress from office, and in that case they shall appoint another special meeting to be held at an interval of not less than a fortnight after the former one, and may then, by a resolution likewise passed by a majority of votes of the whole number of governors for the time being entitled to act, wholly and finally dismiss him or her. Full notice and opportunity of defence at both meetings shall be given to such head master or head mistress, as the case may be.

Declaration by head masters or head mistresses.

46. Every head master or head mistress, previously to entering into office, shall be required to sign a declaration to be entered in the minute book of the governors, in the following form:—

"I, _____ declare that I will always, to the best of my ability, discharge the duties of 'high master (or head master of the modern department) of St. Paul's School (or head mistress of Dean Colet's School, as the case may be), during my tenure of office, and that if I am removed by the governors, according to the constitution of the said school, I will acquiesce in such removal, and will thereupon relinquish all claim to the office and its future emoluments and deliver up to the governors, or as they direct, possession of all their property then in my possession or occupation."

47. Every head master and head mistress to whom a residence shall be assigned by the governors shall dwell in such residence. Every head master and head mistress shall have the occupation and use of his or her residence (if any), and of any other property of the foundation of which he or she may become occupant, in respect of his or her official character and duties, and not as tenant; and shall, if removed from office, thereupon deliver up possession of such residence and other property to the governors or as they may direct. No head master or head mistress shall, except with permission of the governors, allow any person to occupy his or her official residence or any part thereof.

Occupation of trust property by head masters and head mistresses.

48. Every head master and head mistress shall give personal attention to the duties of the school in his or her charge. No head master or head mistress shall hold any office or appointment which, in the opinion of the governors, may interfere with the proper performance of his or her duties under the trusts of this scheme, and no head master shall hold any benefice having the cure of souls.

Personal attention of head masters and head mistresses.

49. No master or mistress of any rank in the schools shall receive or demand from any scholar, or from any person whomsoever on behalf of any scholar any gratuity or payment, other than such payments as are prescribed or authorised by this scheme.

No gratuities to masters or mistresses.

50. Within the limits fixed by this scheme the governors shall in each school and department prescribe the general subjects of instruction, the relative prominence and value to be assigned to each group of subjects, the division of the year into term and vacation, the payments of the scholars and the number of school hours in each week, and of holidays to be given in each term. They shall take general supervision of the sanitary condition of all the school buildings and arrangements. They shall from time to time determine what number of assistant masters, mistresses, or teachers shall be employed in each school or department. They shall every year assign to each school and department the amount to be paid out of the income of the trust for the salaries of assistant teachers, and for the provision of a proper plant or apparatus for carrying on the instruction given in such school or department.

Jurisdiction of governors over scholastic arrangements.

51. Before acting under the last preceding clause the governors shall in all cases consult the head master or mistress of any school or department concerned, in such a manner as to give him or her full opportunity for the expression of his or her views.

Governors to consult head master.

52. Subject to the rules prescribed by or under the authority of this scheme, the high master as to the classical department of St. Paul's School, and the head mistress as to the school or schools for girls, shall have under his or her control the method of teaching, the arrangements of classes and school hours, and generally the whole internal organization, management and discipline of his or her school or department, and shall have authority over all scholars attending the same in all places and at all times during the school terms: Provided that if the high master or head mistress expels a scholar from school, he or she shall forthwith make a full report of the case in writing to the governors.

Jurisdiction of head masters and head mistresses.

53. As to the modern department of St. Paul's School, subject to the rules prescribed by or under the authority of this scheme, and subject also to the general superintendence and control of the high master, the head master thereof (who shall be called the "master of the modern school,") shall exercise the like power and authority as to the method of teaching, the arrangements of classes and school hours, and generally the whole internal organization, management, and discipline of the modern department, and over all scholars in that department, as is by the preceding clause given to the high master with respect to the classical department: Provided that it shall not be in the power of the master of the modern school to make or alter any regulation as to any of the matters aforesaid, or to expel any scholar, without the concurrence of the high master, or (in case of difference between them) of the governors; and if the high master should, as to any of the matters aforesaid, think any direction or regulation necessary or expedient to which the master of the modern school shall object, or shall think the expulsion of any scholar necessary to which the master of the modern school may not be willing to consent, the matter so in difference shall, as soon as conveniently may be, be reported

Jurisdiction of head master of Modern Department.

1860 (31st December), a balance of 178*l.* 7*s.* to the credit of the Charity.*

SERMONS IN LENT.

I have appended to this report a translation of the letters patent of the 21st April 1542 (33 Hen. 8.),

whereby the King granted to the Mercers' Company the church and possessions of the college of Acon in consideration of a sum of 969*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* paid by the Company, and by an indenture of the same date, reciting the grant, and which must be regarded as a part of the same transaction, the Company, besides

* SAVAGE'S CHARITY.

By an order of the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, dated the 29th October 1878, the Commissioners in consideration of the transfer by the Company of the sum of 3,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* consols into the

name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in trust for the Charity exonerated the property situated in Cheapside, referred to in the report, from the annual payment of 60*l.* 8*s.*, constituting the endowment of this Charity.

to the governors, who shall decide thereon; and in the meantime it shall be the duty of the master of the modern school to conform himself to such directions (not being inconsistent with this scheme or with any regulation made by the governors), as pending the decision of the matter by the governors, the high master shall think fit to give.

Appointment and removal of assistant teachers in Classical Department and girls' schools.

54. The high master as to the classical department of St. Paul's School, and the head mistress as to the school or schools for girls shall have the sole power of appointing, and, subject to an appeal to the governors, of dismissing all assistant teachers in such school or department; but shall forthwith notify every appointment in writing to the governors. The high master or head mistress shall also determine, subject to the approval of the governors, in what manner the sum assigned by the governors to his or her school or department for assistant teachers and plant or apparatus shall be distributed. The governors shall pay the sum assigned either through the hands of the high master or the head mistress of such school or department, or directly as they think best.

Appointment and removal of assistant teachers in Modern Department.

55. The master of the modern school shall have power, with the concurrence of the high master, to appoint, and (subject to an appeal to the governors), to dismiss all assistant teachers in the modern department of St. Paul's School, who shall not be assistant teachers in the classical department also. He shall also with the concurrence of the high master, subject to the approval of the governors, determine in what manner the sum assigned by the governors to the modern department for assistant teachers and plant shall be distributed. If there should be any difference on that subject between the high master and the master of the modern school, the matter so in difference shall be determined by the governors. The governors shall pay the sum assigned either through the hands of the master of the modern school, or directly as they think best.

Appointment and removal of assistant masters in both Departments of St. Paul's School.

56. The governors shall have power, if and so far as it may seem to them expedient, to authorize the instruction of combined classes in both departments, and also to authorize the employment of the same persons as assistant masters in both departments of St. Paul's School for subjects of instruction common to both; and to determine how such last-mentioned assistant masters shall be appointed and dismissed; and also to authorize so far as may be thought expedient, the instruction of combined classes in both departments; and the mode of distributing and making payment of the sum or sums which may be assigned for such last-mentioned assistant masters shall be in the discretion of the governors.

Head masters or head mistresses may submit proposals.

57. The head master or head mistress of any school or department, may from time to time submit proposals to the governors for making or altering regulations as to any matters within his or her province, and the governors shall consider such proposals and decide upon them.

Income of masters and head mistresses.

58. The high master shall receive a fixed stipend of 300*l.* a year. The master of the modern school and the head mistress of Dean Colet's School shall each receive a fixed stipend of 200*l.* a year.

They shall also be respectively entitled to receive a further or capitation payment calculated on such a scale, uniform or graduated, and at such a rate as may from time to time be fixed by the governors, being not less than 3*l.* nor more than 6*l.* a year, for each scholar attending the school or department, provided that when the number of scholars in such school or department exceeds 300, the minimum payment for each scholar in excess of that number shall be 2*l.* yearly. All payments under this clause shall be made terminally, or quarterly, as the governors shall think fit.

Admission of scholars to both Departments of St. Paul's School.

59. It shall be in the power of the governors at any time when there shall be less than 500 scholars in either the classical or the modern department of St. Paul's School, to authorize the admission of any number of scholars (not exceeding the difference between the total

number for the time being in both departments, and one thousand), for the purpose of receiving instruction in any subjects common to both departments, for such length of time (to be determined either by the age or the proficiency of such scholars respectively, or otherwise as the governors shall think expedient), as may in the opinion of the governors be desirable, before the final distribution of such scholars between the classical and the modern departments; and all such scholars shall, so far as relates to government and discipline, and to the regulation of the instruction given to them, be under the authority of the high master and the master of the modern school respectively, in the same way as if they were scholars in the modern department; and for the purposes of the accounts directed by the 31st clause of this scheme, such scholars shall be deemed to be in the modern department, but in every such case, every such scholar shall be entitled to be placed in the classical or modern department as the case may be, whenever his parents or guardians shall so request, if, and so soon as there may be a vacancy therein, subject to his passing such examination as may be appointed by or with the consent of the governors for that purpose; priority being given in every such case according to the order of each boy's admission into the school.

60. Subject to the regulations made by or under the authority of this scheme the boys' and girls' schools of the Foundation, and all their advantages, shall be open to all boys and girls respectively who are of good character and of sufficient bodily health, and who are residing with their parents, guardians, or next friends, or are boarders under the provisions of this scheme.

To whom schools are open.

61. Applications for admission to any school shall be made to some person appointed by the governors, according to a printed form to be by them approved and delivered to all applicants for admission.

Mode of admission.

62. A register shall be kept of all applications showing the date at which every application is made for the admission of a scholar, the date of admission, withdrawal, or rejection, the cause of rejection, and the age of the candidate at the date of the application: Provided that every person requiring an application to be registered shall pay such fee as the governors may fix, not exceeding 10*s.*

Register of applications.

63. Every candidate for admission into St. Paul's School, or into the school or schools for girls, shall be examined by or under the direction of the high master or the head mistress of the girl's school, who shall appoint convenient times for that purpose, and give reasonable notice thereof in writing to the parents or guardians of those whose turn is approaching. No scholar shall be admitted to any school except after passing such examination. Those who are found fit, shall, if there is room for them, be admitted in order according to the dates of their application: Provided nevertheless, that each governor shall have the privilege of nominating in every year one candidate for admission into some school of the Foundation, and every candidate so nominated, if found fit and otherwise admissible, shall be entitled to priority of admission over all candidates not so nominated.

Entrance examinations.

64. Except as is herein otherwise expressly provided, each scholar shall pay such entrance and tuition fees as the governors shall fix from time to time, provided that no such entrance fee shall exceed 5*l.*, and that no such tuition fee shall be less than 20*l.* or more than 30*l.* a year. No preference shall be given to any scholar in respect of such fees on account of his or her place of birth or residence. No extras of any kind shall be allowed without the sanction of the governors and written consent on behalf of the scholar concerned.

Payments for entrance and tuition.

65. All payments for entrance and tuition shall be made in advance in such manner and to such person as the governors shall from time to time appoint for the purpose, and shall be accounted for by the person receiving them to the governors, and treated by them

Payments to be made in advance.

maintaining the Mercers' school (as to which see the report thereon), was to provide every Sunday, in the time of Lent, a learned man to make a sermon within

the said church, thenceforth to be called "The Church of The Mercers."

Six sermons are preached in the six Sundays in Lent

as part of the income of the trust applicable exclusively to the benefit of the school in respect of which they were made.

Ages of scholars.

66. The governors shall make regulations from time to time for fixing the age of admission to the several schools. No scholar shall be allowed to remain in any school or department beyond the end of the school term or half year in which he or she attains the age of 19 years. And the head master or head mistress of each school or department shall be at liberty to make regulations for the withdrawal of scholars in cases where from idleness or incapacity to profit by the instruction given they are materially below the standard of position and attainment proper for their age: Provided that so far as relates to the modern department, all such regulations shall be made with the concurrence of the high master. No scholar shall be allowed to remain in any school beyond the end of the term in which he or she attains the age of 13 years, unless he or she has within the previous year passed a satisfactory examination in reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, and dictation, and the elements of geography; and the governors shall make regulations for testing the attainments of such scholars by some examiner to be appointed by them.

Examinations.

67. There shall be once in every year an examination of the scholars in each school or department of the Foundation by an examiner or examiners appointed for that purpose by the governors, and paid by them, but otherwise unconnected with such school or department. The examiners shall make a report in writing to the governors on the proficiency of the scholars and on the position of the several schools and departments as regards instruction and discipline, as shown by the results of the examination. The governors shall communicate to the head master or head mistress of each school or department the report relating to such school or department.

Reports of head masters and head mistresses.

68. The head master or head mistress of each school or department, shall make an annual report in writing to the governors on the general condition of such school or department and on any special occurrences during the year. He or she may also mention the names of any scholars who in his or her judgment are worthy of praise or substantial reward, having regard both to proficiency and to conduct.

Classical Department of St. Paul's School for Boys.

Entrance examination.

69. The examination for admission to the classical department shall be graduated according to the age of the candidates, but it shall never fall below the following standard; that is to say—

Reading;
Writing from dictation;
The first four rules of arithmetic;
The geography of England;
The outlines of English history; and
The elements of Latin grammar.

The governors may raise the minimum standard from time to time if they deem it advantageous for the school.

Subjects of instruction.

70. The subjects of secular instruction in the classical department shall be as follows:—

English, Latin, and Greek languages and literatures;
Arithmetic and mathematics;
History and geography;
Natural science;
French and German;
Drawing;
Class singing.

The Governors shall have power to add other subjects to the above list, and to direct that arrangements be made for giving special importance to any one or more of the subjects; but subject to such power the head master shall settle the arrangements and classification of instruction in the prescribed subjects.

MODERN DEPARTMENT OF ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Entrance examination.

71. The examination for admission to the modern department, or into St. Paul's School without being immediately placed in either department, shall be graduated according to the age of the candidates, but it shall never fall below the following standard; that is to say,—

Reading;
Writing from dictation;

The first four rules of arithmetic;
The geography of England;
The outlines of English history; and
The elements of French grammar.

The Governors may raise the minimum standard from time to time if they deem it advantageous for the school.

72. The subjects of secular instruction in the modern department shall be as follows:—

English, French, and German languages and literatures;
Arithmetic and mathematics;
History and geography;
Natural science, and, in particular, experimental physics and chemistry;
Latin;
Drawing;
Class singing.

Subjects of instruction.

The Governors shall have power to add other subjects to the above list, and to direct that arrangements be made for giving special importance to any one or more of the subjects; but subject to such power and to the general superintendence of the high master, the head master of the modern school shall settle the arrangements and classification of instruction in the prescribed subjects.

DEAN COLET'S SCHOOL OR SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

73. The examination for admission to any school for girls shall be graduated according to the age of the candidate, but it shall never fall below the following standard, that is to say—

Reading;
Writing from dictation;
The first four rules of arithmetic;
The geography of England; and
Plain needlework.

Entrance examination.

The Governors may raise the minimum standard from time to time if they may deem it advantageous for the schools.

74. The subjects of secular instruction in the school or schools for girls shall be such as to give a liberal education, and shall be settled from time to time by the Governors. They shall include—

The English language and literature;
The Latin, French, and German languages and literatures;
Arithmetic and mathematics;
History and geography;
Natural science;
Domestic economy;
Calisthenics;
Laws of health;
Drawing;
Class singing.

Subjects of instruction.

The Governors shall have power to direct that arrangements be made for giving special importance to any one or more of the prescribed subjects; but, subject to such power, the head mistress shall settle the arrangements and classification of instruction in the prescribed subjects.

Part V.—Scholarships and Exhibitions.

75. There shall be 153 boys scholars on the foundation, of whom, subject to the proviso hereinafter expressed, 77 shall be scholars in the classical department, and 76 scholars in the modern department of St. Paul's School; and there shall also be 39 girls scholars on the foundation in the school or schools for girls: Provided that during the continuance of the interest of any scholar hereinbefore saved, the Governors shall have liberty to treat as scholars on the foundation all scholars whose interests are so saved, and to augment or diminish at their discretion that number of scholars on the foundation in the several schools.

Scholarships.

Every scholar on the foundation shall be entitled, by virtue of his or her scholarship, to entire exemption from the payment of tuition fees.

76. Of the scholarships tenable in each school (the schools for girls, if more than one, being considered for the purpose of this clause as one school), one third shall be open only to candidates between the ages of 12 and 14 years whether attending the schools or not, and shall be awarded, in the case of boys, according to the result of competitive examination; and, in the case of girls, either according to the results of competitive examination or according to some like test of merit to be from time to time prescribed by the Governors. The

Award of scholarships.

in the Mercers' chapel by preachers [appointed by the wardens.

One pound is stated to be now paid to the preacher for each sermon. The former report states the payment for each to have been 2l. 2s.

remaining two thirds of the scholarships tenable in each school shall be awarded according to the results of competitive examination under such regulations as the Governors may make from time to time. Reasonable notice by advertisement in the public newspapers shall be given of all scholarships open to candidates not attending the schools.

Regulations as to scholarships. 77. The Governors shall make regulations from time to time for determining the period of tenure of all scholarships tenable at the schools. Every scholarship tenable at the schools shall be liable to forfeiture on the order of the Governors in case the head master or head mistress of the school at which it is held reports that the holder is guilty of misconduct is irregular in attendance, or fails to maintain a reasonable standard of proficiency; and no such scholarship shall be granted to any scholar already attending any school, if the head master or mistress reports that such scholar is rendered undeserving of it by misconduct.

Campden Exhibitions from classical school. 78. The Governors shall in each year employ the net income payable to them under the provisions of a scheme framed by the Endowed Schools Commissioners, for the management of Lord Campden's exhibitions, or such portion thereof, being as near as may be the sum of 1,000l., as they deem expedient, in the establishment and maintenance of exhibitions to be awarded annually by open competition among boys who have been educated in the classical department of St. Paul's School for such time previous to the award thereof as the Governors may from time to time determine, and to be tenable at any University or other place of liberal education to be approved in each case by the Governors.

Leaving Exhibitions from modern school. 79. The Governors shall in each year employ the sum of 1,000l. in the establishment and maintenance of exhibitions, to be awarded annually by open competition among boys who have been educated in the modern department of St. Paul's School, for such time previous to the award thereof as the Governors may from time to time determine, and to be tenable at any University or other place of liberal education, or for the purpose of fitting the holder for some profession.

Leaving Exhibitions from high school or schools for girls. 80. The Governors shall in each year employ the sum of 700l. in the establishment and maintenance of exhibitions, to be awarded annually by open competition among girls who have been educated at the school or schools for such time previous to the award thereof as the Governors may from time to time determine, and to be tenable at any college or place for the higher education of women, or at any training institution for school mistresses or governesses, or applicable for the professional training of the holder in any other way which the Governors may expressly sanction in each individual case.

Exhibitions when voidable. 81. All exhibitions tenable by scholars after leaving the schools, shall be tenable only for the purposes of education, general or professional. They shall be payable by instalments at such intervals as the Governors shall direct. If the holder of an exhibition dies, his or her representatives shall be entitled only to the next ensuing payment of an instalment whenever payable. If the holder becomes a bankrupt, or is guilty of gross misconduct or idleness, or wilfully ceases to pursue his or her education, it shall be competent to the Governors to determine the exhibition as from the last preceding payment of an instalment.

Particulars of exhibitions to be settled by governors. 82. Subject to the provisions of this scheme, the Governors shall from time to time make regulations for determining the number, value, period, and conditions of award and tenure of all exhibitions tenable by scholars after leaving the schools, and all other matters relating to such exhibitions.

Part VI.—Application of Income.

Pensions. 83. The Governors may from time to time, with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, grant a pension or retiring allowance to any teacher or officer of any school of the foundation; and every accruing instalment of any such pension or allowance shall be, until paid, a charge upon the income of the endowment of the trust.

Repairs and improvements. 84. The Governors shall charge the income of the endowment of the trust with the payment of a sum of

TRINITY HOSPITAL, GREENWICH.

Henry, Earl of Northampton, by his will of the 14th June, 1614, ordered his executors to procure that the hospital, begun by him at East Greenwich, should be founded and incorporated and endowed with lands therein mentioned.

300l. per annum to be placed to a separate account, entitled the Repairs and Improvements Fund Account, and applied to ordinary repairs or improvements of the property used for the purposes of the schools of the foundation, and if not wanted for that purpose to be accumulated and paid to the credit of such separate account for repairs and improvements. The Governors at their discretion may draw upon the accumulations, if any, for the purposes of repairs or improvements, ordinary or extraordinary.

85. After defraying the expenses of any legal claims which may be chargeable on the trust and the cost of any ordinary repairs or improvements which the money standing to the credit of the Repairs and Improvements Fund Account may be insufficient to answer, the Governors shall employ the net income of the trust for the general purposes of the schools in accordance with the provisions of this scheme: Provided that the amount assigned out of the net income of the endowment of the trust for the purposes of the school or schools for girls shall not in any year after such school or schools shall have been established be less than one fourth part of the said net income for that year, and that the residue of the said net income shall be so applied as at all times to maintain the modern department of St. Paul's School in as full and complete a state of efficiency as the classical department.

86. If in any year there is any residue of the income assigned to any school, the Governors may employ it in increasing the stipend of the head master or head mistress or the amount applicable to the maintenance of assistant teachers and of school plant or apparatus, in improving the accommodation of the school buildings, in aiding the games of the scholars, or generally in promoting the spirit and efficiency of such school. Whatever they do not think fit to spend in these ways they shall on passing the yearly accounts state as unapplied surplus, applicable exclusively to such school, and deposit in a bank; and whenever the sums so deposited rise to 500l. over and above a reasonable current balance, they shall invest the same in the name of the official trustees of charitable funds to the credit of the trust, for the benefit of the school or schools in respect of which such unapplied surplus shall have been stated.

Part VII.—General.

87. The company or Governors may receive any additional donations or endowments for the general purposes of the foundation or schools thereof. They may also receive donations or endowments for any special objects directed by the donors, provided that such objects are certified by the Charity Commissioners to be for the general benefit of the foundation or of any school thereof, and not calculated to give privileges to any scholar without regard to merit, and not otherwise inconsistent with or calculated to impede the due working of the provisions of this scheme.

88. If at any time any doubt or question arises among the Governors, or between the company and the Governors, as to the proper construction or application of any of the provisions of this scheme, the Governors and the company, if necessary, shall apply to the Charity Commissioners for their opinion and advice thereon, which opinion and advice when given shall be binding on the Governors and on the company, if concerned.

89. The Charity Commissioners may, upon the application of the company or of the Governors, from time to time, in the exercise of their ordinary jurisdiction, frame schemes for the alteration of any provisions of this scheme, provided that such schemes be not inconsistent with the first clause of this scheme, or with anything contained in the Endowed Schools Acts, 1869 and 1873.

90. The Governors shall cause this scheme to be printed and a copy to be given to every person who shall become a Governor, and to every master, mistress, and teacher appointed to any school of the foundation, and copies shall be sold at a reasonable price to all purchasers.

And, by Letters Patent, of the 5th June, 1615, King James 1st granted that the said edifice so begun should for ever be an hospital for the support and relief of poor indigent men, to be called "The Hospital of the Holy

" and Undivided Trinity, in East Greenwich, founded " by Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton," and to consist of a warden and 20 poor men, to be nominated by the Mercers' Company.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS for year ending_____.

N.B.—Receipts or expenses not falling under any specific heads should be inserted separately in an appropriate place under one of the more general heads.

GENERAL ACCOUNT for year ending_____

RECEIPTS.

£ s. d. £ s. d.

1. Ordinary.

Payment from Mercer's Company in respect of St. Paul's School endowment -
Payment from Mercers' Company in respect of Lord Campden's Exhibitions endowment -

2. Extraordinary.

Capital sums realised under ss. 7, 34 -

Total - £

EXPENSES.

£ s. d. £ s. d.

1. Management of the Trust.

Salary of clerk -
Postage, stationery, stamps, &c. -
Advertisements -

2. Pensions, ss. 5 (4) and 83.

3. Annual Payment to Repairs Account, s. 84.

4. Expenses on Property occupied by the Schools.

Repairs, &c., in excess of payment out of Repairs Account -

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Rates and taxes -
Insurance -

MODERN DEPARTMENT.

Rates and taxes -
Insurance -
Other expenses of St. Paul's School -

(EACH) SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Rates and taxes -
Insurance -

5. Extraordinary Expenses of the Year.

Specify in }
detail. }

6. Carried to Classical Department Account.

7. Carried to Modern Department Account.

8. Carried to Girl's School Account.

Total - £

REPAIRS and IMPROVEMENTS ACCOUNT for the year ending_____.

Dr.

Balance at commencement of account -
Annual payment, s. 84 -

£

Cr.

£ s. d.

Ordinary repairs -
Extraordinary repairs or improvements -
Balance to next account -
£

SCHOOLS' ACCOUNTS.

N.B.—Particulars of exemptions from payment of tuition fees to be set forth at foot of the receipts for each school separately.

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT of ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL ACCOUNT for year ending_____.

RECEIPTS.

£ s. d. £ s. d.

1. From Endowment.

Payment from General Trust Account -
Dividends on Government stock (accumulations), s. 86
Interest on cash at bankers -

2. From Fees of Pupils.

Entrance fees during the whole year -
1st quarter or term -
2nd quarter -
3rd quarter -
4th quarter -

3. Incidentals.

Total income of the year -
Balance at commencement of account -

Grand total -

EXPENSES.

£ s. d. £ s. d.

1. Expenditure on Classical Department.

Payment to High Master—
Stipend -
Capitation fees -
Payment for assistant masters, school apparatus, &c. -
Expenses of examinations -
Exhibitions, s. 78. -
Prizes -
Books (for library, &c.) -
Paper, pens, ink, &c. -
Gas, water, coal, &c. -
Cleaning, portorage, &c. -
Special payments—
Lecturer on any special subject, &c., &c. -

2. Investments made during the Year.

Total expenses of the year £
Unapplied surplus (less current balance)
Balance in hand at close of the account -

Grand total -

MODERN DEPARTMENT of ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL ACCOUNT for year ending_____.

RECEIPTS.

£ s. d. £ s. d.

1. From Endowment.

Payment from General Trust account -
Dividends on Government stock (accumulations), s. 86
Interest on cash at bankers -

This charity being, as the Commissioners of Inquiry conceived, under the government of the Mercers' Company as special visitors appointed by the founder was

not the subject of inquiry with the other charities of the Company. (See vol. 6, p. 301.) It however, became the subject of a full inquiry and report, at a later

2. From Fees of Pupils.

Entrance fees during the	
whole year -	-
1st quarter or term -	-
2nd quarter „ -	-
3rd quarter „ -	-
4th quarter „ -	-

3. Incidentals.

Total income of the year	-
Balance at commencement of account	-

Grand total - - - £

EXPENSES.

1. Expenditure on Modern Department.

Payment to head master—	
Stipend -	-
Capitation fees -	-
Payment for assistant-masters, school apparatus, &c. -	-
Expenses of examinations -	-
Exhibitions, s. 79 -	-
Prizes -	-
Books (for library, &c.) -	-
Paper, pens, ink, &c. -	-
Gas, water, coal, &c. -	-
Cleaning, portorage, &c. -	-
Special payments—	
Lecturer on any special subject, &c., &c. -	-

2. Investments made during the Year.

Total expenses of the year - £

Unapplied surplus (less current balance) - -
Balance in hand at close of the account - -

Grand total - - - £

GIRLS' SCHOOL (or SCHOOLS ACCOUNT) for year ending_____.

RECEIPTS.

1. From Endowment.

Payment from General Trust Account -	-
Dividends on Government stock (accumulations), s. 86	-
Interest on cash at bankers -	-

2. From Fees of Pupils (for each school separately)

Entrance fees during the	
whole year -	-
1st quarter or term -	-
2nd quarter „ -	-
3rd quarter „ -	-
4th quarter „ -	-

3. Incidentals.

Total income of the year	-
Balance at commencement of account	-

Grand total - - - £

EXPENSES.

1. Expenditure on Girls' School (or Schools) (for each school separately).

Payment to head mistress—	
Stipend -	-
Capitation fees -	-
Payment for assistant teachers, school apparatus, &c. -	-
Expenses of examination -	-
Exhibitions, s. 80. -	-
Prizes -	-
Books (for library, &c.) -	-
Paper, pens, ink, &c. -	-
Gas, water, coal, &c. -	-
Cleaning, portorage, &c. -	-
Special payments—	
Lecturer on any special subject, &c., &c. -	-

2. Investments made during the Year.

Total expenses of the year -
Unapplied surplus (less current balance) - -
Balance in hand at close of the account - -

Grand total - - - £

Sealed by order of the Board this 4th day of July 1879.

(L.S.) HENRY M. VANE,
Secretary.

Under the authority of an order dated 17th November 1876, the governors granted an annual pension of 800*l.* to the Rev. Dr. Kynaston, the late high master of St. Paul's school.

Under the authority of an order dated 27th April 1877 the governors granted pensions of 100*l.* and 50*l.* respectively to Tito Pagliardinis and Leonce Stievenard the French and assistant French masters of the school.

By an order of the board dated 6th July 1877 the sum of 230*l.*, representing the endowment of the "Kynaston prize or prizes" was authorised to be paid to the banking account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds at the Bank of England.

The amount was subsequently invested in purchase of 22*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* Metropolitan Consolidated stock 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent.

The governors of the school appointed under the provisions of this scheme have taken the requisite steps for the removal of the existing boys schools from St. Paul's Churchyard to another site, in pursuance of the directions contained in the 35th clause of the scheme.

For effecting this object the governors have purchased, under the authority of an order of the board dated 9th April 1878, a suitable site in the parish of Hammersmith containing 16*a.* 1*r.* 20*p.* for the sum of 41,000*l.*

By a subsequent order dated 22nd July 1881, the governors were authorised to expend a sum not exceeding 116,000*l.* in erection of new school buildings for about 1,000 boys on this site, in accordance with plans which had been previously approved by the Commissioners.

These buildings are now in course of erection. The new school buildings for Dean Colet's schools for girls have not as yet been commenced.

The Board have from time to time upon the application of the Mercers' Company authorised the grant of leases and of other dealings with Dean Colet's estate, the particulars of which are subjoined:—

I. Under the authority of an order of the board dated 21st July 1868, the sum of 1000*l.* consols representing the bequest of Hannah Barber for Keen's scholarship was, on the 24th July 1868, transferred into the name

occasion, when subsequent Acts had removed the difficulty as to visitatorial jurisdiction.

The Letters Patent and the statutes for the government of the hospital, made and signed by the Earls of Arundel, Suffolk and Worcester, and John Griffith, one of the executors of the Earl of Northampton, are set forth and occupy six folio pages of that report (pp. 5-10), to which I beg to refer:—The estates purchased by the executors were conveyed to Fowke and others, citizens and mercers, as trustees of the endowment, by an indenture of the 27th August 1625, mentioned in the said report (p. 11), and various other premises have been purchased from time to time out of the funds of the hospital. Report (pp. 12, 13, 14.)

On the 8th November 1832, an information was filed by the Attorney-General, at the relation of Benjamin Holman and Edmund Outtriss (two of the poor men in the hospital) against the Corporation of the Hospital of "The Holy and Undivided Trinity in East Greenwich, founded by Henry, Earl of Northampton," and William Smith, the then warden of the hospital, and the Mercers' Company, for an account of the hospital estates, both originally and subsequently acquired, and of the receipts and expenditure for the preceding 30 years, "and a true account of the sums paid, laid out, and expended in, and about the entertainment and expenses of, and attending the visitation of the said Mercers' company, or visitors yearly, and every year during the same period," and that it might be referred to the master to take the accounts of the estate, and he might be directed to enquire what balances of the rents and income of the said hospital had been from time to time, and how long in the hands of the warden thereof, and that the said defendants William Smith and the Mercers' Company, or some of them, might be charged with interest on such balances so suffered to remain in the hands of the warden, and that the master might also be directed to take an account of all sums of money paid, laid out and expended, out of the moneys belonging to the said hospital, for or upon the entertainment of the said Mercers' Company, or the visitors elected therefrom at their visitations of the said hospital, and that all such sums as should be found to have been so expended above the sum of 5*l.* per annum might be decreed to be answered and paid by the defendants William Smith and the wardens and commonalty, some or one of them. And that the said master might also be directed to enquire whether some and what augmentation or increased allowance ought not to be made to the pensioners of the said hospital, and to approve of the same, and also to settle and approve of a scheme for the application of what should be found to be the surplus income of the said hospital above the just expenditure thereof in the augmentation and increase of the said charity.

The information was amended by stating that the pensioners had been excluded from the management of

the estates, and that leases had been granted without their assent. The defendants in their answer on the question of law, whether such assent was required, set forth the accounts asked for by the ex-governor, and submitted that under the 24th and last of the statutes and ordinances of the hospital (see report, p. 10), that the sum of 5*l.* named in the said statutes and ordinances as the limit to the expense of the said visitation on Trinity Monday, was wholly inadequate to pay the necessary expenses of such visitation, or to provide what the said statutes direct, and that the intention of the framers of the said statutes and ordinances could not be effected for any such sum, and that under the last statute thereinbefore set forth, an increase of such expense was contemplated, and was under the circumstances justifiable.

The statute referred to is not fully set forth in the report, as stated in the answer of the defendants. It is as follows:—

"Lastly, notwithstanding these foresaid rules and ordinances, we reserve to ourselves power and authority, according to His Majesty's said Letters Patent, at all time and times during our natural lives to add, to take away, to declare, direct, and change any of the said rules and ordinances; and because no present wisdom can foresee and provide for all future events, that time may produce in change of prices both of land and of victuals, We do also ordain and do give power and authority to the Mercers' Company, whereof the 2 senior wardens and 6 of the assistants, to be always 8; and the heir of the said Earl of Northampton for the time being at all times and from time to time after our decease for the better government of the hospital, or disposal of the lands to greater profit, to alter or change any of these ordinances or rules, and new statutes to ordain, as in their judgment and discretion shall seem most convenient, so the said statutes be not repugnant to the will of the founder nor to the power given to us by His Majesty's said Letters Patent, and we do further ordain that the founder's heir for the time being (if he be free of the said Mystery of Mercers), shall always be one of the 12 to be yearly nominated and approved as aforesaid to be one of the visitors of the said hospital."

It appears that at this stage of the cause considerable discussion took place between the solicitors of the relators and those of the Mercers' Company on the terms of the decree. The following correspondence has been referred to. On the 2nd March, 1835, Messrs. Yates and Turner sent to Messrs. Croft and Whiteside the proposed terms of the decree, as follows:—

"Refer it to the master to inquire of what the charity estates consist.

"Take an account of the rents and profits received by the defendants for 20 years, or for 6 years prior to the filing of the information, as counsel may agree on, and of the application thereof.

of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in trust for the Charity.

II. Under the authority of an order dated 23rd February 1877, a yearly payment of 8*l.* in favour of the Charity issuing out of Rushing Wells Farm was redeemed upon the terms of the payment of the sum of 200*l.* to the banking account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in trust for the Charity.

The sum of 200*l.* was laid out in the purchase of 209*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* consols in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

III. By an order dated 2nd November 1877 the board authorised the Company to grant a lease of No. 8 High Street, Whitechapel, for a term of 61 years at the yearly rent of 35*l.*, the lessee to expend 1,000*l.* in buildings.

IV. Under the authority of an order dated 4th January 1878, the Company granted a lease of "The Masons Arms" public house, No. 37, Watney Street, St. George-in-the-East, for a term of 30 years, at the annual rent of 45*l.* Lessees to expend 450*l.* in improvements.

V. Under the authority of an order dated 12th February 1878, the Company granted a lease of a piece of ground in the rear of Nos. 205, 207, 209, 211, Oxford Street, Mile End Old Town for a term of three years from Lady Day 1909 at a peppercorn rent, the lessees paying a premium of 50*l.*

VI. Under the authority of an order dated 8th March 1878, the Company granted a lease of the "Albion" public house, No. 212 High Street, Shadwell, for a term of 60 years at a rent of 60*l.*, the lessees covenanting to expend 2,000*l.* in buildings on the property.

VII. Under the authority of an order dated 9th October 1880, the Company effected a sale of the reversion in fee simple of certain property forming part of two houses numbered 26 and 27 Fish Street Hill to the Fishmongers Company, at the price of 1,125*l.* sterling.

VIII. Under the authority of two orders dated 7th February 1882, a quit rent of 2*l.* 11*s.*, charged upon certain hereditaments situate within the manor of Hale, and belonging to Mr. A. C. de Rothschild, was redeemed in consideration of the payment by him of 92*l.* 11*s.* to the banking account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds and three quit rents of 8*s.* 0*d.* and 10*s.* 11*d.* respectively, charged upon certain hereditaments situate in manors of Hyde and Hale, belonging to Sir N. M. de Rothschild, were redeemed by the payment by him of the sum of 32*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* to banking account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

These sums were subsequently invested in the purchase of the sum of 124*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* consolidated 3*l.* per cent. annuities in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

"Refer it to the master to approve of a scheme for the appropriation of the balance, if any, due from the defendants on the said account, and of the future surplus income for the augmentation and increase of the said Charity and for the benefit of the objects and purposes of the said Charity.

"Costs of the parties, as counsel may agree on."

On the 13th March 1835 Messrs. Croft and Whiteside replied, that they could not advise their clients to agree to minutes at all similar to those contained in the letter of the 2nd March.

The discussion was re-opened on the 25th March, 1836, by a letter from Messrs. Yates and Turner (the suit having on the 20th January 1836 come on and been ordered to stand over that the corporation of "Trinity Hospital" might be added as a party), referring to their letter of the 2nd March 1835, and the minutes thereby proposed, and adding, that such minutes might possibly be reduced into a reference for a scheme only if it should be considered that that would meet the justice of the case, and to state that if they were not such as Messrs. Crofts could advise their clients to adopt Messrs. Yates and Turner would thank them to make any specific objections or alterations they might be advised, and they added, "that if the spirit of this communication be recognised by your clients, the suit may be cheaply and speedily disposed of."

The defendants solicitors replied on the 24th May 1836, that "the terms hitherto proposed are such as they could not afford any facility for obtaining; it is evident that no scheme is requisite, full powers being vested in the visitors and the heirs of the founder, and indeed the only point on which the opinion of the court is required, is the amount proper to be allowed the defendants for the expenses of the annual visitation."

The relator's solicitors replied, "We should be well pleased if we could adopt the proposition contained in your letter of the 14th inst., but we are advised that the court will not determine the amount proper to be allowed the defendants for the expense of the annual visitation without the usual reference to the master. If, however, your counsel differs in his opinion, we submit the least expensive and most expeditious course would be for them to meet in conference and settle the proper minutes. We beg that this communication may be received, as it is made, without prejudice."

Counsel appear to have been consulted, and to have expressed great doubts whether the Attorney-General or the court would permit the proceedings on behalf of the charity to be confined to such a result as that which was proposed. It seems, however, that the parties succeeded in obtaining the decree, getting rid, in fact, of the suit, and at the same time paying all parties their costs.

The Company appear to have felt a doubt how far they might properly submit to so limited a decree, even with reference to their own duties to the charity: and they therefore submitted the case to Mr. Jacob and Mr. Lowndes, who gave the following opinion, which I extract, as explaining the terms of the decree.

"We are of opinion that the Mercers' Company, and the heir of the founder, have the power in themselves to make new ordinances and statutes, and to frame a scheme for the future management of the charity, provided the same be not repugnant to the will of the founder, or to the power given by the letters patent of James 1st, but, if any object the company may have in view for the future management of the charity, should not be consistent with the will of the founder, or, it should be doubtful whether that object were, or not, consistent therewith, the company might then, for their protection, have recourse to the Court of Chancery by a summary application on petition, by which there would be less expense and more facility than by any proceedings in the existing information.

"We, therefore, think that the decree to be made on the hearing, may prudently be restricted to the terms proposed, but we should recommend either that the bill should be dismissed as to its other objects beyond the inquiry as to the expense of the annual visitation, or that there should be added to the proposed minutes a direction that the warden shall be at liberty in future to expend an annual sum not exceeding what the master shall certify to be a proper allowance in defraying the expenses of the annual visitation, and in this latter case, the reservation of further directions shall be struck out of the proposed minutes."

The cause came on to be heard on the 29th June 1836 before the Vice-Chancellor of England, when it was referred to the master to state what would be a fit and proper allowance to be made to the defendants for the expense of the annual visitation of the hospital for the future, regard being had to the founder's will and the altered circumstances in the value of money, and of the charity property and income therein also mentioned and it was ordered that the information with respect to all matters and questions, other than the future expense of the said annual visitation, should stand dismissed out of the court, and that it be referred to the master to tax all parties their costs of and relating to the suit, as between solicitor and client, to be paid and retained by the defendant William Smith out of the charity funds who was also to pay to the defendants the Mercers' Company all proper costs charges and expenses incurred by them as trustees, or visitors in relation to the suit, to be taxed and settled by the said master.

The master, by his report of the 2nd May 1837, set forth so much of the second ordinance (*see* vol. 28, p. 6) of the hospital as prescribed the number of members of the company, who were to be chosen visitors, and that the total annual rental of the property of the said hospital at the time of the endowment thereof, amounted to the sum of 400*l.* or thereabouts, and that the then annual rental of the hereditaments with which the said hospital was originally endowed, amounted to the sum of 1,850*l.* or thereabouts, and the master found that having referred to the founder's will and the altered circumstances in the value of money, and the charity property and income, that an annual sum of 50*l.* would be a fit and proper allowance to be made for the expenses of the annual visitation. The cause was heard, on further directions, on 26th May 1837, and the report having been confirmed, it was then declared that the said sum of 50*l.* would be a fit and proper allowance to be made accordingly.

The costs which, up to the first report, had amounted to 756*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and the further costs were taxed and paid out of the charity funds. It thus appears that the only benefit of the suit was to settle the visitation allowance, which was thus reduced to 50*l.* from 89*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, which it had been in 1833 (*see* report, p. 17) at an expense not much short of 1,000*l.*, the interest of which would nearly have produced the difference.

The portion of the estate of the charity which lies in the parishes of Greenwich, Lewisham, and Bexley, in the county of Kent, consists of various detached properties. Upon this portion of the estate no building operations have been carried on, owing to apprehensions entertained by the Company, in consequence of legal advice they received, that they had no power to advance any moneys for the purpose of making roads or facilitating the improvement of the estate and buildings.

The hospital

In hand.

TRINITY HOSPITAL ESTATE.

No., &c.	Situation.	Lessees.	Commencement and Term.	Rent.
4	Charing Cross - -	John Avery - -	Christmas, 1852 - 31 years -	£ s. d. 123 0 0
5	Do. - -	Mary Ann Watkins - -	Do. - Do. -	215 10 0
6	Do. - -	T. W. Saunders - -	Do. - Do. -	128 10 0
7	Do. - -	William Jolley - -	Do. - Do. -	128 0 0
8	Do. - -	Richard Morse - -	Do. - Do. -	102 10 0
	Trinity Place, Charing Cross.	Greenwood and Co. -	Christmas, 1810 - 61 years -	25 0 0
	Do. - -	"Sun" Fire Office -	Lady-day, 1856 - 5, 12, or 19 years.	60 0 0
1 to 5	Do. - -	Louis Mitchell - -	Michaelmas, 1811 - 61 years -	24 0 0
a. r. p. 31 1 36	Greenwich, Kent -	Thomas Wheatley -	Michaelmas, 1841 - 7, 14, or 21 years.	125 0 0
14 0 0	Lewisham, Kent -	Thomas Clark - -	Michaelmas, 1842 - 21 years -	21 0 0
25 3 29	Do. - -	Thomas Clark - -	Michaelmas, 1849 - Yearly -	90 0 0
3 3 30	Do. - -	Edward Legh - -	Michaelmas, 1842 - 21 years -	20 0 0
3 3 21	Do. - -	Henry Lee - -	Michaelmas, 1824 - 71 years -	20 0 0
10 1 3	Do. - -	George L. Taylor -	Lady-day, 1825 - 80 years -	60 0 0
15 1 36	Do. - -	Edward Speller - -	Midsummer, 1858 - Yearly -	37 0 0
0 2 0	Do. - -	James E. Boyd - -	Michaelmas, 1854 - 61 years -	10 0 0
37 2 25	Mottingham, Kent -	Thos. McLeod - -	Midsummer, 1858 - 80 years -	120 0 0
78 3 17	Do. - -	William Brown - -	Michaelmas, 1855 - 21 years -	150 0 0
25 2 4	Bexley, Kent - -	John Smith - -	Michaelmas, 1823 - 42 years -	50 0 0
7 2 13	Sydenham, Kent -	John Forster - -	Michaelmas, 1828 - 65 years -	15 0 0
233 0 2	Higham, Kent - -	Mary G. Tadman -	Michaelmas, 1849 - 14 years -	300 0 0
	Do. - -	Do. - -	Michaelmas, 1856 - 7½ years -	23 16 0
431 0 23	Bradwell Abbey, Bucks -	Robert Adams - -	Michaelmas, 1858 - 7 or 14 years -	625 0 0
1 1 31	Bexley Heath, Kent -	Giles Knott - -	Michaelmas, 1848 - Yearly -	3 0 0
0 0 21	Bromley - -	Thos. Greenaway -	Christmas, 1825 - 20 years -	1 0 0
Light	Greenwich - -	Thos. Quartermaine -	Lady-day, 1853 - Yearly -	0 5 0
				£2477 11 0

Brought forward - - - - - £ s. d.
2,477 11 0

There is also the following stock standing in the name of the "Wardens and Poor Men of the Hospital of The
"Holy and Undivided Trinity of the Foundation of Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, East Greenwich":—
21,700l. 3l. per cent. Consolidated Annuities - - - - - 651 0 0
1,188l. 10s. 9d. 3l. per cent. Reduced Annuities - - - - - 85 10 0
£3,164 1 0

The sum of stock has been produced by the addition of the surplus income from time to time, to the 8,500l. Consols, which stood to the credit of the Charity at the time of the last report (Vol. 28, p. 15). The Commissioners then stated that the Hospital was in such a bad condition that it would be necessary to rebuild it in the course of a few years, and that the accumulation then made had been with that view. The intention of rebuilding has not yet been carried out.

I. The charges on the estate are as follows:—

Warden of "Castle-Rising" Hospital, Norfolk - - - - -	£ s. d.	5 0 0
Warden of Clun Hospital (Salop) - - - - -	£ s. d.	5 0 0
Churchwardens of Framlingham, Suffolk (where the tomb of the founder is said to be), and the parish clerk - - - - -	£ s. d.	2 0 0
The Mercers' Company - - - - -	£ s. d.	3 6 8
Surveyors' Charges—		
1859	£ s. d.	8 8 0
1858	£ s. d.	7 17 0
1857	£ s. d.	13 2 6
	£ s. d.	16 3 9 } average
	£ s. d.	28 0 0 } - - - - - 20 0 0
Solicitors' Charges—		
1858	£ s. d.	58 12 0
1859	£ s. d.	10 10 2
	£ s. d.	34 3 8 } average
	£ s. d.	72 12 0 } - - - - - 58 0 0
Land Agents—		
1857	£ s. d.	21 0 0
1858	£ s. d.	10 15 0
1859	£ s. d.	28 3 0
	£ s. d.	53 9 6 } average
	£ s. d.	33 1 6 } - - - - - 48 0 0
Clerk of the Company - - - - -	£ s. d.	40 0 0
Accountant of Company - - - - -	£ s. d.	20 0 0
Two Beadles of Company (each 5l.) - - - - -	£ s. d.	10 0 0
Repairs of farms—1857, 1858, 1859 (average) - - - - -	£ s. d.	58 10 10
Insurances (including the hospital and farms) - - - - -	£ s. d.	52 13 9
Easter offerings to the Vicar - - - - -	£ s. d.	1 6 0
Carriages for company at the Visitation, 1859 - - - - -	£ s. d.	8 13 2
Dinner at the Visitation (12 persons) - - - - -	£ s. d.	39 5 0
Subscription to the National School at Higham - - - - -	£ s. d.	5 0 0

There have been annually considerable repairs on the estates of the hospital—

1859	£ s. d.	100 0 0	Bradwell Abbey - - - - -	£ s. d.	- - - - -
1858	£ s. d.	47 18 0	Higham - - - - -	£ s. d.	- - - - -
1857	£ s. d.	27 16 5	Lewisham, say - - - - -	£ s. d.	- - - - -
				£ s. d.	60 0 0
				£ s. d.	£486 15 5

II. The expenses of the establishment of the hospital, at this time, are as follow:—

							£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
A Warden	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	0	0				
(and for travelling charges)	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	0	0				
and every second year 5 <i>l.</i> for a gown	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	0				
										152	10	0	
The present Warden is Mr. Arthur Podmore. He was elected in May, 1842, and is, according to the present statutes of the hospital, unmarried.													
The Warden has double commons (single commons being 18 <i>s.</i> per week)	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	12	0				
Allowance for washing	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	0	0				
Do. garden	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	0				
Do. for rates and taxes (1859)	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	10				
										87	1	10	
Twenty poor men, who are allowed each per annum, for extra expenses, groceries, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	0				
Commons at 13 <i>s.</i> per week	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	16	0				
Gown every year, and fine gown every second year	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	0				
Visitation gift for good conduct	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0				
							41	12	0				
										832	0	0	
The poor men have also the benefit of the vegetables raised in the garden, which they may sell.													
One of the twenty poor men is sub-warden, who reads prayers and performs evening services	-	-	-	-	-	-				13	14	0	
<i>The Cook—</i>													
Salary	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	10	0				
Commons, 13 <i>s.</i> per week	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	16	0				
										54	6	0	
<i>The Butler—</i>													
Salary and commons	-	-	-	-	-	-				54	6	0	
<i>Two Nurses—</i>													
First poor woman	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	18	0				
and commons	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	16	0				
										50	14	0	
Second poor woman	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	0	0				
and commons	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	16	0				
										46	16	0	
<i>Nightly Nurses—</i>													
1857	132	15	0	} average	-	-	-	-	-	96	8	0	
1858	80	4	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1859	76	6	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Medical attendant and medicines of Mr. Watsford, Surgeon</i>							-	-		40	0	0	
											842	10	0
											£21,427	15	10

III. Occasional and other charges and disbursements, on account of the hospital and inmates:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Poor men's dinner on Visitation Day, (1859) - - - - -	14	1	3			
Coals for the hospital and poor (35 tons) - - - - -	38	10	0			
Baron of beef, allowed to the poor, on Christmas-day (1859) - - - - -	7	4	8			
Funeral allowance - - - - -	5	0	0			
Gas - - - - -	9	8	0			
The repairs of the hospital for the three years 1857, 1858, and 1859 have averaged - - - - -	34	2	3			
				108	6	2
In the year 1856 a sum of 484 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> was expended in repairs to the hospital, which is not included in the above average.						
<i>Garden expenses (1859)—</i>						
Sticks - - - - -	4	19	0			
" - - - - -	3	19	0			
" - - - - -	4	5	0			
Manure - - - - -	9	15	0			
				22	18	0
Warden's Orders for candles, oil, soap, and chandlery (1859) - - - - -	27	0	7			
Washing - - - - -	6	0	0			
Cleaning wharf - - - - -	1	0	0			
Statutes of the hospital, sent in 1859, to the Duke of Norfolk, as the heir of the founder - - - - -	7	13	4			
Petty expenses paid by the Warden (1859) - - - - -	20	18	11			
				85	10	10
				£193	17	0

It appears by the foregoing tables that the income of the hospital is 3,164*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*

The expenditure is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
1st. The charges on the estate - - - - -	436	15	5
2nd. The expenses of the establishment of the hospital - - - - -	1,427	15	10
3rd. Occasional and other charges and disbursements on account of the hospital - - - - -	193	17	0
	£2,058	8	3

The surplus income above the expenditure of the charity, on its present footing, may be therefore stated at about 1,100*l.*, although upon a computation of six years the accountant of the company informs me that he does not calculate the annual income at more than 2,965*l.*, nor the annual expenditure at less than 2,224*l.*; and therefore the annual surplus at more than 741*l.* The accumulations up to this time are represented by the stock invested to the account of the charity, as above-stated. The last three years the investment has been 700*l.* stock annually. The number of inmates continue the same as at the foundation, namely, twelve poor men out of East Greenwich, and eight from Shottisham.

The form of notice sent by the company to each parish, on the occasion of a vacancy, is appended to this report, as also the statement of qualification which accompanies. The parishes propose two persons, in the form pointed out; and in the case of East Greenwich both of the nominees attend the general court of the company, and one of them is selected. In the case of Shottisham, personal attendance is dispensed with, and the election is made commonly of the first of the two names appointed. They are all at present necessarily single men.

* EARL OF NORTHAMPTON'S CHARITY.

The properties of the hospital situated at Charing Cross, and more particularly referred to on page 141 of Mr. Hare's report, have all been sold by the Company, with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, or under the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts.

Under the authority of an order of the Board, dated 19th December, 1871, the Company effected a sale to Lord Harrington of a part of the Charing Cross estate situate in Craig's Court, at the price of 7,600*l.*, which is now represented by 8,194*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* consols, standing in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, in trust for the charity.

The remainder of this estate was acquired by the Metropolitan Board of Works for street improvements. It appears from the accounts rendered by the Company to the Commissioners that the purchase moneys of this estate are represented by a sum of 54,054*l.* 9*s.* 1 consols standing in the name of the Paymaster-General of the High Court to the credit of the charity.

Several building leases of portions of the hospital estates at Greenwich and Lewisham, in the county of Kent, have been sanctioned from time to time by the Board under the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Amendment Act, 1855 (18 & 19 Vict. cap. 124).

The particulars of these dealings with the property are as follows, viz. :—

1. Under the authority of an order of the Board, dated 29th May 1877, the Company granted a small strip of land of the hospital in the Greenwich Marshes for the formation of the road and the development of the estate.

2. Under the authority of an order of the Board, dated the 25th July 1878, the Company, in consideration of the surrender of the existing lease of the property, granted a new lease of a portion of the hospital property at Mottingham, in Kent, to Mr. McLeod, at a yearly rent of 10*l.*

Under the authority of a subsequent order of the Board, dated 4th October 1878, the Company purchased from Mr. McLeod at the price of 500*l.* a piece of land adjacent to the property in lease to him.

3. In pursuance of the provisions of a building agreement, dated 26th November 1878, the Company, under the authority of several orders of the Board, have granted building leases of hospital land situate in Greenwich Marshes, and containing 11*a.* 0*r.* 10*p.*, to Messrs. Smith and Gale, for a term of 80 years, from 24th June 1878, at an annual reserved rent of 292*l.*, the lessees to expend 30,000*l.* in building.

The Company are now in receipt of the full rent under the terms of this agreement.

Under the authority of an order of the Board, dated the 2nd May 1879, the Company granted to the trustees of William Hatchliffe's Charity certain strips of land adjacent to the estate of that charity in consideration of the grant by those trustees to the Company of a perpetual right of way over land belonging to the Hatchliffe Charity to some back land belonging to the hospital.

In the year 1878 the Commissioners authorised the Company to promote a Bill in Parliament for the purpose of giving a retrospective sanction to certain leases of the hospital property, which had been granted by the Company without the sanction and authority prescribed by the 29th section of the Charitable Trusts Amendment Act, 1855 (18 and 19 Vict. cap. 124).

The Act which was passed in the following year is as follows, viz. :—

An Act to establish and render valid certain building leases and a certain agreement for a building lease of parts of the estates of the warden and poor men of the hospital of the Holy and Undivided Trinity in East Greenwich, founded by Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, commonly called Trinity Hospital, Greenwich. [Royal Assent, 29th June 1880.]

Whereas by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of Her late Majesty

The Mercers' Company have solicited a Bill, to be intituled, "An Act for the rebuilding of Trinity Hospital, East Greenwich, and for the better leasing of the Estates of the Hospital, and for other Purposes," which Bill is now before the House of Lords.

On the subject of this Bill, an application was made to the Charity Commissioners by the Mercers' Company at the beginning of the year 1861, to which a reply of the Board was transmitted, dated the 17th April, 1861, to which I beg to refer.*

Queen Elizabeth, and intituled, "Fraudulent Deeds made by spiritual persons to defeat their successors of remedy for dilapidations shall be void, &c.," it was enacted that from thenceforth all leases, gifts, grants, feoffments, conveyances, or estates, to be made had done or suffered by any master and fellows of any college, dean, and chapter of any cathedral or collegiate church master or guardian of any hospital, parson, vicar, or any other having any spiritual or ecclesiastical living, or any houses, lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments, being any parcel of the possessions of any such college, cathedral, church, chapter, hospital, parsonage, vicarage, or other spiritual promotion or anyways appertaining or belonging to the same or any of them to any person or persons, bodies, politic, or corporate (other than for the term of twenty-one years or three lives from the time as any such lease or grant should be made or granted, whereupon the accustomed yearly rent or more should be reserved and payable yearly during the said term), should be utterly void and of none effect to all intents, constructions, and purposes:

And whereas by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the fourteenth year of Her said late Majesty, intituled, "An Act for the assurance of gifts, grants, &c., made and to be made to and for the relief of the poor in the hospitals, &c.," it was enacted that these words (master or guardian) of any hospital mentioned in the above-recited Act were intended and meant of all hospitals, Maison Dieus, bead houses, and other houses ordained for the sustentation or relief of the poor, and so should be expended, declared, and taken for ever:

And whereas by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of Her said late Majesty, intituled, "An Act for the explanation of the statutes intituled against defeating of dilapidations, and against leases to be made of spiritual promotions in some respects," it was enacted that all and every bond and covenant whatsoever thereafter to be made for renewing or making of any lease or leases customary to the true intent of the first hereinbefore recited Act should be utterly void:

And whereas by "The Charitable Trusts Act, 1853," it was enacted (section 21) that if in any case it should appear to the trustees or persons for the time being acting in the administration or management of any charity or the estates or property thereof that any part of the charity lands or estates might be beneficially let on building, repairing, improving or other lease or leases for working any mine, or that the digging for or raising of stone, clay, gravel, or other minerals, or the cutting of timber would be for the benefit of the charity or that it would be for the benefit of such charity that any new road or street should be formed or laid out, or any drains or sewers made through any part of the charity estates, or that any new building should be erected or that any existing building should be repaired, altered, rebuilt or wholly removed or that any other improvements or alterations in the state or condition of the lands or estates of such charity should be made, it should be lawful for such trustees or persons to lay before the Board of Commissioners (the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales) in the said Act mentioned (hereinafter referred to as "the board") a statement and proposal in relation to any of the matters aforesaid, and that it should be lawful for the said board if they should think that the leases or acts to which the statement and proposal related (with or without modifications or alterations) would be beneficial to the charity to make such order under their seal for and in relation to the granting of such leases, or the doing of any other such acts as aforesaid, and any circumstances connected therewith, as they might think fit although such leases or acts respectively should not be authorised or permitted by the trust, and by section 26 of the same Act it was enacted that the leases, sales, exchanges, and other transactions authorised by such board under the powers of the same Act should have the like effect and validity as if they had been authorised

APPENDIX.

Whereas there is a place now void in the Hospital of the Holy and Undivided Trinity in East Greenwich (of the foundation of Henry Earl of Northampton) by the death of , late one of the almsmen

or directed by the express terms of the trust affecting the charity :

And whereas by "The Charitable Trusts Amendment Act, 1855," section 29, it was enacted that it should not be lawful for the trustees or persons acting in the administration of any charity to make or grant otherwise than with the express authority of Parliament under any Act then already passed, or which might thereafter be passed or of a court or judge of competent jurisdiction, or according to a scheme legally established or with the approval of the board any sale, mortgage, or charge of the charity estate or any lease thereof in reversion after more than three years of any existing term or for any term of life, or in consideration wholly or in part of any fine, or for any term of years not exceeding twenty-one years, and by section 38 of the same Act it was enacted that all leases, sales, exchanges, partitions, and transactions authorised by the board under "The Charitable Trusts Act, 1853," or under the Act now in statement should be valid and effectual, notwithstanding among other Acts there mentioned the hereinbefore stated Acts of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and eighteenth years respectively of Her late Majesty, Queen Elizabeth, or any disabling Act (applicable to the charity the estates whereof should be the subject of such transaction), and by section 39 of the same Act it was enacted that it should be lawful for the board to prepare and under their seal to approve of any scheme for the letting of the property or any part of the property of any charity, and that all leases granted by any trustees or persons acting in the management of any charity pursuant to or in conformity with such scheme should be valid :

And whereas by letters patent of His late Majesty King James the First, dated the 5th day of June one thousand six hundred and fifteen, the warden and poor men of the Hospital of the Holy and Undivided Trinity in East Greenwich, founded by Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, were incorporated under that name as a charitable corporation or hospital for the support and relief of poor and indigent men, and were empowered to hold lands in mortmain as therein mentioned :

And whereas the said charitable corporation has been commonly known by the name of Trinity Hospital, Greenwich, and is herein referred to as "the hospital" :

And whereas the hospital is or claims to be seized of or entitled to divers lands and hereditaments in the several parishes of Greenwich, Lewisham, Lee, Bexley, Beckenham, and Motingham, all in the county of Kent, specified in the third column of the schedule hereto as part of the endowment of the hospital :

And whereas the hospital has from time to time by divers indentures and by certain articles of agreement the dates whereof are specified in the first column of the said schedule (and which indentures and articles of agreement are hereinafter included in the expression "building leases"), and by the style or name of the Warden and Poor Men of the Hospital of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, in East Greenwich, of the foundation of Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, granted or purported to grant, or agreed or purported to agree to grant leases for building purposes of the said several parcels of land specified in the said third column of the same schedule, which are respectively set opposite to the said dates in the first column, and are hereinafter referred to as the said demised premises for the respective terms specified in the second column opposite to such parcels respectively to the persons respectively whose names are in the fourth column of the said schedule set opposite to such parcels respectively :

And whereas all the messuages, erections, and buildings, which by the aforesaid indentures respectively were required to be completed by the respective lessees, have been built and covered in, and a considerable portion of the land comprised in the articles of agreement of the twenty-fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, has also been built upon and covered in :

And whereas such terms respectively, or other the interest of the persons named in the fourth column of the same schedule, under or by virtue of such building leases respectively, are now vested or believed to be vested in the several persons respectively whose

there, which is one of the eight places limited by his Lordship's will to Shottisham. These are to will and require you, or so many of you that can attend this work of charity, the next Sunday after the receipt hereof, to meet together after evening prayer, in the parish church of St. Mary's, where having first taken

names are in the fifth column of the same schedule set opposite to the names of the said respective persons named in the fourth column thereof :

And whereas the said several building leases were so granted or made, or purported to be granted or made, as aforesaid, in consideration of the expenditure of divers large sums of money in building upon the said several parcels of land, and also of the yearly rents specified in the sixth column of the same schedule, which rents are respectively much less than the present rack-rent annual value of the properties comprised in the aforesaid indentures respectively, but without the sanction of the Board :

And whereas notice of the application to Parliament for this Act has been served upon the several persons mentioned in the fifth column of the said schedule, and also upon the several other persons, associations, societies, and bodies corporate named in the seventh column of the said schedule, being all the persons, associations, societies, and bodies corporate known to claim any interest in the parcels of land specified in the third column of the said schedule and set against their names respectively :

And whereas it is apprehended that by reason of the aforesaid matters or some of them, the said building leases, may be invalid :

And whereas it is expedient that the said building leases should be established and rendered valid by authority of Parliament :

And whereas the Board have sanctioned the application to Parliament for this Act :

May it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted and be it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Short title. Trinity Hospital Greenwich Leases Act, 1880."

2. The several building leases already granted or made by the hospital by the name of the Warden and Poor Men of the Hospital of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, in East Greenwich, of the foundation of Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, by the indentures and articles of agreement respectively, the dates whereof respectively are specified in the first column of the schedule to this Act, to the several persons respectively whose names are in the fourth column of the same schedule, set opposite to such dates respectively for the terms respectively specified in the second column of such schedule and set opposite to such dates respectively, and the hereditaments comprised in which building leases respectively, are in the third column of the same schedule specified opposite to the dates of the same indentures and articles of agreement specified respectively in the first column, and the counterparts of such building leases shall be and the same are hereby established and rendered valid, notwithstanding any of the said recited Acts of Parliament, or any other law or statute to the contrary, or the said misdescription of the said hospital, and the said building leases and every of them, and all underleases and other instruments creating derivative estates and interests in the said demised premises or any part thereof, and all building leases hereafter to be granted under the said articles shall be deemed to be and to have always been capable of taking effect according to the tenor thereof respectively, and to be and to have always been valid and effectual accordingly, to create the several estates and interests thereby respectively purported to be created or granted, subject, nevertheless, to the conditions therein respectively contained. And all persons who by virtue of such building leases, underleases, or other instruments shall have entered on the said demised premises or any part thereof, or shall have been in receipt of the rents and profits of the same, whether directly or otherwise, shall be deemed entitled to the benefit of such building leases, underleases, or other instruments, and shall be bound thereby.

3. Saving always to the Queen's most excellent Majesty, Her heirs, and successors, and to all and every other person and persons, bodies politic and corporate, and their respective heirs and successors, executors,

Confirming scheduled leases and agreement.

Saving clause.

view of all the poor inhabitants of your parishes that are by statute capable of places in the Hospital, to nominate to such of the said poor inhabitants as in your consciences you think (without particular respect,

reward, meed, or affection) to have most need, and be fittest for the place, and make certificate thereof unto us in writing under your hands and seals, that we may make choice of one of those two by you to be nominated

and administrators (other than and except the hospital and its successors and the other persons mentioned or referred to in the second section of this Act), all such estates, rights, titles, interests, claims, and demands whatsoever of, in, to, or out of the said lands and hereditaments specified in the third column of the schedule to this Act, or any of them, or any part thereof, respec-

tively, or the rents and profits thereof respectively, as they or any of them had before the passing of this Act, or would, could, or might enjoy if this Act was not passed.

4. All costs of and incidental to the preparing for, obtaining, and passing of this Act shall be paid by the hospital. Costs of Act.

The SCHEDULE referred to in the foregoing Act.

Dates of Leases.	Term.	Parcels Leased.	Names of Lessees.	In whom now vested.	Annual Rent.	Column No. 7.
20th Nov., 1868	80 years from Lady Day, 1866.	Public House, Greenwich Marshes.	Elizabeth Malpas and William Henry Tomsett and Ellen his wife.	Robert Courage and others (Brewers).	£ s. d. 25 0 0	Miss Harris.
24th July, 1860	80 years from Midsummer, 1858.	Mottingham Lane	Thomas McLeod	Frederick Augustus Schroeter.	12 10 0	Thomas McLeod.
24th July, 1860	80 years from Midsummer, 1858.	Mottingham Lane	Thomas McLeod	Thomas Jackson	12 10 0	
24th July, 1860	80 years from Midsummer, 1858.	Mottingham Lane	Thomas McLeod	Thomas G Carver	2 10 0	
11th Feb., 1829	71 years from Michaelmas, 1824.	Camp's Hill House, and 3A. 3E. 15P. Lewisham.	Henry Lee	Jane Ker Allan, John Watney, and Frederick Dallas Barnes, trustees of James Allan, deceased.	20 0 0	Henry Lee.
22nd March, 1864	42½ years from Michaelmas, 1862.	Belmont House and Land, Lewisham.	William Herbert Vacher.	John Wainwright	40 0 0	W. H. Vacher.
22nd March, 1864	41 years from Lady Day, 1864.	Gothic Cottage, Belmont Hill, Lewisham.	Freeling Jones Laurence.	Freeling Jones Laurence	15 0 0	
1st June, 1863	42½ years from Michaelmas, 1862.	Belmont Cottage, Belmont Hill.	David Brown	William J. Beyer, subject to a mortgage to Briton Life Association.	5 0 0	Briton Life Association.
25th June, 1866	42 years from Michaelmas, 1865.	House at Bridge End, and 27A. 0E. 13P. Bexley.	Oswald Augustus Smith.	Oswald Augustus Smith.	140 0 0	
26th Jan., 1855	61 years from Michaelmas, 1854.	House at Hither Green Lane.	James Edward Boyd.	Arthur Russell	10 0 0	William Baker Hine.
3rd July, 1828	65 years from Michaelmas, 1828.	Two houses and land at Sydenham Common.	John Forster	Ralph C. Price	15 0 0	Devises of J. Foster, Charles Davidson.
Agreement for granting leases, 24th Dec., 1867.	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	Land at Lewisham.	Abraham Hammond and Nathaniel Nevard.	John Thomas Green	1st 7 years 280 per ann. 8th 2800 9th 2900 10th and subsequent years 21,200 per annum. 1 0 0	
24th March, 1870	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	Albion Road, Lewisham and Lee.	John Broucher Ingle, Henry Hill, Walter Sully, James Prounson, William Rider, Anthony Knight, William George Masham, Henry Hill, Samuel Henry Gifford, William Alexander Grubb, Edward Hill and James Moon.	John Broucher Ingle, Henry Hill, Walter Sully, James Prounson, William Rider, Anthony Knight, William George Masham, Henry Hill, Samuel Henry Gifford, William Alexander Grubb, Edward Hill and James Moon.		
2nd Oct., 1868	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 1, College Park Villas, Lewisham and Lee.	Jos. William Windred.	Henry Prior	2 0 0	G. W. Drake, Mrs. Bennett, Clerks' Provident Association.
2nd Oct., 1868	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 2, College Park Villas, Lewisham and Lee.	Henry Prior	Thomas Truman	5 0 0	
20th Nov., 1868	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 3, College Park Villas, Lewisham and Lee.	Henry Prior	Sarah Sweeting	4 10 0	
30th Nov., 1868	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 4, College Park Villas, Lewisham and Lee.	Jos. William Windred.	Robert George Law, subject to mortgage to Sun Building Society.	5 0 0	H. Kingford, Mrs. Burns, People's Co-operative Building Society.
29th Jan., 1869	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 5 and 6, College Park Villas, Lewisham and Lee.	Jos. William Windred.	Laura Liddard, subject to mortgage to Clerks' Provident Association.	8 6 0	
24th May, 1869	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 7 and 8, College Park Villas, Lewisham and Lee.	Alexander Anderson.	Alexander Anderson, subject to mortgage to People's Co-operative Building Society.	9 10 0	
27th July, 1869	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 9, College Park Villas, Lewisham and Lee.	Jos. William Windred.	Charles W. Smith, subject to mortgage to Elizabeth Head.	5 0 0	A. Rowe.
27th July, 1869	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 10, College Park Villas, Lewisham and Lee.	Jos. William Windred.	Fs. W. Brain	5 0 0	
24th March, 1870	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 11, College Park Villas, Lewisham and Lee.	Robert George Law.	Robert George Law, subject to mortgage to Elizabeth Head.	5 0 0	A. Wilmott.
24th March, 1870	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 12, College Park Villas, Lewisham and Lee.	Robert Haines Miller.	Robert Haines Miller, subject to mortgage to People's Co-operative Building Society.	5 0 0	Mrs. Langlois, People's Co-operative Building Society.
26th Jan., 1869	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 1, College Place, Lewisham and Lee.	Frederick Burton	Rhyme Frost	6 0 0	
29th Jan., 1869	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 2, College Place, Lewisham and Lee.	Frederick Burton	James P Anscomb	6 0 0	Frederick Burton.
29th Jan., 1869	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 3, College Place, Lewisham and Lee.	Frederick Burton	Alfred S. Kidner	9 0 0	Frederick Burton.

into the room now void, and give warrant to the Warden of the Hospital to receive and admit him a member of the house.

Given under our hands, at Mercers' Hall, this
day of _____, 186 _____,

To our loving friends the ministers, church-wardens, side-men, overseers of the poor, and constables of the parishes of St. Mary's, St. Martin's, and All Saints in Shottisham

To the Right Worshipful the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers of London, Governors of the Hospital of the Holy and Undivided Trinity in East Greenwich.

According to the late directions we received by letters from your worships for the nomination of one almsman

Dates of Leases.	Term.	Parcels Leased.	Names of Lessees.	In whom now vested.	Annual Rent.	Column No. 7.
14th Oct., 1869	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 4, College Place, Lewisham and Lee.	Alfred James	Samuel Quinnton	2 s. d. 9 0 0	Alfred James.
6th May, 1872	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 5, College Place, Lewisham and Lee.	James Smith	Postmaster-General	6 0 0	James Smith.
6th May, 1872	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 6, College Place, Lewisham and Lee.	James Smith	James Smith	6 0 0	M. H. C. and M. Rogers.
20th Nov., 1868	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 1, Albion Villas, Lewisham and Lee.	David Dubbin	Jos. Clever, subject to a mortgage to William Stewart.	10 0 0	Mrs. Holmes.
27th July, 1869	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	Nos. 2 and 3, Albion Villas, Lewisham and Lee.	David Dubbin	Benjamin Horton, junior, subject to a mortgage to Benjamin Horton, senior.	16 0 0	James Phelps, Mrs. Seaward.
21st Dec., 1869	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 4 and 5, Albion Villas, Lewisham and Lee.	David Dubbin	Henry Walker	14 0 0	Mrs. Hall.
20th Nov., 1869	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 6, Albion Villas, Lewisham and Lee.	Thomas French	W. H. Smith, subject to a mortgage to Sarah Bracknell.	5 0 0	Mrs. Noake.
20th Nov., 1868	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 7, Albion Villas, Lewisham and Lee.	Thomas French	W. H. Smith, subject to a mortgage to Sarah Bracknell.	5 0 0	Mrs. D. Vladwick.
21st Dec., 1869	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 1, College Hill, Lewisham and Lee.	Abraham Hammond and Nathaniel Nevard.	Edward J. H. Meinertzhagen.	4 0 0	John Haines, Alfred Knight, George Knight.
21st Dec., 1869	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 2, College Hill, Lewisham and Lee.	Abraham Hammond and Nathaniel Nevard.	George Knight, subject to a mortgage to William Iship.	4 0 0	John Haines, Alfred Barber, E. Barber.
21st Dec., 1869	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 3, College Hill, Lewisham and Lee.	Abraham Hammond and Nathaniel Nevard.	George Knight, subject to mortgage to Joseph H. Cole.	4 0 0	John Haines, Alfred Vaughan, Mrs. Vaughan.
21st Dec., 1869	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	Nos. 1 and 2, Bonfield Road, Lewisham.	Joseph William Windred.	James Linstead, subject to a mortgage to Clerks' Warehousemen Building Society.	7 0 0	Mrs. White, Clerks' Warehousemen's Building Society.
24th March, 1870	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 3, Bonfield Road, Lewisham.	William Henry Merrell.	William Henry Merrell subject to mortgage to Duchess of Kent Building Society.	4 0 0	Thomas Rennell, Duchess of Kent Building Society.
24th March, 1870	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 4, Bonfield Road, Lewisham.	Benjamin Venn	Benjamin Venn	4 0 0	J. Potter, 5th West Kent Building Society.
9th Sept., 1870	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 5, Bonfield Road, Lewisham.	William Nobbs	William Nobbs, subject to a mortgage to 5th West Kent Building Society.	6 0 0	
9th Sept., 1870	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 6, Bonfield Road, Lewisham.	Robert Haines Miller.	Robert Haines Miller	5 0 0	Frederick Taylor.
30th March, 1871	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 7, Bonfield Road, Lewisham.	Abraham Henry Satch.	William Harrison	5 10 0	C. W. Baldwin, Mrs. Houlgate.
30th March, 1871	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 8, Bonfield Road, Lewisham.	Samuel Goss	Samuel Goss, subject to a mortgage to Temperance Building Society.	5 10 0	Mrs. Lawson, Temperance Building Society.
14th July, 1871	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 9, Bonfield Road, Lewisham.	Henrich Wilhelm Thiede.	Henrich Wilhelm Thiede.	0 0 0	
8th Feb., 1872	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 10, Bonfield Road, Lewisham.	Abraham Henry Satch.	William Harrison	5 10 0	Mrs. Rowe.
14th July, 1871	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 11, Bonfield Road, Lewisham.	Benjamin Miller	Benjamin Miller, subject to a mortgage to William Morley.	5 5 0	
14th July, 1871	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 12, Bonfield Road, Lewisham.	Joseph Jury	Joseph Jury, subject to a mortgage to National Freehold Land Society.	5 10 0	National Freehold Land Society.
6th May, 1872	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 13, Bonfield Road, Lewisham.	Stephen Eversfield Featherstone.	Anthony Hartman	9 10 0	
6th May, 1872	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 14, Bonfield Road, Lewisham.	James William Skinner Benjamin.	Robert D. Strong	5 10 0	Mrs. Monington.
9th May, 1872	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 15, Bonfield Road, Lewisham.	James William Skinner Benjamin.	Robert D. Strong	5 0 0	
17th June, 1875	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 1, Oxford Terrace, Bonfield Road, Lewisham.	Henry Bridel	Henry Bridel, subject to a mortgage to Hannah C. Russell and another.	6 0 0	
17th June, 1875	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 2, Oxford Terrace, Bonfield Road, Lewisham.	Henry Bridel	Henry Bridel, subject to a mortgage to Hannah C. Russell and another.	6 0 0	
17th June, 1875	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 3, Oxford Terrace, Bonfield Road, Lewisham.	Harriet Burridge	Harriet Burridge	6 0 0	
17th June, 1875	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 4, Oxford Terrace, Bonfield Road, Lewisham.	Henry Bridel	Christopher Blake	6 0 0	
23rd Nov., 1875	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 5, Oxford Terrace, Bonfield Road, Lewisham.	Edwin Henry Hone.	Edwin Henry Hone	6 0 0	
20th Dec., 1876	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 6, Oxford Terrace, Bonfield Road, Lewisham.	Henry Bridel	Henry Bridel, subject to a mortgage to Hannah C. Russell and another.	6 0 0	
23rd Nov., 1875	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 7, Oxford Terrace, Bonfield Road, Lewisham.	William Morley	William Morley, subject to a mortgage to People's Building Society.	6 0 0	People's Building Society.
20th Dec., 1876	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 8, Oxford Terrace, Bonfield Road, Lewisham.	Henry Bridel	Henry Bridel, subject to a mortgage to Hannah C. Russell and another.	7 0 0	

to be placed in the said hospital in the room of deceased, we met together on , and after view and examination taken of the poor inhabitants, that are by the founders' institution capable of places in the hospital, we have nominated these two

whose names are here under written. We know them both to be of honest life, and persons in all points qualified, according to the founders' institution, and meet to receive that honourable relief and charity that his Lordship provided for them, and therefore humbly

Dates of Leases.	Term.	Parcels Leased.	Names of Lessees.	In whom now vested.	Annual Rent.	Column No. 7.
20th Dec., 1876	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	Nos. 1 to 4, Cambridge Terrace, Bonfield Road, Lewisham.	Henry Bridel	Henry Bridel, subject to a mortgage to Hannah C. Russell and another.	£ s. d. 24 0 0	Mr. Baskett, Mrs. Kite, Mrs. Horwood, F. Dray.
19th July, 1877	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 7, Cambridge Terrace, Bonfield Road, Lewisham.	James Moon	James Moon	6 0 0	Mrs. Cordery.
19th July, 1877	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 8, Cambridge Terrace, Bonfield Road, Lewisham.	Alfred William Smith.	Alexander Steer	6 0 0	A. W. Smith.
20th Dec., 1876	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 9, Cambridge Terrace, Bonfield Road, Lewisham.	Hannah Sidery	Hannah Sidery	6 0 0	
20th Dec., 1876	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 10, Cambridge Terrace, Bonfield Road, Lewisham.	Thomas Hammerton.	Thomas Hammerton	6 0 0	
21st June, 1878	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 1, Windsor Terrace, Bonfield Road.	Philip Froud	Philip Froud, subject to mortgage to Men of Kent Lodge of Oddfellows.	6 0 0	Men of Kent Lodge of Oddfellows.
14th March, 1878	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 2, Windsor Terrace, Bonfield Road.	Margaret Brennan	Margaret Brennan, subject to mortgage to Perpetual Investment Building Society.	6 0 0	Perpetual Investment Building Society.
14th March, 1878	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 3, Windsor Terrace, Bonfield Road.	Charles Henry Hewitt.	Charles Henry Hewitt, subject to mortgage to 71st Star Bowkett Building Society.	6 0 0	71st Starr Bowkett Building Society.
21st June, 1878	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 4, Windsor Terrace, Bonfield Road.	Henry George Warren.	Henry George Warren, subject to mortgage to Men of Kent Lodge of Oddfellows.	6 0 0	Men of Kent Lodge of Oddfellows.
21st Dec., 1877	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	The Vicarage, Clarendon Road.	Rev. Thomas John West.	Rev. Thomas John West.	12 0 0	
11th Nov., 1870	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 2, Clarendon Villas, Clarendon Road.	Thomas George Harris.	Henry James Gardner	12 0 0	
29th Nov., 1870	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	Clarendon House, Clarendon Road.	George Knight	George Knight, subject to mortgage to Hannah C. Russell and another.	20 0 0	Mrs. Thomas.
14th March, 1878	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 1, Banks Villa, Clarendon Road.	Edgar Banks	James W. S. Benjamin, subject to mortgage to City of London Permanent Building Society.	5 0 0	City of London Permanent Building Society.
14th March, 1878	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 2, Banks Villa, Clarendon Road.	Edgar Banks	Frederick J. Warren, subject to mortgage to George William Munt.	5 0 0	
12th Dec., 1871	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	Coppard House, Clarendon Road.	Edgar Banks	Robert H. Miller	3 0 0	Mrs. Lock.
12th Dec., 1871	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	Bother House, Clarendon Road.	John Samuel Rendle.	John Samuel Rendle	8 10 0	Miss Barton.
17th June, 1875	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	Chapel, Clarendon Road.	George Augustus Northover and Henry William Hall.	George A. Northover and Henry William Hall.	10 10 0	
11th Dec., 1878	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	Pevensey Cottage, Clarendon Road.	David Kennard	David Kennard	7 0 0	
11th Dec., 1878	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	Carlton Villa, Clarendon Road.	David and Richard Kennard.	Emina Morley	8 0 0	Mrs. Blandford.
12th Oct., 1871	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	Richmond House, Clarendon Road.	Gilbert Dunsmore	Charlotte M. Catteris	17 10 0	
12th Oct., 1871	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	Osborne House, Clarendon Road.	George Knight	Henry Hart Potts, subject to mortgage to Robert Swayne.	17 10 0	
14th July, 1871	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	Frampton House, Clarendon Road.	Haines Rowell	Haines Rowell	10 0 0	
14th July, 1871	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	Burnham Villa, Clarendon Road.	William Webster	William Webster	10 0 0	George Fowler.
12th Oct., 1871	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 3, Clarendon Terrace, Clarendon Road.	Frederick William Lemon.	John James and Albert Gait.	8 0 0	F. W. Lemon.
21st Dec., 1877	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 8, Clarendon Terrace, Clarendon Road.	Charles Christopher Higgin.	Charles Christopher Higgin.	7 0 0	
5th June, 1871	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	Rose Nursery, Clarendon Road.	Abraham Hammond and Nathaniel Nevard.	George Walkling, subject to mortgage to Julius Smith.	35 0 0	
12th Dec., 1871	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	Carlton Villa, Gilmore Road.	Selina Burt	Selina Burt	6 0 0	
12th Oct., 1871	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	Norton Villa, Gilmore Road.	Henry Bridel	Richard Wheeler and wife.	6 0 0	J. E. Morris.
5th June, 1871	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	Edgar House, High Road, Lee.	Edgar Banks	Robert H. Miller, subject to a mortgage to Planet Building Society.	3 0 0	Mrs. Longhurst, Planet Building Society.
17th June, 1875	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	Miller House, High Road, Lee.	Robert Haines Miller.	Robert Haines Miller	3 0 0	
21st Dec., 1877	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 5, Gilmore Road	Henry Charles Dring.	Henry Charles Dring	5 0 0	J. Dean.
21st Dec., 1877	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 6, Gilmore Road	James Scott Sequeira and Maria Rosina his wife.	James Scott Sequeira, and Maria Rosina his wife.	5 0 0	Mrs. Paterson.
6th March, 1877	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 9, Gilmore Road	Daniel Leeds	Daniel Leeds	5 0 0	Mrs. Ellis.
4th March, 1878	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 11, Gilmore Road	Charles Lorking Rose.	Charles Lorking Rose, subject to a mortgage to Post Office Clerks Building Society.	5 0 0	Post Office Clerks' Building Society.
12th Oct., 1871	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 13, Gilmore Road	Frederick Bacon	Frederick Bacon	6 5 0	
17th June, 1875	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 15, Gilmore Road	John Brown	Alfred Reynolds	6 10 0	
17th June, 1875	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 16, Gilmore Road	John Brown	Josiah Pewtress	6 10 0	
17th June 1875	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 17, Gilmore Road	John Brown	James Isitt Jay, subject to mortgage to John Henry Reed.	6 0 0	

pray you to give present order that one of them may be admitted into the place now void.

(Names of the two candidates with their ages.)

Signed by the vicar, churchwardens, overseers, and three inhabitants of Shottesham.

In reply to the notice of my inquiry forwarded to

Shottesham parish, I have received the following letter

"Shottesham Rectory,

March 11, 1861.

"SIR,

"In accordance with your request, I caused the notice paper you sent us to be affixed on the church door of each of the parishes of Shottesham yesterday.

Dates of Leases.	Term.	Parcels Leased.	Names of Lessees.	In whom now vested.	Annual Rent.	Column No. 7.
17th June, 1875 -	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 18, Gilmore Road	John Brown	John Brown, subject to a mortgage to Mary Ann Brook and others, and further mortgage to Joshua Yardley.	6 0 0	E. J. Russ.
16th Feb., 1876 -	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	The Laurels, late Gilmore House.	Richard Woodhouse Perkins.	Richard Woodhouse Perkins, subject to a mortgage to Trustees of 7th Mutual Independent Building Society.	15 0 0	7th Mutual Independent Building Society.
6th May, 1872 -	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 1, Ashfield Villas, Gilmore Road.	Henry Bridel	Henry Bridel, subject to a mortgage to Men of Kent Lodge of Oddfellows.	8 10 0	John Moore, Men of Kent Lodge of Oddfellows.
6th May, 1872 -	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 2, Ashfield Villas, Gilmore Road.	Henry Bridel	John Fitzgerald, subject to a mortgage to Trustees of Industrial Benefit Building Society.	8 10 0	Industrial Benefit Building Society.
17th June, 1875 -	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	Nos. 3 and 4, Ashfield Villas, Gilmore Road.	Henry Bridel	Henry Bridel, subject to a mortgage to Hannah C. Russell and another.	16 10 0	T. North.
17th June, 1875 -	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 5, Ashfield Villas, Gilmore Road.	Robert Butts	Edward Musgrove	8 0 0	Thomas Wheeler.
17th June, 1875 -	90 years from Christmas, 1867.	No. 6, Ashfield Villas, Gilmore Road.	Robert Butts	Edward Musgrove	8 10 0	Mrs. Hall.

The income derivable from the endowments of the hospital having largely increased in the result of the sales of the London estate and the gradual development of the hospital properties at Greenwich and other places in its vicinity, the Company made an application to the Charity Commissioners under their corporate seal in the year 1876 for the establishment of a scheme to provide for the regulation of the charity and the application of its increased income.

The following scheme was accordingly established under the authority of an order of the Board, dated 29th July, 1879:—

In the matter of the Charity known as the Hospital of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, of the foundation of Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, in the parish of Greenwich, in the County of Kent; and

In the matter of "The Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1869."

Whereas an application in writing was made to the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales on the 28th day of July 1876, in the matter of the above mentioned Charity, under the Common Seal of the warden and poor men of the above-mentioned hospital, and by the direction testified by their concurrence in the said application, of the Right Honourable Roundell Baron Selborne, the master, and Philip Blundell Bicknell, the renter warden of the Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers of the city of London, the trustees of the said hospital, and of Wilton Parker, the warden of the said hospital:

And whereas the gross annual income arising from the endowment of the said Charity amounts to 50l. or upwards:

And whereas it is desirable that a scheme should be established for the future regulation of the said Charity:

And whereas notice of the intention of the said board to make an order for the foregoing objects has been published by the affixing of the same, according to the direction of the said board, to or near principal outer gates or doors, of Trinity Hospital aforesaid, and of the parish church of St. Mary, Bungay, in the county of Suffolk, on the 24th day of October 1878, in each case; of the vestry clerk's office, and of the parish church of St. Alphage at Greenwich, on the 25th day of October 1878, in each case; of the parish church of Shottesham, in the county of Norfolk, on the 27th day of October 1878; of the Hall of the Mercers' Company in the city of London, on the 4th day of November 1878; and of the parish church of Castle Rising, in the said county of Norfolk, on the 14th day of November 1878, and by advertisements in "The Kentish Mercury," the "Greenwich and Deptford Chronicle," the "Lynn Advertiser," and "Norfolk Chronicle and Norwich Gazette," newspapers on the

2nd and 9th days of November, 1878, in the "Times" newspaper on the 29th day of October, and 6th day of November 1878, and in the "East Suffolk Gazette," newspaper on the 5th and 12th days of November 1878, being in each case more than one calendar month previously to the date hereof:

And whereas no notice of any sufficient objection to the said proposed order has been received by the said board:

Now the said board do hereby order that the scheme set forth in the schedule hereto be, and the same is hereby approved and established as the scheme for the future regulation and management of the said Charity, and of the endowments thereof.

SCHEDULE.

1. The Charity and the funds and endowments thereof shall continue to be managed and administered under the title of "The Earl of Northampton's Charity," by the wardens and commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers of the city of London (hereinafter called the trustees), as the trustees thereof, subject to and in conformity with the provisions of this scheme.

2. The warden and poor men of the hospital of the Charity at Greenwich shall permit the trustees to receive and take the annual and other rents, issues, and profits of all the real estates vested in them, and from time to time to manage and let the same, and to use, order, and dispose of the goods and personal estate held by them, in accordance with the provisions of this scheme; and for the purposes aforesaid, the warden and poor men of the hospital at Greenwich shall in their corporate capacity make and execute all such deeds, leases, and other instruments, and do and perform all such acts, as the trustees shall require. The trustees shall be at liberty to use the corporate name of the said warden and poor men for the purpose of bringing or defending such actions and other proceedings as the trustees shall think fit, and shall be authorised to institute or defend, the warden and poor men being saved harmless and indemnified therein out of the Charity estates. The common seal of the hospital shall be kept by the clerk of the trustees. Subject as aforesaid, nothing in this scheme contained shall affect or prejudice the powers of the warden and poor men, being inmates of the hospital at Greenwich, to do all such acts as the warden and poor men of the said hospital are empowered to do by the Letters Patent, dated the 5th day of June, in the 13th year of the reign of King James the First, and by the statutes made in pursuance of those Letters Patent.

Warden and poor men to conform to requirements of trustees.

3. All the estates and property of the Charity not required to be retained or occupied for the purposes thereof, shall be let by or under the direction of the trustees for the best rents obtainable for the same, Management.

previous to divine service, but I have not received any information to forward to you on the subject of the notice. I have ventured to inclose a copy of the quali-

fication, which is always sent down with the notice of a vacancy. It has been ever the custom to act on the impression that the persons nominated must be legally

having regard to the stability of the tenant or lessee, and also having regard to any covenant entered into by him for the improvement of the land. Public notice of the intention of the trustees to let any land or other property belonging to the Charity shall be given in such manner as shall be considered to be most effectual for giving full publicity to such intention, and no tenancy shall be created in reversion or for more than twenty-one years certain, or, save as hereinbefore provided, for less than the improved rackrent value, without the sanction of the Charity Commissioners or a competent court.

Expenses of management and ordinary repairs.

4. The cost of the ordinary maintenance and repair of the buildings belonging to the Charity (other than those which may from time to time be in the occupation of the trustees for the purposes of the Charity, and those which are required to be kept in repair by the lessees or tenants thereof), and the outgoings, charges and expenses of and incidental to the management of the estates and properties of the Charity, including the salaries and remuneration of the officers necessary for that purpose, shall be defrayed by the trustees in the first instance out of the income of the Charity, provided that the aggregate amount so to be expended shall not in any one year exceed 550*l.*, except with the assent of the Charity Commissioners.

Repairing fund.

5. For the purpose of providing the requisite funds for the extraordinary reparation and renewal of the buildings and properties belonging to the Charity, the trustees shall, as soon as practicable after the establishment of this scheme, constitute and establish a "reserve fund," and shall reserve a sum of 500*l.* out of the accumulated surplus funds of the Charity, and invest and accumulate the same in their names, or in the names of four of their body, in 3*l.* per cent. annuities at compound interest to a separate account to be entitled "The Repairs and Improvement Fund," and shall further yearly and every year reserve and set apart out of the income of the said Charity a sum of 100*l.*, and shall invest and accumulate the same in like manner in augmentation of the said fund until the same shall amount to 2,000*l.* The said fund shall be applicable to the extraordinary structural repair of the houses and property of the Charity, for the repair of which provision is made by the last preceding clause of this scheme. If and when the said sum of 2,000*l.* or any part thereof shall be so applied, the same shall be again made up in like manner to that amount.

Division of charity into branches.

6. The Charity shall, for the purposes of this scheme, be divided into three branches, to be called respectively "The Hospital Branch," "The Pension Branch," and "The Residuary Branch."

Application of income.

7. The clear amount of the annual income of the Charity shall be applied by the trustees, firstly, to the purposes of the "Hospital Branch," secondly, to the purposes of the "Pension Branch," and the remainder of the said income shall be applied to the purposes of the "Residuary Branch" in manner hereinafter mentioned.

The Hospital Branch.

8. The hospital branch shall embrace the present hospital buildings with the chapel, outbuildings, garden, and appurtenances situate at Greenwich, and now used and occupied for the purposes of the hospital, and also the hospital to be established by the trustees, with the sanction of the Commissioners, at Shottesham, in the county of Norfolk, in manner hereinafter mentioned, together with the outbuildings, gardens, and appurtenances to be used and occupied therewith.

Erection of hospital at Shottesham.

9. The trustees shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the establishment of this scheme and with the sanction of the Commissioners, cause to be erected on a convenient site in the parish of Shottesham in the county of Norfolk, which shall have been conveyed to them in fee simple for the purposes of the Charity, a hospital building, comprising eight suitable and convenient residences, together with the necessary outbuildings and offices, for the use and occupation of the poor men to be elected, nominated, and appointed from the parish of Shottesham, in manner hereinafter mentioned. The trustees may also provide a suitable room or hall in the said buildings, which shall be available primarily for the conduct of the business of the trust, and, subject thereto, for the purposes of a parish reading room, or for other public and parochial purposes to be

approved by the nominators, appointed as hereinafter mentioned, for the parish of Shottesham.

10. The costs of the said hospital and its site shall be provided, with the sanction of the Commissioners, either out of the income or the capital funds of the Charity, or by a loan to be raised by the trustees upon the security of a sufficient part of the trust estates.

Provision of cost of hospital.

11. The hospital buildings at Greenwich and Shottesham, including the chapel at Greenwich and the warden's residence there, and the other buildings connected with both the hospitals shall be maintained and kept in repair by the trustees, who shall also make such provision for furnishing the same buildings as they have hitherto been accustomed to make in respect of the hospital at Greenwich.

Maintenance and repair of hospital buildings.

12. From and after the erection and establishment of the hospital at Shottesham the hospital at Greenwich shall be reserved and appropriated for the residence of the poor men to be elected, nominated, and appointed from time to time from the parish of Greenwich, in manner hereinafter provided.

Trinity Hospital buildings to be reserved for Greenwich.

13. The full number of poor men shall be 28, of whom 20 shall be inmates of the hospital at Greenwich and eight shall be inmates of the hospital at Shottesham. The inmates of the respective hospitals shall be poor men of good character who, as to the hospital at Greenwich shall be widowers or unmarried, and shall have resided in the parish of Greenwich for not less than four years next preceding the date of their appointment, and as to the hospital at Shottesham, shall have similarly resided in that parish for not less than four years next preceding the date of their appointment, who shall not during that period have received poor law relief (other than casual or occasional relief in case of sudden sickness, calamity, or accident), and who, by reason of age, ill health, accident, or infirmity, shall be unable to maintain themselves by their own exertions. Provided that for the period of ten years from the date of the establishment of this scheme no person shall be disqualified from becoming an inmate of the hospital at Shottesham on the ground of the receipt of poor law relief, but this exemption shall not extend to authorise the continuance of the receipt of relief by an inmate of that hospital.

Number and qualifications of poor men.

14. The poor men shall be elected, nominated, and appointed in manner hereinafter mentioned. There shall be a body of "nominators" for each of the parishes of Greenwich and Shottesham. The nominators for the parish of Greenwich shall be the vicar, churchwardens, overseers of the poor, and the high constable of the ancient parish of Greenwich for the time being, two of the guardians of the poor elected for the parish of Greenwich, to be elected by the Board of Guardians of the Greenwich Union, four persons possessing the qualifications for the office of a vestryman of the parish of Greenwich, to be elected by the Vestry of that parish, one of whom shall be resident in each of the wards into which the parish is divided, and two other persons, possessing the like qualifications, to be elected by the incumbents or vicars for the time being of the several ecclesiastical or new parishes of Christ Church, Holy Trinity, St. John the Evangelist, St. Paul, and St. Peter, within the ancient parish of Greenwich, and of any other ecclesiastical or new parishes which may hereafter be formed within or out of the same parish. The nominators for the parish of Shottesham shall be the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor of the parish for the time being, and three other persons, being resident ratepayers of the parish to be elected by the vestry of the parish. Every nominator so elected as aforesaid shall be appointed to office for the term, in the case of nominators elected by a vestry, of five years, in the case of nominators elected by the said Board of Guardians, of four years, and in the case of nominators elected by the said incumbents or vicars, of three years, but shall in every case be re-eligible. The first election of the nominators so to be elected as aforesaid shall take place as soon as conveniently may be after the establishment of this scheme, and their election shall be notified to the trustees, in the case of Greenwich, by the vicar of Greenwich or by his direction, and in the case of Shottesham, by the vicar of Shottesham. Upon the death, or resignation in writing, or expiration of the term of office of any elected nominator, or if any nominator elected by the said Board of Guardians shall cease to be a guardian, or if any nomi-

Nominators.

settled in Shottesham, whereas the terms of the qualification would only seem to require that they should have been inhabitants of the parish for four years imme-

diately previous. If a legal settlement is necessary, might not the residence be extended to the limits of the Union? Might not, also, a person who is irremovable,

nator elected by either of the said vestries or by the said incumbents or vicars, shall cease to be respectively qualified as aforesaid, an election of a nominator to fill the vacancy so caused shall be similarly made and notified.

Trustees to elect nominators in default of election by electing bodies.

15. The right of electing nominators shall lapse to and be exercisable by the trustees, if and so far as the election by the electing bodies shall not have been fully made and notified to the trustees as aforesaid, as to the first election, within the period of three calendar months next after the establishment of this scheme, and, as to any subsequent election, within the like period next after the occurrence of a vacancy.

Nomination and appointment of poor men.

16. A written notification of the occurrence of every vacancy in either of the hospitals shall be forthwith given by or under the direction of the trustees, in the case of Greenwich to the vicar of that parish, and in the case of Shottesham to the vicar of that parish, who shall thereupon convene a meeting of the nominators of the parish, stating in the notices convening the meeting the particulars of the existing vacancy or vacancies, and the nominators, or a quorum of them, consisting in the case of Greenwich of not less than five, and in the case of Shottesham, of not less than three, present at such meeting, shall by a resolution adopted by a majority at least of the number present at the meeting, thereupon proceed to elect and nominate two duly qualified persons for each of such vacancies, and shall forthwith submit the names of the persons so elected and nominated, together with all necessary particulars, to the trustees, who shall proceed to select and appoint from the names so submitted to them, a person to supply the vacancy. If the votes of the nominators given upon an election be equally divided, the vicar of the parish who shall, when present, be chairman of the meetings of the nominators, or in his absence the chairman to be elected by the nominators present at the meeting to preside thereat, shall have a double or casting vote.

Trustees to appoint poor men in default of nomination by nominators.

17. If and so often as the nominators entitled to nominate to a vacancy in a hospital, shall neglect or omit to elect and nominate to the trustees a duly qualified candidate for appointment to the hospital in which the vacancy shall have occurred, within the period of three calendar months next after the transmission of the notices of the vacancy hereinbefore prescribed, the trustees shall appoint some duly qualified person to fill the vacancy without any further notice to or communication with the nominators.

Expenses of election and meetings of nominators.

18. The trustees may defray out of the income of the charity applicable for the purposes of the Hospital and Pension Pension Branches thereof any reasonable costs and expenses incident to the election and meetings of the nominators. The nomination of poor men shall be made by the nominators from time to time, in the exercise of their discretion, at meetings of their body and not separately by any individual nominator or nominators.

Stipends of poor men.

19. There shall be paid to each of the poor men, out of the income of the said charity by such periodical payments as the trustees shall think fit, such an allowance in money, being at the rate of not less than 10s. or more than 15s. per week, as shall be fixed and determined from time to time by the trustees. The said sum shall include all the payments and allowances in money or kind (except as hereinafter mentioned) heretofore payable by the trustees to the poor men. The trustees shall be at liberty to make arrangements for the supply and service of such articles as they shall think fit for the use of the poor men, and for the payment of the cost thereof out of their respective weekly allowances. The poor men shall also be provided, at the cost of the charity, with a gown and cloak, and with a reasonable provision for washing fuel, and supply of light, in addition to their respective pecuniary allowances.

Absence from hospital.

20. No poor man shall be absent from the hospital of which he is an inmate for a period exceeding 48 hours, without the permission in writing of the warden, in the case of the hospital at Greenwich, or of one of the nominators in the case of the hospital at Shottesham, but in special cases such permission may for any sufficient reason be given retrospectively after the absence has occurred.

Rooms.

21. A separate room or set of rooms in the hospital of which he is an inmate shall be assigned by the trustees to each poor man for his exclusive occupation.

No poor man shall be permitted to let or part with the possession of the room or rooms allotted to him, or to suffer any stranger to occupy the same or any part thereof, except with the special permission of the trustees.

Rooms in hospitals not to be let.

22. The trustees shall be at liberty to appoint medical officers to attend the poor men in sickness, and to supply them with necessary medicines and medical appliances, at such yearly salary, to include the cost of all such medicines and appliances, as shall be fixed from time to time by the trustees, provided that the annual sum to be paid under this clause shall not exceed, in the case of the hospital at Greenwich, 600l., and in that of the hospital at Shottesham 200l.

Medical officer and nurses.

The trustees shall also be at liberty to provide and pay out of the income of the charity duly qualified nurses, for the special care and attendance of any sick, infirm, or aged inmate requiring such care or attendance.

The trustees shall also be at liberty to expend a sum not exceeding 50l. in any case, in defraying the cost of burial of the inmates of each of the hospitals.

23. The trustees shall provide and keep a book in which shall be entered the names, ages, and descriptions of all persons appointed to be poor men of each of the hospitals, together with the dates of their respective appointments.

Register.

24. If any of the poor men shall be guilty of insobriety, insubordination, breach of rules, or immoral or unbecoming conduct, or shall receive parochial relief, or by reason of the acquisition of property shall cease to be a proper object of the charity, or shall become disqualified from retaining his appointment, or if in any case it should appear that he has been appointed without having the required qualifications, the trustees, upon proof thereof to their satisfaction, may remove such poor man, and take possession of the tenement or room occupied by him, and may direct the appointment of another person in the place of the poor man so removed, or, in case of such misconduct as aforesaid, the trustees may, if they so think fit, suspend the payment of the allowance, either wholly or in part, during such time as they shall think fit and expedient.

Removal of poor men.

25. The trustees shall be at liberty from time to time to make rules and regulations for the management of the "hospital branch" of the charity, and for the government of the hospitals at Greenwich and Shottesham, and of the poor men and officers thereof respectively, provided that the said regulations shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of this scheme.

Rules and regulations.

As to the Hospital at Greenwich.

26. The hospital of the charity at Greenwich shall continue to be called "Trinity Hospital, Greenwich."

Title of hospital at Greenwich. Chapel.

27. The chapel of the hospital shall be appropriated to the celebration of divine service, according to the rites and ordinances of the Church of England, for the benefit of the poor men, officers, servants, and other persons employed in or about the hospital.

28. There shall be a warden of the hospital, who shall possess the qualifications prescribed by the existing statutes of the hospital. He shall be appointed by the trustees, and shall also be removable by them for misconduct, neglect of duty, or other good cause, the sufficiency of which shall be judged of and determined exclusively by the trustees.

Warden.

29. An official residence shall be provided by the trustees for the occupation of the warden, rent free. The warden shall reside in his official residence, except during such intervals as may be allowed by the trustees; and he shall not underlet or part with the possession of his residence or any part thereof.

Residence of warden.

30. The warden shall have the immediate superintendence and control over the hospital and the poor men and officers, subject to the authority and direction of the trustees. The warden shall also, twice at least in each year make a report to the trustees upon the state and condition of the hospital, mentioning in such report any special circumstances which shall in his judgment require the consideration of the trustees. The trustees, with the sanction of the Commissioners, may grant a suitable retiring pension to the warden, in the event of his retirement from his office on the ground of age or disability, or after a long period of service.

Duties of warden.

31. The trustees shall pay to the warden out of the income of the Charity such a yearly stipend, not warden.

Stipend of warden.

be fairly made eligible? There are other parts of the qualification quite antiquated.

"T. Hare, Esq.

"I am, &c.
"C. FELLOWS."

To the foregoing letter I have transmitted the following reply:

"REV. SIR, "Charity Commission,
March 12, 1861.

Trinity Hospital, Greenwich.

In reply to your inquiry as to whether legal settlement in Shottesham is a necessary qualification for

a person to be presented to this hospital, it will be satisfactory to you to be informed that no such legal settlement is necessary. The laws of settlement have an entirely different object, and although the habit has, in many cases, grown up to confine such benefactions to persons legally settled, that habit is in fact an abuse, having its origin, I believe, in many cases from a desire less to relieve the most deserving objects than to relieve the poor's rate, in the parish.

I have, &c.

"Rev. Charles Fellowes,
Shottesham."

THOS. HARE.

exceeding 200*l.*, as they shall from time to time determine.

Chaplain. 32. There shall be a chaplain of the hospital, who shall be appointed and shall be removable by the trustees, and shall be a clergyman in priest's orders of the Church of England.

Combination of offices of warden and chaplain. 33. The trustees shall be at liberty, if they think fit, at any time after the next avoidance of the office of warden, to combine the offices of warden and chaplain in one person, but so long as the offices shall be held by different persons, the trustees shall pay to the chaplain an annual stipend of an amount not exceeding 100*l.*

Duties of chaplain. 34. The chaplain shall have the spiritual care and superintendence of the poor men and officers of the hospital, and shall visit and administer spiritual consolation to them. He shall, either in person or by a sufficient deputy in holy orders, read prayers in the hospital chapel in the morning of every day, other than Sunday, throughout the year, and shall perform also such services in the chapel on Sundays and festivals, as shall from time to time be prescribed by the trustees, having regard to the convenience of the poor men.

Payment to churchwardens. 35. The trustees shall be at liberty to pay to the churchwardens for the time being of the parish of St. Alphage, Greenwich, an annual sum not exceeding 10*l.* in respect of the attendance of the inmates of the hospital at the services of the church of that parish.

Sub-warden. 36. The warden may appoint one of the poor men to be sub-warden, subject to the approval of the trustees. It shall be the duty of the sub-warden to assist the warden in maintaining order and discipline amongst the poor men, and in performing such other duties as shall be reasonably required of him. There shall be paid to the sub-warden out of the income of the Charity a weekly allowance of 5*s.*, in addition to his allowance as one of the poor men.

Officers and servants. 37. The trustees shall be at liberty to appoint such attendants, servants, and officers as shall from time to time be reasonably required for the purposes of the hospital, at such salaries as shall be determined by the trustees, but every such person may be dismissed by the trustees at their pleasure.

Limit of expenditure on hospital. 38. The aggregate amount of the annual expenditure in and upon the hospital and its fabric and fittings, and the maintenance of its inmates, and in relation thereto shall not exceed the sum of 1,800*l.* And the trustees shall, as soon as practicable, take the necessary steps to adapt the conduct and management of the hospital to the foregoing provisions of this scheme. Provided that so long as the present warden or any poor man appointed without notice that his appointment was made subject to this scheme, shall continue to be inmates of the hospital, the aforesaid expenditure may be increased by any annual sum (not exceeding in the case of the warden 100*l.*, nor in the case of a poor man 20*l.*), which may be necessary to maintain their present payments and allowances.

As to the Hospital at Shottesham.

Title of hospital at Shottesham. 39. The hospital shall be called and known as "Trinity Hospital, Shottesham."

Appointment of steward of hospital. 40. The nominators shall be at liberty, subject to the approval of the trustees, to appoint one of the poor men to be steward of the hospital. It shall be the duty of the steward to maintain order and discipline amongst the poor men, and to perform such other duties as shall reasonably be required of him. There shall be paid to the steward out of the income of the Charity a weekly allowance of 4*s.*, in addition to his allowance as one of the poor men.

Admission to hospital of wives of poor men. 41. The trustees may permit the wife of any poor man to reside with him in the hospital under proper regulations, but no woman so resident in the hospital shall acquire any right to be or to remain an inmate thereof independently of her husband.

Spiritual wants of inmates. 42. The trustees shall make special provision for the spiritual wants of the poor men, and shall pay an

annual sum not exceeding 20*l.* to the vicar of Shottesham, or his licensed curate, for that purpose.

43. In default of any duly qualified candidates for appointment as poor men from the parish of Shottesham, the vacancies in the hospital there shall be filled by the appointment by the trustees, alternately, of persons, being otherwise duly qualified, who shall have been bona fide resident in the town of Bungay in Suffolk, or in the parish of Castle Rising in Norfolk for not less than four years immediately preceding their appointment. The persons so appointed shall be elected and nominated to the trustees for appointment by the rector or vicar, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor of the several parishes in the town, or of the parish, as the case may be, by an inhabitant of which the vacancy is to be filled, in accordance, *mutatis mutandis*, with the rules and regulations hereinbefore prescribed for the election and nomination of inmates of the hospital at Shottesham.

44. The aggregate amount of the annual expenditure in and upon the hospital, and its fabric and fittings, and in relation thereto, shall not exceed the annual sum of 600*l.*

Payments to Castle Rising and Clun Hospitals.

45. The trustees shall appropriate and pay out of the income of the charity which shall remain, after providing for and satisfying the objects aforesaid, an annual sum of 150*l.* to the assistants for the time being of Trinity Hospital, in Castle Rising, and an annual sum of 100*l.* to the warden and poor men of Trinity Hospital in Clun, both of the foundation of Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, in augmentation of the general funds of the said hospitals, to be applied by the said assistants, and warden and poor men respectively, in accordance with the provisions of schemes to be established by the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, or by a competent Court, for the regulation of the said hospitals respectively; the first of the payments prescribed by this clause shall be made at the expiration of six months from the date of the establishment of the said schemes respectively.

Pension Branch.

46. Subject as aforesaid, a further portion of the income of the said charity shall be applied by the trustees in paying the annual pensions or sums prescribed by this scheme, for the benefit of the pensioners to be appointed as hereinafter provided.

47. The full number of pensioners shall be thirty, of whom twenty shall be selected from time to time from the parish of Greenwich, six from the parish of Shottesham, two from the parish of Castle Rising, and two from the town of Bungay. The pensioners shall be persons of either sex, and either married or single, possessing in all other particulars the same qualifications as are hereinbefore prescribed in respect of the poor men to be appointed from each of the said parishes respectively.

48. Six of the pensioners to be selected from the parish of Greenwich shall each be entitled to receive a yearly pension of 36*l.*, each of the other pensioners shall be entitled to receive a yearly pension of 26*l.*

A pensioner from the parish of Greenwich receiving a pension of 26*l.* shall be eligible, being otherwise duly qualified, to any vacant pension of higher amount.

49. The pensions shall be paid in such quarterly or other periodical payments, and subject to such reasonable regulations for ascertaining the identity and good conduct of the pensioners, and their continued possession of the required qualifications, as the trustees shall from time to time direct and prescribe.

50. The pensioners of each parish shall be elected and nominated by the respective persons, and shall be appointed by the trustees in the manner, hereinbefore prescribed in respect of the election, nomination, and

In default of Shottesham candidates vacancies to be filled from Bungay and Castle Rising.

Limit of expenditure on hospital.

Payments to hospitals at Castle Rising and Clun.

Number and qualifications of pensioners.

Amount of pensions.

Payment of pensions.

Appointment of pensioners.

WARREN'S GIFT.

Sir Ralph Warren gave the Company 100*l.* for the maintenance of 20 nobles (6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) per annum towards a dinner on Midsummer day.

This is stated to have been a portion of the purchase money of the Chalgrave estate. The share of the rents, in the proportion which 100*l.* bears to the entire purchase money, is applicable under this gift to the disposal of the Company.

appointment of poor men from each of the same parishes.

Pensioners eligible for admission to hospital or almshouse. 51. Any male pensioner qualified for admission as a poor man to the hospital of the parish in respect of which he has been so appointed a pensioner, shall be eligible for election, nomination and appointment to that hospital, in manner hereinbefore prescribed, and if he shall become a poor man in that hospital his pension shall be thereupon determined.

Removal of pensioners. 52. If any pensioner shall be guilty of insobriety, or immoral or unbecoming conduct, or shall receive parochial relief, or by reason of the acquisition of property shall cease to be a proper object of the charity, or shall become disqualified from retaining his or her appointment, or if in any case it should appear that he or she has been appointed without having the required qualifications, the trustees, upon proof thereof to their satisfaction, may displace such pensioner, and may proceed to appoint another person in her or his place, or in the case of such misconduct as aforesaid, the trustees may, if they so think fit, suspend the payment of the pension either wholly or in part during such time as they shall think fit and expedient.

General regulations. 53. The trustees may from time to time make such general rules and regulations as they may consider expedient for the government of the pensioners, provided that the same shall not be at variance with the provisions of this scheme.

Power to trustees to expend stipend or pension for the benefit of the recipient. 54. The trustees, in lieu of paying the whole amount of the said stipend and allowances to any poor man or pensioner in money may from time to time expend the whole or any portion thereof for his or her benefit, as they shall think fit.

Power to delegate authority to nominators. 55. The trustees may delegate to the nominators for each of the said parishes of Greenwich and Shottesham suitable powers, not being inconsistent with the provisions of this scheme, for the regulation of the hospitals, poor men, and pensioners of each parish respectively, and for the care and custody of the buildings and property of the charity there.

Residuary Branch.

56. Subject to the payments and expenditure hereinbefore prescribed, the residue of the annual income of the charity shall be appropriated and applied by the trustees as hereinafter provided.

Payments to Jubilee Almshouses. 57. The trustees shall be at liberty to pay an annual sum not exceeding 100*l.* to the trustees of the almshouses known as the "Jubilee Almshouses," at Greenwich, in augmentation of the funds of that charity, to be applied by them in accordance with the provisions of a scheme to be established by the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, or by a competent court, for the regulation of the same Charity. The first of the payments prescribed by this clause shall be made at the expiration of six months from the date of the establishment of the said scheme.

Grant towards hospitals. 58. The trustees shall be at liberty to apply an annual sum not exceeding 200*l.* as a contribution to the funds of any medical or curative hospitals, dispensaries, or other institutions established in Greenwich or its vicinity for the reception of patients suffering from acute disease or accident, and for the relief of physical maladies or disorders, upon such terms as shall secure the benefits of such institution to poor inhabitants of Greenwich. The trustees shall also be at liberty to contribute a further sum of 20*l.* in aid of the funds of any similar institution established in Shottesham or its vicinity, upon the like terms for the benefit of poor inhabitants of Shottesham.

Convalescent hospitals. 59. The residue of the said income shall be applied by the trustees from time to time in promoting and completing the restoration to health of deserving poor persons who have suffered from disease, accident, or infirmity, either by appropriating, or by contributing out of, the same residuary income to the establishment and maintenance of a convalescent hospital or home for the reception and treatment of convalescent patients, in accordance with the provisions of a future scheme to be

WHITTINGTON'S ALMSHOUSES.

Sir Richard Whittington, Knight, citizen, mercer, and alderman of London, and oftentimes mayor of the same city, by his will of the 5th September 1421, proved in the Court of Hustings at Guildhall on Monday next after the Feast of All Saints, and first of Henry 6th, 1423, bequeathed to his executors, John Coventre, John Carpenter, and three others, a tenement in which he dwelt in the parish of St. Andrew, near Castle Bay-

established by the Charity Commissioners for the purpose, or by making annual grants in aid of the funds of any well-conducted hospitals or institutions already established for that purpose.

60. The trustees, before appropriating any funds of the Charity to any such institutions, shall stipulate with the managers thereof that they shall have, in respect of such appropriation, any such rights of nominating or recommending recipients of the benefits of the same institutions as would be due, or would be accorded to any private subscribers or donors thereto of like pecuniary amounts.

61. The benefits derivable from the application of the income of the Charity in either of the alternative modes lastly hereinbefore directed, shall be awarded by the trustees primarily to inhabitants of the parishes of Greenwich and Shottesham, and in the next place to inhabitants of the parish of Castle Rising and the town of Bungay.

62. Any residuary income not actually required to be expended for the several objects and purposes aforesaid, shall be invested from time to time by the trustees, in their names, or in the names of four of their body, in the purchase of 3*l.* per cent. consolidated annuities, the dividends whereof shall be applicable as part of the general income of the said Charity.

General Provisions.

63. The amounts and conditions of the several payments and allowances to or for the benefit of the recipients of the Charity, which are prescribed by this scheme, may be varied from time to time by the trustees, with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, and the nominators and trustees respectively shall be bound, in awarding the benefits of the Charity, to satisfy themselves in each case that the recipients are, in respect of poverty and character, deserving of help.

64. A copy of this scheme shall be kept with the books of account and other documents belonging to the Charity; and every parishioner of the beneficiary parishes, and every other person interested in the Charity, shall be at liberty to take copies of the scheme, or any part thereof, upon making application for that purpose to the trustees at such reasonable times, and subject to such reasonable conditions as may be fixed and prescribed by them.

65. Any question affecting the regularity or the validity of any proceedings under this scheme shall be determined conclusively by the Charity Commissioners, upon such application made to them for the purpose, as they think sufficient.

66. If any doubt or question shall arise amongst the trustees, or any of them, as to the construction or proper application of any of the provisions of this scheme, or the management of the Charity, they may apply to the said Charity Commissioners for England and Wales for their opinion and advice thereon, which when given shall be binding on the trustees and on all persons claiming under the trust who shall be affected by the question so decided.

Sealed by order of the Board this 29th day of July, 1879.

(L.S.)

HENRY M. VANE,
Secretary.

In pursuance of the provisions of this scheme, the Company have acquired, with the sanction of the Board, a suitable site in the parish of Shottesham, in Norfolk, for the establishment of a Branch Hospital for eight poor men of that parish; and the new buildings will shortly be commenced.

The provisions of the scheme relative to the grant of pensions are in full operation.

The Company have also made grants during the past year (1882) amounting in the aggregate to 1,620*l.*, out of the residuary income to various convalescent hospitals and institutions in pursuance of the provisions of the 59th clause of the scheme.

nard, and his lands and tenements in the parish of St. Michael Bassinghall, and St. Botolph-without-Bishopsgate, and elsewhere in London, with a direction to sell the same and distribute the money for his soul and the souls of his father, mother, Alice his wife, and all of those to whom he was under any obligation, and of all faithful souls deceased, and he bequeathed the residue of his goods to his executors to be disposed of in charitable works for his soul, as they would do for their own souls in like case.

The proceedings taken on the Foundation of Whittington College appear by the following:—

10 Henry 6th, May 1432.—EXTRACT of a Charter granted by Henry 6th, respecting the will of Sir Richard Whittington.

The charter, dated May, 10th Henry 6th, recites by Insuper Letters Patent, 18th November, 3 Henry 6th, of license of founding a certain college in the Church of St. Michael Rial, London, and one almshouse near the same, by the executors of the testament of Richard Whittington, late citizen and mercer of London, which license is to the effect following:—Henry, &c. Know ye, that we of our special grace, &c., have given license to John Coventre, John Carpenter, and William Grove, executors of the testament of Richard Whittington, that they might found a certain college to consist of five chaplains, one whereof to be master in the parish church of St. Michael Paternoster, in the Riol, London, and one almshouse near the same to consist of 13 poor persons, one whereof to be tutor, and that they might give and assign to the said master and chaplains one messuage, with the appurtenances, to dwell in, situate near the said church; and to the said tutor and poor persons the said almshouse to dwell in, which are held of us in Burgage, to have and to hold to the said master and chaplains, and their successors, celebrating Divine service there, for the souls of the said Richard, &c., according to the ordinance to be made therein; and the said almshouse to the said tutor and poor persons, and their successors, according to like ordination of the said executors to be made, &c., saving to us the services due and accustomed.

In witness, &c.

The charter next inspects letters of Henry, Archbishop of Canterbury, of like license to found, &c. to the said executors, dated at Lambeth, 1424. It then inspects the counterpart of an indenture by the Prior and Chapter of Canterbury, at the instance of the same executors, made to the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers, London, and their successors, of the nomination and disposition of the said Church of St. Michael, when vacant, for ever, dated 8th December, 3 Henry 6th. It then inspects other Letters Patent of confirmation of the said indenture by King Henry 6th, dated 12th February, 3rd of his reign. It then inspects the erection, foundation, and ordinances of the said college, made by the aforesaid executors in virtue and authority of the letters of license and writing aforesaid, made in these words:—To all the faithful in Christ, &c., John Coventre, John Carpenter, and William Grove, executors of the will of Richard Whittington, late citizen and mercer of the city of London, and oft-times mayor of the said city, send greeting, &c. This deed of foundation then proceeds to declare the several articles to be ordained. 1st. That there shall be in the Church of St. Michael a perpetual college of five chaplains, secular men, and not elsewhere benefited nor having any patrimony of their own whereupon they can subsist, one whereof to be called master of the said college, and of two clerks besides the parish clerk of the said church; as also of four choristers to reside in a collegiate manner, which master and chaplains we will to be perpetual (that is to say) the master in manner and form within written elected, and the chaplains, unless for certain causes specified within, are not to be removable, but the clerks, choristers, to be removable at the pleasure of the executors whilst they live, and afterwards at the pleasure of the master and chaplains; it then gives the names of the first master and chaplains; it then directs the mode of election of the master, &c. and, for non-appointment within a certain time, to devolve to the wardens of the Mystery of Mercers, who are to elect within a month.

It then proceeds to the declaration of divers other ordinances, as to forfeiture of money in case of neglect of duty, &c. &c., there are then articles respecting the audit of accounts in November, and taking an inventory of the College, stock and treasure, and that the College shall have a common chest and common seal, &c. Item, we ordain that the wardens of the Mystery of Mercers and their successors, shall for ever have the care and

custody of the small house which we have lately built at the east end of the chancel of the said church, to keep all the evidences and writings touching the lands, tenements and rents to them given, or to be given for the support of the College and almshouse aforesaid. We will, also, and appoint that the survey and conservation of the College aforesaid, and the state of the same shall belong to us during our life, and afterwards to the Mayor of London, and the wardens of the Mystery of Mercers for the time being shall appertain and devolve, so that the same Mayor and his successors, and the said wardens and their successors shall be deemed and called conservators or advocates of the College aforesaid for ever, and all the plate and books of the said College are always to remain to the use of the same.

And, these ordinations so by us made, we will, always to be observed, saving to us the power of altering and changing the same, and after our decease power to the Mayor of London and the Prior of the Carthusians of explaining and declaring the doubtful passages thereof dated 18th December, 3 Henry 6th.

It then inspects certain other ordinances of the College made by the said executors, which first declares the founding of the College, but, inasmuch as it is not sufficiently endowed, it grants to the master and chaplains, as well in money as in lands and tenements of Richard Whittington, being in their possession 63l. per annum for the support of the charges incumbent on the said College, until by the lands, rents or tenements then belonging thereto, or by any gift of any honest citizen, or by the King's license or otherwise, the said College shall have so much per annum.

There are then some further ordinances and regulations, chiefly regarding the internal rules, &c. of the College; this is dated 13th February, 3 Henry 6th. The charter then inspects the erection, foundation and ordinances of the almshouses by the said executors of Whittington, this is dated 21st December, 3 Henry 6th. The charter then inspects other ordinations of the said almshouse granting per annum, out of Whittington's effects, the annual sum of 40l. as well in money as in lands and tenements, this is dated 10th February, 3 Henry 6th. It then inspects a grant from the said executors to the master and chaplains of the College aforesaid, of a house and land late purchased of Henry Jolyate, this is dated 19th December, 3 Henry 6th. The charter then inspects another deed of the said executors touching the almshouse, dated the 22nd December, 3 Henry 6th. It then inspects the will of George Gerveys, late citizen and grocer of London, of a competent endowment as well to the College as almshouse, wherein the first devises to the master and chaplains of the College of St. Michael Riall, a tenement with a garden in the same parish, and then a messuage to the tutor, five poor men of the almshouse which he had by feoffment of John Carpenter. He then leaves to the said master and chaplains an annual rent of 63l. which he purchased of John Carpenter, arising from lands and tenements in the parishes of St. Michael Riall, St. Lawrence Old Jewry, St. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street, All Saints Barking, St. Dunstan East, St. Leonard Eastcheap, St. Margaret Bridge Street, St. Stephen Coleman Street, St. John Walbrook, St. Michael Basingshaw, St. Gregory near St. Paul's Chain, St. Botolph Bishopsgate, St. Bartholomew the Little, St. Benet Fink, St. Michael Cornhill, St. Martin Outwich, St. Mary Bow, and St. Lawrence Pountney. He then leaves an annual rent of 40l. lately purchased of John Carpenter, to the tutor and poor persons of the almshouse, this will is dated 7th May, 10 Henry 6th.

It then inspects the will of William Sevenoke, whereby he leaves his lands and tenements in St. Martin Outwich and St. Mary Bow, to the said wardens, and of a chaplain to celebrate Divine Service according to the ordination of the said wardens and their successors in aid of the poor men of the said mystery, and of a chaplain to celebrate Divine Service according to the ordination of the said Wardens and their successors, paying thereout 2l. quit rent for the support of the College and almshouse. He also leaves all his remaining lands and tenements to John Carpenter, junior, for his life, and afterwards to the said wardens, under certain restrictions, viz.: 1st. The payment of the said 2l. yearly; next, as to their faithful execution of the trusts of the College and almshouse, and then that all manner of issues and rents of the lands and tenements, &c. shall be deposited in a chest, called "Whittington's chest," to the care and administration of the wardens to be used towards the aiding and assisting the poor and indigent men and women of the same commonalty

and mystery, and especially in loans (apprestes) for a year or within, at the discretion of the said wardens, under surety, and not otherwise. This legacy he makes conditional, provided the said wardens repair the houses, and make the appointments requisite and keep the anniversary, &c., otherwise he declares his bequest of no validity. This is dated "10th Henry 6th." The whole is confirmed by the King, by petition in Parliament, in the 10th year of his reign.

It thus appears that in obedience to the will of Richard Whittington, the executors purchased lands and tenements in the city of London, in their own names, for the execution of the trusts, that John Carpenter, who was the last survivor of the executors, conveyed the estates to William Sevenoake, subject to two rentcharges of 63*l.* and 40*l.* per annum, which he conveyed, together with the then almshouse, to George Gervyse; that George Gervyse devised the almshouse and the rent of 40*l.* to the tutor and poor persons of the almshouse, and the rentcharge of 63*l.* to the College and chaplains of St. Michael Royal. The Mercers' Company are, by the ordinances, made the conservators of the college and almshouse, but the estates they derive under the will of William Sevenoake. It would seem that William Sevenoake being possessed of the estates under the conveyance of John Carpenter, subject to the rentcharges, devised them by his will to John Carpenter, junior, citizen and town clerk of the city of London (whether the same Carpenter who was the executor, or his son or heir, or some other person I cannot ascertain) for his life, and after his decease to the Warden and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers aforesaid, to hold to them and their successors in fee, under "the modes, forms, and conditions underwritten."

"... *Imprimis*, to wit, that the same Wardens and Commonalty, and their successors for ever, shall pay well and faithfully the said two annual quit rents of the lands and tenements aforesaid to the sustentation of the said college and almshouse, as is afterwards bequeathed, and shall be present at the anniversary of Richard Whittington, every year, the last or last day but one of July, within the aforesaid college to be celebrated, and rightfully and indifferently, as after and when time and affairs shall require, do and execute all manner the nominations and presentations of the Master and Fellows of the same College, and also the provisions and substitutions of the tutor and poor persons of the said almshouse when the places thereof shall be vacant, according to the modes and forms in the said statutes and ordinances of the same college and almshouse by the aforesaid made and confirmed, as is aforesaid. And further diligently ordain that all the aforesaid lands and tenements, with their appurtenances, be duly sustained, and as often and when it shall be needful or necessary, repaired; and that all manner the issues and profits of the same lands and tenements beyond the rents aforesaid, and the other reasonable charges of the same, in a certain chest, called 'Whittington's chest,' for this purpose by the said executors put and ordained in a certain house or treasury near the vestibule of the said College situate, appertaining to the care and administration of the wardens and Commonalty of the mystery of the Mercers aforesaid, to sustain and aid the poor and indigent men and women of the same city and mystery, and especially in loans for one year, or within, at the discretion of the said Wardens under sufficient pledge of silver or gold, and not otherwise to be done; so that always a condition sealed by the receivers of the loan be made upon the deposit of every pledge so pawned, that if they, at the end of the said year, or at any term within the year to them limited, the

"said loan shall not have paid or redeemed the pledge, that the same pledge, without impeachment of the debtor, shall be sold, and the sum which beyond the clear debt shall arise to the debtors shall fully be restored."

Whittington College, which is now situated in the North Road, near Highgate, and in the parish of St. Mary, Islington, consists of 30 houses, in a centre and two wings, and two detached houses. The tutor, who is the chaplain, and is in holy orders, occupies the front house in one of the wings, and the other house in the front of the wing is occupied by the matron. The 28 remaining tenements by 28 women. Each house has two rooms and a kitchen. The two detached houses are occupied by the gardener and nurse. The inmates were formerly both men and women, but the almshouses have been women only for many years past, a fund for out-pensioners having been created, to which both sexes are eligible.

The fee-simple of the premises which had been demised to the Company by the lease of 1823 (mentioned in the report of the Commissioners of Inquiry, p. 456) for 999 years, were in December 1838, conveyed to the Company by Frederick Cowper, William Nash, and the Highgate Archway Company in consideration of 6,060*l.* (part of a sum of 6,600*l.*, the purchase money in the Court of Exchequer for premises belonging to this estate in King's Arms Yard, and forming now part of the site of Moorgate Street), and the conveyance and the same consideration also included a parcel of ground on the south side of Thomas Street, and five messuages erected thereon, and two other plots of ground on the east side of the Highgate Archway Road. This purchase was made, and the conveyance approved under the authority of the Court of Chancery. The houses are subject to building leases, of which the Charity is at present only entitled to ground rents. The meadow behind the College is occupied by the tutor free of rent. A plot of ground opposite the college is vacant, and has been offered for building. The residue of the 6,600*l.* remained invested in consols in court until the year 1842, when it was laid out in purchasing two slips of ground in Moorgate Street.

The condition of the estates, of which the Mercers' Company are possessed under the endowments, and which is generally described as the "Whittington estate" has, since the report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (vol. 6, p. 284, and vol. 32, Pt. 2, p. 453), been much affected by the extension, alterations, and improvements that have taken place in the city of London, the new buildings in Gresham Street, and Cannon Street in particular, having crossed the property of the Charity estate. Owing to this cause, and also to other local improvements, the tabular account of the estate hereafter given does not, therefore, in all points correspond with the tables given in the reports of the Commissioners of Inquiry (vol. 32, part 2, p. 455).

The building of the new almshouse near the Highgate Archway had been made before the last inquiry, and the building fund provided, as stated by the Commissioners at that time, exhibited a balance of 1,421*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* as due to the Company. The Company did not diminish or so frame their subsequent donations and pension list, which were provided for out of the income of the estate, so as to leave any balance applicable to the reduction of the above balance, and the same continued in the books of the Company as a charge against the Charity until the year 1847, and in that year the Company closed the account by transferring the sum from the building fund to the estate as a payment in that year.

The property of Whittington's estate is now as follows:—

No.	Premises.	Lessee.	Term.	Rent.
CITY OF LONDON.			From	£ s. d.
9	Mitre Alley - - - }	John Bodger - - -	21 years - Lady-day, 1857 -	120 0 0
8	Gresham Street - - - }	John Bodger - - -	21 years - Lady-day, 1857 -	100 0 0
19	Do. - - - - - }	John Gilbert and others - - -	21 years - Lady-day, 1858 -	261 0 0
18	Do. - - - - - }	Arthur Jackson - - -	21 years - Christmas, 1858 -	112 10 0
1	Mumford Court - - - }	John Hawke - - -	56 years - Michaelmas, 1848 -	25 0 0
2	Do. - - - - - }	John Hawke - - -	56 years - Michaelmas, 1848 -	25 0 0
3, 4	Do. - - - - - }	Frederick F. Kelly - - -	61 years - Lady-day, 1846 -	50 0 0
	Gresham Street - - - }	W. and J. Kynaston - - -	61 years - Lady-day, 1848 -	250 0 0
15	Milk Street - - - }	William B. Hine - - -	61 years - Christmas, 1849 -	70 0 0
14, 13	Do. - - - - - }			
	Gresham Street - - - }	Hine and Parker - - -	61 years - Lady-day, 1843 -	330 0 0
	Mumford Court - - - }			

No.	Premises.	Lessee.	Term.	Rent.	
				£ s. d.	
9	Mumford Court - - -	W. B. Hine and others -	61 years -	Michaelmas, 1845 -	18 0 0
9	Wood Street - - -	Smith and Dewey -	21 years -	Michaelmas, 1841 -	102 10 0
	Do. - - -	William Lawrence -	21 years -	Midsummer, 1854 -	165 0 0
	Mitre Court - - -	Hugh Heron -	21½ years -	Midsummer, 1845 -	128 0 0
	Do. - - -	J. Bowman & Co. -	21 years -	Midsummer, 1842 -	25 2 6
	Do. - - -	Slater & Coates -	30 years -	Lady-day, 1837 -	105 0 0
23	Addle Hill, Great Knight Rider Street.	J. H. Pawson -	31 years -	Lady-day, 1857 -	100 0 0
22	Great Knight Rider Street	J. F. Pawson -	21 years -	Christmas, 1857 -	50 0 0
21	Do. - - -	Henry V. Tebbs -	7 years -	Lady-day, 1857 -	75 0 0
20	Do. - - -	John Shaw -	21 years -	Christmas, 1860 -	86 0 0
	Old Swan Lane - - -	R. Hutchinson -	21 years -	Midsummer, 1845 -	249 0 0
	Do. - - -	Davy, Macmurdo, & Co. -	61 years -	Midsummer, 1855 -	35 0 0
	Do. - - -	Thomas Coster -	61 years -	Lady-day, 1845 -	29 0 0
	Do. - - -	Thomas Coster -	61 years -	Michaelmas, 1847 -	15 0 0
	Do. - - -	C. Tennant & Co. -	21 years -	Lady-day, 1849 -	122 10 0
	College Hill - - -	Mercers' School -	No lease -	- - -	120 0 0
2 & 3	Basinghall Street - - -	J. W. Gabriel -	21 years -	Michaelmas, 1844 -	275 0 0
Court	Do. - - -	H. H. Janson -	5 years -	Michaelmas, 1860 -	130 0 0
5	Do. - - -	Potter and James -	21 years -	Michaelmas, 1844 -	125 0 0
6	Do. - - -	G. F. P. Sutton -	7 years -	Michaelmas, 1858 -	175 0 0
7	Do. - - -	C. F. Fuller -	6 years -	Michaelmas, 1859 -	180 0 0
8 to 11	Do. - - -	William Brass -	61 years -	Michaelmas, 1854 -	196 0 0
12	Do. - - -	Ann Robinson -	61 years -	Michaelmas, 1854 -	80 0 0
48	Coleman Street - - -	R. Johnson -	21 years -	Michaelmas, 1845 -	51 10 0
49	Do. - - -	W. and C. Wilkinson -	9 years -	Michaelmas, 1857 -	70 0 0
20 to 18	King's Arms Yard - - -	Francis Paynter -	61 years -	Lady-day, 1824 -	85 0 0
17	Do. - - -	D. Lloyd -	55 years -	Michaelmas, 1822 -	80 0 0
13	Do. - - -	D. M. Johnson and others -	64½ years -	Lady-day, 1847 -	69 5 0
	Window, the use of - - -	D. M. Johnson and others -	On notice -	Michaelmas, 1851 -	0 5 0
12	King's Arms Yard - - -	George Palmer -	21 years -	Christmas, 1859 -	167 10 0
11	Do. - - -	E. H. Palmer -	21 years -	Midsummer, 1855 -	210 0 0
10, 10½	Do. - - -	C. D. Bruce and others -	21 years -	Christmas, 1859 -	462 0 0
9	Do. - - -	J. C. Beckwith -	21 years -	Christmas, 1859 -	310 10 0
	Light, overlooking - - -	R. A. Riddle -	1 month's notice.	Michaelmas, 1839 -	0 5 0
	Moorgate Street - - -	Joseph Hudson -	70 years -	Michaelmas, 1841 -	150 0 0
	Do. - - -	Joseph Hudson -	70 years -	Michaelmas, 1841 -	75 10 0
	Lothbury Churchyard - - -	Atkinson and Pilgrim -	21 years -	Christmas, 1859 -	100 0 0
13	Trinity Square - - -	Martin Levin -	7, 14, or 21 years.	Christmas, 1850 -	50 0 0
14	Do. - - -	I. O. McWilliam -	7, 14, or 21 years.	Michaelmas, 1851 -	93 0 0
15	Do. - - -	Edward Cross -	21 years -	Christmas, 1851 -	103 15 0
16	Do. - - -	Eliz. Hauxwell -	7, 14, or 21 years.	Michaelmas, 1858 -	72 10 0
17	Do. - - -	John W. Hall -	21 years -	Michaelmas, 1849 -	126 0 0
18	Do. - - -	Charles Milner -	21 years -	Michaelmas, 1850 -	50 0 0
19	Do. - - -	J. W. Hutchens -	21 years -	Lady-day, 1850 -	68 0 0
20	Pulled down.				
21	Trinity Square - - -	James Watkins -	21 years -	Michaelmas, 1850 -	52 10 0
8	Barking Alley - - -	E. M. Howard -	21 years -	Michaelmas, 1850 -	36 10 0
9	Do. - - -	G. L. Spencer -	20½ years -	Christmas, 1850 -	41 10 0
10	Do. - - -	R. Dimmett -	13½ years -	Lady-day, 1851 -	32 0 0
	Highgate Archway Road - - -	Thomas Greenwood -	98 years -	Lady-day, 1826 -	15 0 0
	Do. Thomas Street - - -	Samuel Somers -	98 years -	Lady-day, 1826 -	15 0 0
	Do. Stables - - -	Benjamin Ambler -	3 months -	Midsummer, 1857 -	15 0 0
	Do. Vacant ground - - -	Opposite College -	On hand.	- - -	-
					£6,532 2 6

There is, also, a sum of 508*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* consols, the remainder of the purchase money of the property in Budge Row, taken by the city, invested in 7,411*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* consols, of which 6,902*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* consols were laid out in the purchase of premises in Lawrence Lane, city of London, now belonging to the charity, which 508*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* consols stands in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, "ex parte the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of London; in the matter of the City of London Improvement Act, 1847, and the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers of the City of London."

£ s. d.

15 5 2

The several annuities mentioned under the head of the charities of—

	£ s. d.	
Alderman Heydon -	3 6 8	25 5 4
Richard Barnes -	2 12 0	
J. Goldsmith -	1 0 0	
Alderman Elkin -	5 4 0	
Alderman Barclay -	10 8 0	
Alderman Baskerville -	2 10 0	
Sir John Allen -	0 4 8	

The particulars of which will be found in the Report on the Money Legacy Charities.

£6,572 13 0*

* WHITTINGTON'S CHARITY.

Under an authority of an order of the Board dated 11th November 1881, the Company accepted the surrender of the lease of the property numbered 13 and 14, Milk Street, Gresham Street, and Mumford Court, and referred to on page 41 of this report, and granted a

new lease of the property in question to Mr. Parker for the term of 30 years from Christmas 1880 at the same rent, the lessee having expended a sum of 2,000*l.* in rebuilding the premises in Milk Street.

The Company have with the sanction of the Commissioners made an agreement dated 1st February 1881, with Messrs. Dove Brothers for the grant of leases

A report of a committee of the Company made under an order of the Court of Assistants on the 1st December 1803, found that the sum of 63*l.* per annum for the uses of the college, which was abolished in the reign of Edward 6th, and the stipend seized by the Crown, was in the year 1549 sold by the Crown to the Company, with other stipends of the same nature, at 20 years purchase, and therefore so much of the rents of the said estates must belong to the Company. That the committee did not find that from the commencement of the receipt of the rents in 1442 to the year 1564 any augmentation of payments took place, or any other payment made therefrom, except the 63*l.* and 40*l.*, as recited in the will above mentioned, but that in 1564 the sum of 3*l.* 18*s.* was added to 39*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* originally paid, as directed by the will, being the nearest sum which the 40*l.* so directed could be divided as weekly payments to the tutor and 12 almsfolks. By reference to the reports of the committee, as before mentioned, it will also appear that from 1564 to 1672 the same was augmented to 130*l.*, at which sum it remained until 1786; and from 1786 to 1798 it was further augmented to 437*l.* 17*s.*, which was the sum then annually paid; and the committee did not find that from 1442 to the present time the surplus arising from the said estates was otherwise applied than to the uses of the Company, which application appeared sanctioned by Parliament in 1747, when it was enacted that the same, together with other properties in possession of the Company, should be applied to the payment of their debts.

The permanent charges on the estate, and expenses of management are:—

	£	s.	d.
Charity rents (paid to the representatives of W. W. Cawne). I do not find the origin of this payment, it may, possibly, be in respect of the charges for superstitious uses, devolving on the Crown, and granted to the present proprietor	2	13	4
Care of Gates in King's Arms' Yard 5 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> , and Mitre Court 5 <i>l.</i> The first payment is made under covenant with a neighbouring proprietor, and the second to secure the Company's right, to the exclusion of all persons from the court	10	5	0
Quit rent to the Goldsmiths' Company	0	15	8
Insurance on the property of the Company, the amount of the insurance being taken into account in settling the amount of the rent in 1859	175	2	6
Fee farm rent, on the newly purchased house, 8, Gresham Street	0	5	0
A rentcharge of 63 <i>l.</i> , charged on the entire property derived from the original foundation, and stated to have been purchased by the Company in 1549, as aforesaid	63	0	0
Property tax (not returned)	142	14	4
Receiver's poundage on rent at 2½ per cent. (1859)	163	4	6

Surveyor's expenses,—

	£	s.	d.	
In 1855	65	11	3	} average 77 13 0
1856	67	8	0	
1857	81	2	0	
1858	71	15	11	
1860	102	11	9	

Law expenses,—

	£	s.	d.	
In 1855	39	12	6	} average 48 13 0
1856	86	14	9	
1857	32	11	0	
1858	69	13	0	
1860	14	15	0	

Clerk	75	0	0
Accountant	50	0	0

£809 6 4

The Court of Assistants, by a resolution of the 15th November 1804, resolved that the surplus from the estates of Sir Richard Whittington, after the payment

of the Charity property situate in King's Arms Yard, Tokenhouse Yard, and Lothbury Churchyard, which are described on page 42 of this report, containing a superficial area of 14,000 square feet for the term of 80 years from 25th March 1881, at annual rent of 2,500*l.* for first two years, and of 7,000*l.* per annum or thereabouts for the remainder of the term, the lessees

of the 63*l.* per annum, was applicable to charitable uses only, but they do not appear to have considered themselves bound to establish a loan fund, which seems to have been the only specific purpose mentioned in the will of William Sevenoke.

I entirely concur with the Company in this conclusion, so far as it may have proceeded from a view of the inexpediency and mischief of such an appropriation. The disbursements of the various charitable objects, to which the fund is now dedicated, are:—

I.—"WHITTINGTON COLLEGE."

Disbursements.

	£	s.	d.
Twenty-eight Almswomen at 30 <i>l.</i> each	840	0	0
Tutor	125	0	0
Matron	54	0	0
Nurse	40	0	0
Occasional Nurses	25	0	0
Gardener 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> per week, chapel keeper and clerk 10 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> , and for additional duties 10 <i>l.</i>	75	2	0
Apothecary (including medicines)	63	0	0
Specific donations of Heydon and others (divided equally amongst the inmates), in coals amongst the 12 seniors	25	5	4
Water rate	25	0	0
Gas Lights	16	10	0
Sundries disbursed by the tutor (1859)	30	18	0
Rates (1859)	58	18	6
Funeral expenses (6 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> on each death) (1859)	18	18	0
Insurance on the almshouses	18	0	0
Swearing before a proctor or notary annually as to income	3	3	0
Clock (attendance and care)	5	5	0
Repairs (1859) (the college was painted in that year)	266	9	0
Pensions for retired matrons and nurses, &c., or other casualties	100	0	0
	<u>£1,801</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>10</u>

There have been lately large expenses at the almshouses for draining. It was found necessary to open a drain from the college to the main sewer. The contract for this work was 1,043*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* The surveyor's commission and other charges raised this expense to about 1,100*l.* The last payment on this contract account was made in June 1860.

With reference to the application of the surplus income of the estates, after the payment of the charges thereon, and the expenses of management, and the support of the college, I have already referred to the direction in the will of William Sevenoke, under whom the Company derive their title, which points out how the money beyond the rentcharges and the other reasonable charges are to be applied, and I have also stated the report of the Company's committee of 1803, and the resolution of the Company in 1804 thereon. The Company have created a fund called the "Whittington Fund," and have also carried over a considerable portion of the surplus to a fund not distinctly named, but which is distributed as "donations and charitable gifts."

II.—The "Whittington Fund" is the form of distribution of 900*l.* a year to 30 poor persons of both sexes who are elected for life, and receive each 30*l.* a year. This fund and distribution have been the same for many years.

III.—The charitable bequests and donations were,—

	£	s.	d.
In the year 1858	2,019	10	7
" 1859	2,014	2	1
" 1860	1,976	16	6
They were made, in 1858, to	52	persons.	
in 1859, to	57	"	
and in 1860, to	54	"	

The amount of each gift has varied from 10*l.* to 70*l.* The entire distribution under the head of "Charitable

covenanting to expend 50,000*l.* in buildings on the property.

By an order of the Board dated 10th November 1882, the sale to Messrs. Dove of a strip of land adjoining the last-mentioned property was authorised to be effected at the price of 100*l.*

Donations and Bequests" may therefore be represented as 2,000*l.* a year.

The four heads of expenditure from the college estate are, therefore—

	£	s.	d.
Deduction from the gross income for permanent charges and management, say	-	800	0 0
I.—"Whittington College," say	-	1,800	0 0
II.—"Whittington Fund"	-	900	0 0
III.—Charitable donations and gifts	2,000	0 0	
	<u>£5,500</u>	<u>0 0</u>	

The excess of the receipts over the expenditure amounts to about 1,100*l.* a year. I have mentioned the recent extraordinary charge for drainage in the two or three past years. The balance of cash in hand at the end of the year 1860 (31st December 1860), supposing all the rents to have been received, would have been 4,662*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* This does not correspond with the books of the Company as it has been the habit of the accountant to treat stock as cash and enter it as the sum of cash which the investment cost, and in this view the 508*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* stock in the Court of Chancery is represented as 200*l.* cash, making the balance appear to be 4,862*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* The rents had, however, not then been all received, and the actual cash in hand was 1,325*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*

The out-pensioners who are paid out of the "Whittington Fund" are persons of both sexes, not under 55 years of age, nor possessing incomes of 20*l.* from real or 30*l.* from any property. I annex a printed statement of the qualifications. They are not connected with the Company.

The charitable gifts and donations are made to persons connected with the Company, as being freemen, or widows, or children of freemen. There are no specific qualifications, each case being decided on its own circumstances. The sum granted is generally continued for the life of the person to whom it is given. The selection is in all cases by the court of assistants, the members of which commonly exercise powers of selection in rotation.

PART III.

MONEY LEGACY CHARITIES.

It appears by the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (vol. 3, p. 235) that the Company brought before Parliament in 1746 and 1747 the state of its property and liabilities, representing that owing to great expenditure in the erection of the Royal Exchange, on Sir Thomas Gresham's estate after the fire of London (added as they stated to the difficulties occasioned by loans to King Charles the 1st), and also by means of improvident bargains in granting reversionary annuities for the purpose of raising money, the Company had become insolvent in effect, and had been obliged to suspend the payment of the interest on the charitable donations, the capital of which they had applied to the several purposes referred to. Two Acts of Parliament were passed affecting the Company in the 21st year of the reign of King George the 2nd, one of which was entitled An Act for the further Relief of the Orphans and other creditors of the city of London, and other purposes therein mentioned (21 Geo. 2, c.) and the other "for the relief of the annuitants of the Wardens and Commonalty of the mystery of Mercers of the City of London," (21 Geo. 2 c.). By the former Act the sum of 3,000*l.* a year was granted for a term of 55 years to the Mercers' Company from the duties therein mentioned, towards the payment of their annuitants and other debts. By a subsequent Act of the 4th of Geo. 3rd "for the relief of the bond and other creditors of the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers of the City of London," the surplus of this 3,000*l.* a year and the rents and profits of the estate in settlement under deeds therein referred to, which were due upon the 10th October 1763, are directed to be applied to pay the arrears on account of any of the annual donations out of the said charities or money legacies up to that time. The Act contains the following further clauses.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid: That the several surpluses which from and after the said 10th of October 1763 shall arise from the said yearly sum of 3,000*l.*, together with the rents and profits of the estates in settlement to grow due from that time, after due and punctual payment of the several annuities and other sums charged upon

"their said estates, shall be from time to time applied by the said Wardens and Commonalty, in and for the payment, maintenance, and support of the annual donations out of the said charities or money legacies, in all times to come."

The amount thus charged upon the other estates is defined by a recital in the Act, which states that in consideration of the money legacies therein referred to, the Company had theretofore "annually paid the sum of 548*l.* 1*s.*" in respect of the charities specified in a table or schedule there referred to, the several particulars of which I have extracted and arranged alphabetically in the following part of this report, and which by the effect of the statutes became thereupon a charge upon the estates of the Company comprised in the deed of settlement therein mentioned.

SIR JAMES ALLEN'S GIFT.

Sir John Allen having paid to Mercer's Company 300*l.* the Company by deed of the 30th June 1521 charged themselves with the uses of the interest of the said sum (chiefly for the maintenance of a priest to say mass for certain souls and for keeping an obit) of which there should go to the 13 almsmen of Whittington College 4*s.* 4*d.* a year, to the keeper of the Mercers' Chapel 1*s.* 4*d.* a year, and three loads of coal between Hallowside and Christmas amongst poor householders in the parishes of St. Mary Magdalen Milk Street, St. Nicholas Acons, and St. Benet Fink. The parish of St. Nicholas Acon was paid 8*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* for 18½ years arrears, and the parish of St. Benet Fink 10*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* for 23½ years arrears.

The payments are made by the Company as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Whittington estate, part of a sum of 25 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> for annuities	-	0	4 8
St. Mary Magdalen (paid to the churchwardens of the joint parish of St. Laurence Jewry	-	0	9 0
Ditto St. Nicholas Acons	-	0	9 0
Ditto St. Benet Fink	-	0	9 0
The under beadle, who is the clerk of the chapel	-	0	1 4
	<u>£1</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>0</u>

APPOWELL'S GIFT.

David Appowell, by his will, 3rd September, 1508, gave to the company 100*l.* to be lent to two young men who were to provide four sufficient cart-loads of great coals to the poor of St. Laurence Jewry, and to the clerk and beadle 3*s.* 4*d.*, to be paid by the said young men. The 5*l.* a year, the original gift, with a portion of the interest of 300*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* (mentioned in Sir Lionel Duckett's gift) is paid annually to the churchwardens of St. Laurence Jewry. The 3*s.* 4*d.* is part of the annual annuities paid to the Company's clerk.

JOHN BANCKS, OR BANKS' CHARITY.

John Bancks, by his will of the 20th May, 1630, gave to the Mercers' Company 100*l.* to pay to the use of the poor of St. Michael Bassishaw, 53*s.* 4*d.*, 40*s.* for ancient poor householders, and 13*s.* 4*d.* for repairing the common pump.

The Company pay annually 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the churchwardens of St. Michael Bassishaw, in respect of this gift, together with the interest on the invested arrears which constitute part of the 122*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* 3*l.* per centum Reduced Annuities mentioned under Baskerfield's Gift.

BARKLEY'S GIFT.

Edward Barkley, by his will, 2nd December, 1601, gave to Company 1,000 marks to be lent to 10 young men without any allowance for the same more than 21*s.* 4*d.* yearly for the use of the poor men of Whittington College. The interest annually credited to this account is 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, of which 10*l.* 8*s.* forms part of the 25*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* carried to the account of the college, as mentioned under Elkins' gift. The 5*s.* 4*d.* is paid to the clerk as part of the yearly annuities from charities at the end of each year.

B. BARNES' GIFT.

Bartholomew Barnes, by his will 1st March 1602, gave to the Company 300*l.* to be lent to three or six young men of the said Company, with interest at 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per cent. to be paid to Christ's Hospital, towards the relief of the poor there on Good Friday. The fund

(like Hilson's) is not applied for as loans, it being one of those on which interest is demanded. It in fact does not exist, except as a charge on the Company. The 10*l.* a year is annually accounted for to Christ's Hospital.

BARNES' GIFT.

Richard Barnes, by his will of the 7th February 1598, gave to the Company 100*l.* to be lent to two young men at 6*l.* per cent. to be paid.

	£	s.	d.
To the poor of Whittington College	-	2	12 0
Renter Warden	-	0	5 0
Clerk	-	0	3 4
To St. Giles' Cripplegate parish	-	2	19 8
And Edward Barnes (son and executor) in 1607 added 33 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to the gift, making altogether 133 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>			

The interest of the fund is like the other "money legacy charities," a charge on the estates. By the reduction of 1768 58*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* for 19½ years arrears were added to the Cripplegate Charity, and the same is now represented by 72*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* 3*l.* per cent. Reduced annuities, into which the 64*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* old South Sea annuities have been converted. The dividend, amounting to 2*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*, making with the rentcharge a total sum of 5*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

The 2*l.* 12*s.* annually is paid to the Whittington estate. The Warden and the clerk also receive their respective stipends.

MARTHA BARRETT'S CHARITY.

Martha Barrett, by her will 25th September, 1584, gave the Company 100*l.* to be lent to two young men at 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per cent.

per cent.

	£	s.	d.
To the poor of St. Sepulchre	-	1	13 4
To the poor of St. Michael Paternoster and St. Martin Vintry	-	1	13 4

And she gave 100*l.* to the Company to pay one of the poorest scholars of Magdalen College, Oxford, 5*l.* a year. The application of the 16*s.* 8*d.* a year to each of the Charities of St. Michael Royal and St. Martin Vintry, and the appropriation of a portion of stock, producing an additional annual sum in respect of the arrears, pursuant to the resolution of 1768 is stated on the report on Heydon's Charity.

The sum of 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year is paid to the churchwardens of St. Sepulchre. On this account I do not find that any arrears were allowed by the resolution of 1768 before referred to.

The annual sum of 5*l.* a year for the Student in Divinity at Magdalen College, Oxford, is a charge on the Company's estates, under the deed of 1699 and the stat. 4 Geo. 3. There is at present an accumulated capital of 500*l.* 3*l.* per cent. Consols, producing 15*l.* a year and a balance at the end of 1860 (in consequence of the election of a student having been cancelled) of 63*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* cash. The studentship is at present vacant.

BASKERFIELD'S GIFT.

Humphrey Baskerfield, by his will 1st September 1563 gave to the Company 200*l.* to be lent to four young men of the Company, each of them to deliver two cartloads of charcoal to the Wardens to be distributed as follows:

To St. Michael Bassishaw	-	2	loads
" St. Laurence Jewry	-	2	loads
" St. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street	-	1	load
" St. Peter's, West Cheap	-	1	load
" Poor beadsmen of Whittington College	-	2	loads

The charges assigned to the several objects of this gift, in the schedule making up the 548*l.* 1*s.* a year for the money legacies were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Whittington's almspeople	-	2	10 0
St. Laurence, Jewry	-	2	10 0
St. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street	-	1	5 0
St. Michael Bassishaw	-	2	10 0
St. Peter, Westcheap	-	1	5 0
House Warden	-	0	3 4
Renter Warden	-	0	6 8
The clerk	-	0	3 4

The 2*l.* 10*s.* a year appropriated to Whittington's almsmen forms part of the 25*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* before mentioned carried to the account of the College.

The united parishes of St. Laurence Jewry, and St. Mary Magdalen Milk Street, receive annually 3*l.* 15*s.* It is received with the arrears of interest, as stated in Lionel Duckett's gift.

The parish of St. Michael Bassishaw receives an annuity of 2*l.* 10*l.* and also the interest on the arrears of this gift and that of John Banks, and which is invested together in 122*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* 3*l.* per centum Reduced

annuities producing 3*l.* 13*l.* 8*d.* annually. It is received by the churchwardens.

The parish of St. Peter Cheap receives annually 1*l.* 5*s.* and the interest on the accumulation of arrears, as stated in Sir Lionel Duckett's gift.

The officers of the Company receive the sums allotted to them on the annual payments of annuities.

BERKENHEAD'S GIFT.

Peter Berkenhead gave to the Company 150*l.* for the following payments:—

	£	s.	d.
Two sermons on 30th January and 29th May	-	4	0 0
To the clerk	-	0	3 4
For wine and firing	-	0	10 0
Beadle and chapel keeper	-	0	6 8

The sermons are preached in the chapel of Mercers' Hall on the days mentioned, and the 4*l.* is paid to the minister appointed to preach them. The sum, in fact, paid is 4*l.* 10*s.*, the Company reserving nothing for the wine or firing. The remaining payments are made to the officers at the end of the year, with other gifts of a like kind.

BIRKBECK'S, CROPLEY'S, and DESBOUVERIE or DE BOUVERIE'S CHARITIES.

George Birkbeck, by his will of the 26th October, 1600, gave 50*l.* to be delivered to a young man at interest at 5*l.* per centum for coals to the poor.

Edward Cropley, by his will of the 6th March, 1647, gave 200*l.* to be lent to four young men, 50*l.* a piece, paying 20*s.* a year each, to be distributed to the poor.

Sir Edward de Bouverie gave 100*l.* to the Company, for which they were to pay 4*l.* per centum to be distributed to the poor.

These sums amount to 10*l.* 10*s.* a year.

The Company grant certain annual pensions and other gifts to members of the Company, which enter under the head of "Donations and Charitable Gifts." These comprise altogether sums to the amount of 1,000*l.* to 1,200*l.* a year. In the year 1860 there were seven pensions, of which four were of 100*l.* a year and two 80*l.*, and one of 60*l.* The pensioners were members of the Company and widows of members. There are also casual gifts, varying from 10*l.* to 50*l.*, all being made to members of the Mercers' Company or their widows. The fund thus distributed is composed of the 10*l.* 10*s.* derived from the above three money legacies, from a large payment out of the Whittington estate, and as to the residue from the proper funds of the Company. In the year 1859 the Company contributed from their own funds 662*l.* to this head of gift, and in 1858, 667*l.* The total distribution in 1859 was 1,122*l.* 10*s.*, and in 1858 1,009*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

A. BLUNDELL'S GIFT.

Alice Blundell gave to the Company 100*l.* to be lent to two young men of the Company who were to pay every Sunday 1*s.* 1*d.* in bread among 13 poor folks of St. Laurence, Jewry. The sum of 2*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* yearly paid to the churchwardens of St. Laurence, Jewry, together with the interest of so much of the 300*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* 3*l.* per centum Reduced Annuities (mentioned under Sir Lionel Duckett's gift) as is attributable to this Charity.

BROWN'S GIFT.

William Brown having paid to the Company 200*l.* the Company by indenture of 28th December 20 Hen. 8th, charged themselves with the following payments:

	£	s.	d.
To four poor freemen of the Company in equal portions - - -	5	4	0
To the Master and Wardens - - -	0	10	0
To the Clerk - - -	0	3	4

The sum of 1*l.* 6*s.* is given to each of the four poor freemen of the Company, usually at the October distribution. They are all poor persons who receive a share of other benefactions. The Master and Wardens and Clerk receive their several portions of the remaining 13*s.* 4*d.*

FRANCES CLARKE'S GIFT.

Frances Clarke gave to the Mercers' Company, as it appears by will (but of which the date is not known), 200*l.* to pay 10*l.* yearly towards discharging and succouring poor people at the Poultry Compter. A sum of 182*l.* 10*s.* cash for 18½ years arrears was appropriated to the Charity under the resolution of 1768. It

is now a portion of the 279*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* 3*l.* per cent. reduced annuities mentioned in the report on Sir Roger Martin's Gift. The rentcharge of 10*l.*, and the interest on the 279*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* Reduced annuities are paid to Mr. Temple on account of the City Prisons.

DAMSELL'S GIFT.

Sir William Damsell, by his will 1st June 1582, bequeathed to the Company 240*l.* to distribute 5*l.* to the poor and other godly uses, and residue of the interest to the Company. At the July distribution the sum of 2*l.* 10*s.* cash is given to the widows of liverymen of the Mercers' Company. This, and a portion of the Charity of Ann Duckett, constitute the only benefaction which the Company regarded as positively restricted to widows.

DAUNTSEY'S COAL CHARITY.

Alderman William Dauntsey, by his will 10th March 1542, gave to the Company 200*l.* to be lent to four young men, 50*l.* a piece, each of them giving every year one load of coals, whereof two loads for the poor of St. Laurence, Jewry, and two for the poor of St. Antholin.

The sum of 2*l.* 10*s.* was charged on the estates of the Company for each of the above parishes. The portion of St. Laurence parish, with the interest on the 300*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* mentioned in Lionel Duckett's Gift, which comprised the arrears on the Charity, is paid to the churchwardens.

The sum of 2*l.* 10*s.*, and the interest on 58*l.* 12*s.* 3*l.* per cent. Reduced annuities producing 1*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* respectively, the arrears are paid annually to the churchwardens of St. Antholin.

ANN DUCKETT'S GIFTS.

Ann Duckett, by her will (date unknown), gave to the Company 100*l.* to be lent gratis to freemen, and the further sum of 400*l.* to be lent to four young freemen at 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per cent. and the interest given

	£	s.	d.
To six poor widows of St. Giles, Cripplegate, 20 <i>s.</i> each	6	0	0
To four of the poorest widows of freemen, 20 <i>s.</i> each	4	0	0
To the Company for a collation	0	10	0
Beadle	0	3	4

The application of the 100*l.* to be lent free is stated in the Report on the Money Legacies for Loans.

The 400*l.* and the interest thereon is charged with the money legacies on the Company's estate. There were 18 years arrears added.

The stock now standing to the credit of this gift in respect of arrears is 240*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*, 3*l.* per cent. Reduced annuities producing 7*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* annual dividend.

The Cripplegate widows are taken three from the parish of St. Giles, and three from St. Luke's. They are selected by the officers of the several parishes, and are brought to the Mercers' Hall at Easter by the beadles of each parish. They receive 1*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*, and the two last 1*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* each, making 10*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*

The four widows of the Mercers' Company are selected by one Master and Wardens, and are on the Company's Donation List, and generally the poorest on that list are taken. They each receive 1*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, making 7*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

The Wardens 10*s.* is always given to the porter, and the 3*s.* 4*d.* is paid to the beadle.

The 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* original charge, and 7*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* interest are thus disposed of.

DUCKETT'S GIFT.

Sir Lionel Duckett, by his will 21st March 1585, gave to the Company 200*l.* to be delivered to four young men at 4*l.* per cent., and the profits given yearly to the poorest and oldest persons in the parishes of St. Lawrence Jewry, St. Mary Magdalen, and St. Peter in Cheap, and the renter Warden retaining four nobles (1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*).

The parishes of St. Laurence Jewry, and St. Mary Magdalen, are united parishes since the fire of London. These parishes receive in respect of this Charity an annual sum of 4*l.* 9*s.* together with the interest on a portion of 300*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, 3*l.* per cent. Reduced annuities, the investment of a sum of 233*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* in respect of the arrears of the above Charity, and the gifts of Alice Blundell, David Appowell, Humphrey Baskerville, William Dauntsey, John Marsh, and John Allen. The original gift is received by the churchwardens and their

collector. In pursuance of a resolution of the Court of the Company of the 31st July 1767, "that the yearly interest and produce arising from the said sum of 233*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* to be laid out in the Old South Sea annuities be applied proportionably to the augmentation of the donations given by the wills of the donors above mentioned," the 9*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* the dividends on the stock are certified to have been laid out in coals, under the direction of the churchwardens, and the bill for the coals is produced.

The sum of 2*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* the original gift of the above donor, and interest on the 80*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, 3*l.* per cent. Reduced annuities, the arrears of this gift and of Baskerville's, producing 2*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* are paid annually to the vestry clerk of St. Peter's Cheap, for the churchwardens.

ELKEYN'S GIFT.

William Elkeyn, or Elkin, an Alderman of London, by his will 22nd August, 1592, gave to the Company 100*l.*, to be delivered to two young men, they paying to the poor almsmen of Whittington College 6*d.* weekly. The sum of 5*l.* 4*s.* yearly forms part of 25*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* carried to the credit of Whittington College in respect of the gifts of Haydon, Barnes, Goldsworth, Barclay, Baskerville Allen and the above.

FERRERS' GIFT.

William Ferrers, by his will (date not known) gave to the Company 200*l.* to be lent to three young men at 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per cent. interest, of which,

	£	s.	d.
To the treasurer of Christ's Hospital	6	0	0
„ the two Under Wardens	0	10	0
„ Clerk	0	3	4

The Company pay 6*l.* annually to Christ's Hospital, and the officers of the Company receive their allowances.

FLOYER'S GIFT.

Francis Floyer appears to have given by some instrument or form now unknown, an annual sum of 7*l.* 16*s.* per annum for the poor of Brent Pelham in Hertfordshire, which was computed in the charge on the Company's estates at 30 years purchase, or 234*l.* Arrears for 18 years and a quarter were allowed by the resolution of 1768, amounting to 142*l.* 7*s.*, now represented by 177*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* 3*l.* per cent. Reduced annuities. The dividends and the original gift, amounting together to 13*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* are annually paid to the churchwardens of the parish.

GIBSON'S GIFT.

Robert Gibson, by his will of the 1st May, 1637, gave to the Company 50*l.* to be lent at 5*l.* per cent., and the interest bestowed in coal to the poor of Kirkheaton and Huddersfield, Yorkshire. Arrears for 19½ years were added by the resolution of 1768, and are now invested in 60*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* 3*l.* per cent. Reduced annuities. The charge of 2*l.* 10*s.* a year and the dividends 1*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*, making together 4*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* are equally divided and paid annually upon the joint receipt of the vicar of Huddersfield and the rector of Kirkheaton and one churchwarden of each parish. The payment for the year ending October 1860 had not been made at the time of my investigation (30th January 1861).

GOLDSMITH'S GIFT.

Samuel Goldsmith, by his will 4th July 1647, gave to the Company 100*l.* to pay yearly amongst the almsfolk of Whittington College 20*s.*

The one pound a year is paid to the account of the Whittington estate.

HEYDON'S CHARITY.

John Heydon, by his will 6th March 1579, gave to the Company 300*l.* to be lent to six young men of the Company at 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per cent., and the interest applied as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To 13 poor almsmen of St. Michael, Paternoster Royal, coals, 1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> ;			
money, 1 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	3	6	8
To three poor people of the same parish weekly, 9 <i>d.</i> in money and 3 <i>d.</i> bread	2	12	0
To the Wardens of Company	0	12	0
To clerk and beadle	0	2	8
To poor of Woodbury, Devon	3	6	8

Testator also gave to the Company 300*l.* to be lent to six other young men at 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per cent. to be applied as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To the poor of St. Michael, Paternoster	3	0	0
„ St. Martin Vintry	3	0	0
„ St. James, Garlickhithe	2	0	0
„ St. Thomas Apostle	2	0	0

Testator also gave to the Company 400*l.* to be lent to eight young men at 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per cent., and the interest applied to maintain yearly a divinity lecture at St. Michael, Paternoster.

He also gave 100*l.* to each of eleven companies to be lent to young men at 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per cent., and the interest paid to the Mercers' Company and applied as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To St. Thomas's Hospital	6	13	4
„ Bartholomew's Hospital	6	13	4
„ Bridewell Hospital	6	13	4
Poor prisoners in Newgate	5	0	0
„ Ludgate	3	0	0
„ two Compters	8	0	0
Wardens of Company	0	10	0
Beadle	0	3	4

The Company pay as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Churchwardens of St. Michael, Paternoster Royal	11	1	6

Which comprises the following items:—

	£	s.	d.
To the poor under the second donation above	3	0	0
For three poor people in money and bread under the first gift	2	12	0
For Martha Barrett's charity to the same parish	0	16	8
For interest on 15 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> 3 <i>l.</i> per cent. Reduced annuities, the appropriated arrears under the resolution of 1768 to Heydon's and Barrett's charities	4	12	10

	£	s.	d.
To the churchwardens of St. Martin Vintry, for the poor under the second donation above	3	0	0
For Martha Barrett's charity to the same parish	0	16	8
For interest on 87 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> 3 <i>l.</i> per cent. Reduced annuities, appropriated arrears as above	2	12	6
	6	9	2

	£	s.	d.
To the churchwardens of St. James, Garlickhithe, for the poor under the second donation	2	0	0
Interest on 48 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> like stock appropriated as above	1	8	10
	3	8	10

	£	s.	d.
To the churchwardens of St. Thomas Apostle under the second donation on which there does not appear by the resolution of 1768 to be any appropriation for arrears	2	0	0
	£	s.	d.

	£	s.	d.
To the churchwardens of Woodbury for the poor under the first gift	3	6	8
Interest on 76 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> Reduced annuities applied for arrears as aforesaid	2	5	8
	5	12	4

To the divinity lecturer in St. Michael, Paternoster Royal, under the third gift. The present lecturer is the Reverend Thomas Hill, who is not permitted by the rector to

deliver the lecture in the church, and who therefore delivers it at the Whittington Chapel, Upper Holloway

With reference to the question of the propriety of thus substituting a lecture in a distant place to one directed to be given in the parish church, it may be observed that the almshouses formerly were adjacent to the church, and the almspeople had access to the church by a separate door, and the assumption on which the Company acts is that the lectures were at least in part intended for the benefit of the Whittington poor.

The resolution of 1768 directed that the arrears of this annual payment for one year due Lady-day 1746 should be paid to the representatives of the late Robert Drew, but it made no provision for any subsequent arrears, and the probability is that during the intervening period no lecturer had been appointed.

The payment directed under the first gift to 13 poor almspeople of St. Michael, Paternoster Royal, forms part of the Christmas gifts to the Whittington almspeople, and is divided amongst them with other characters at that time, amounting altogether to 25*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*

The payments for the benefits of the wardens, clerk, and beadle are made to these officers respectively together

The Mercers' Company receive under the fourth bequest the sum of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* from each of the other eleven greater companies, making together 36*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, which the Company administer as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To St. Thomas's Hospital	6	13	4
To St. Bartholomew's Hospital	6	13	4
To St. Bridewell Hospital	6	13	4
To the city prisons (by Mr. Temple)	16	0	0
	36	0	0

The wardens and beadle are also credited with the yearly 13*s.* 4*d.*

Total - £83 8 6

HILSON'S GIFT.

Robert Hilson by his will dated the 15th March, 1582, gave to the Company 400 marks (266*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) to be lent to four young men of the Company at 5*l.* per cent., and out of the interest to pay—

	£	s.	d.
To Christ's Hospital	10	14	8
To the churchwardens of St. Michael Crooked Lane, for bread	2	12	0
	£13	6	8

Publication is given to the following notice by its being suspended in the General Court Room at the Hall of the Mercers' Company.

"Notice is hereby given that a sum of money being legacies bequeathed by Robert Hilson and others is vested in the Mercers' Company, in trust from time to time to be lent out to young men free of the said Company in sums not less than 50*l.*, and not exceeding 100*l.*, from three to seven years *with interest* at various rates from 1*l.* 12*s.* to 5*l.* per cent. upon bond with two good sureties for every sum to be approved by the Court of Assistants of the said Company. Application by parties duly qualified to be made at the Clerk's Office, Mercers' Hall."

This being one of the loan funds on which interest is required, is, as elsewhere stated, not applied for as loans (*see my Report on money legacies for loans*).

The Company pay to Christ's Hospital 10*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, and to the churchwardens of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, 2*l.* 12*s.* annually.

The sum of 60*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* 3*l.* per cent. Reduced annuities purchased with a sum of 48*l.* cash in pursuance of a resolution of a sub-committee in 1768 is appropriated to this portion of the Charity in respect of the arrears during its suspension, and the interest of that sum amounting to 1*l.* 16*s.* is annually paid to the churchwardens of St. Michael in addition to the 2*l.* 12*s.* The 60*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* stock is part of a sum of 27,028*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* like stock standing in the corporate name of the Company.

There does not appear to be any appropriation of the stock to Christ's Hospital, and the probability therefore is that there were not any arrears due to that body.

LANGHAM'S GIFT.

Thomas Langham gave the Company 400*l.* for the payment of 11*l.* per annum to the churchwardens of Clapham, Surrey, for 4*s.* a week in bread to the poor, and 12*s.* per annum to the churchwardens. Arrears for 18½ years were added to this donation, under the resolution of 1768, which are now represented by 254*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* 3*l.* per cent. Reduced annuities, producing 7*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* dividends, making together 18*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* This sum is paid yearly to the rector's churchwarden of the parish of Clapham.

SIR THOMAS LEIGH'S GIFT.

In the schedule of the charges forming the 548*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.* is comprised a sum of 4*l.* a year to be paid towards the repairs of the Mercers' Chapel from this gift. The Company keep an account which is called "incidentals," and to that account they charge all the repairs of their hall, chapel, clerk's house and beadles houses and offices; and the 4*l.* a year is brought to that account in aid of such expenditure.

MARSH'S GIFT.

John Marsh by his will of the 7th July, 1557, gave the Company 200*l.* to be lent to five poor young men at 5*l.* per cent., and out of the interest to pay—

	£	s.	d.
To the curate and churchwardens of Uxbridge for 2 <i>s.</i> of bread on Sunday to 24 poor people, and 2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to the churchwardens	-	-	5 6 8
To poor prisoners	-	-	3 5 0
To poor householders of St. Laurence Jewry in coals	-	-	0 15 0
To the wardens	-	-	0 10 0
To the person distributing the monies	-	-	0 3 4

On the Uxbridge gift 18½ years of interest were capitalized by the Company, and is now represented by 123*l.* 7*s.* 3*l.* per cent. Reduced annuities, producing 3*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* interest, making with the original gift 9*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* which is annually paid to the churchwarden of Uxbridge.

The prisoners gifts received the following additions in respect of arrears:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The Queen's Bench	-	1	0	0		
Interest on 23 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> 3 <i>l.</i> per cent. Reduced annuities	-	0	14	0	1	14 0
The Marshalsea	-	1	0			
Interest on 24 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> 3 <i>l.</i> per cent. Reduced annuities	-	0	14	8	1	14 8
And interest on the share of stock which forms part of the dividend accounted for under Sir R. Martin's Charity, the amount of which is not divided						
Ludgate, 5 <i>s.</i>					1	5 0
Wood Street, 5 <i>s.</i>						
Poultry, 5 <i>s.</i>						
Newgate, 10 <i>s.</i>						

The gifts to the Marshalsea prisoners are paid to Mr. Colwell, the chief turnkey, and the remainder to Mr. Temple for the other prisoners.

The 15*s.* a year is paid to the churchwardens of St. Laurence Jewry as their collector.

The master and warden take annually 10*s.*, and the clerk is paid 3*s.* 4*d.*, which is included in the annual annuities.

MARTIN'S GIFT.

Giles Martin, by his will of the 1st August, 1630, and a codicil of the 22nd May, 1631, gave to the Company 450*l.* on condition to pay 10*l.* a year to the poor of the parish of Yarcombe, Devon, and he also gave to the Company 125*l.* to purchase land of 5*l.* a year to be paid to the parson and churchwardens of Mamhead, in the county of Devon, for binding out poor apprentices, setting the poor to work, or relief of the poor of the parish as the parson and churchwardens should think fit.

On the Yarcombe gift there were 19 years arrears or 190*l.*, and on the Mamhead gift 18½ years or 92*l.* 10*s.* These sums are invested in 237*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* 3*l.* per cent. Reduced annuities for Yarcombe, and 115*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* like stock for Mamhead. The payments, including the respective dividends, are annually made, viz. 17*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to the rector of Yarcombe and 8*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* to the rector of Mamhead.

SIR R. MARTIN'S GIFT.

Sir Roger Martin, by his will dated 8th September, 1573, gave to the Company 200*l.*, to be lent to poor young men at 4*l.* per cent. and the interest given to poor prisoners. The capital is not lent and exists only as a charge. The 8*l.* a year is paid to Mr. T. Temple, in respect of the prisons of Ludgate and Newgate and the Wood Street and Poultry Compters. There is also paid to the same account interest on 144*l.* cash, which pursuant to a recommendation of the sub-committee of the 4th May, 1768, was invested in Old South Sea annuities, and was subsequently converted into and is now represented by a portion of 27,028*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* Reduced annuities. The exact sum of stock applicable to this Charity has not been separated, but with the arrears on Marsh's and F. Clarke's Charities is appropriated as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	
Ludgate	-	50	17	3 3 <i>l.</i> per cent Reduced annuities.
Newgate	-	56	14	5 " "
Wood Street				
Compter	-	50	17	3 " "
Poultry	-	279	0	6 " "
	437	9	5	like stock.

The dividends on this stock, amounting to 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* annually, are also paid to Mr. Temple on account of the said City prisons.

As to the estates upon which this annual charge of 8*l.* is secured (*see Hilson's Charity*).

LADY MICO'S ALMSHOUSES.

Dame Jane Mico, by her will dated the 1st July, 1670, gave the Company 1,500*l.* to build almshouses for 10 poor widows of the age of 50 years or upwards, and with the rest land should be bought for a yearly revenue to be equally divided among them yearly. The fund and interest received in respect of this charity had in 1692 amounted to 2,980*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* Of this 780*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* was laid out in building almshouses at Stepney, upon land legally vested in the Company. The Company are possessed of a large estate at Stepney, either as belonging to the estate of Dean Colet or in their own right, or partly in the right of one and partly in that of the other. The almshouses, consisting of 10 houses of one storey, were built on a plot of ground at the back of the parish church, affording considerable space in the front and rear of the houses. These houses the Company have recently rebuilt entirely at their own expense (each house having two rooms and a kitchen) at a cost of 2,945*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*

The endowment fund consists of 2,200*l.*, the residue of the original bequest, which by order of the Court of the Company of the 20th April and 1st September 1692 "was to lie on the Company's hands at interest at 4*l.* per cent," producing 88*l.* a year. This 88*l.* a year forms part of the 548*l.* 1*s.* "Money Legacy Charities."

The arrears of interest which accumulated on this gift was invested in 1,879*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* South Sea annuities, and is now represented by 2,114*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* 3*l.* per cent. Reduced annuities.

	£	s.	d.
The interest charged on the Company, including rent and repairs, but excluding the clerk's allowance	-	86	0 0
The dividends on the stock	-	63	8 6
	149	8	6

The expenditure in respect of the almshouses and their inmates is about 400*l.* per annum. The particulars of this outlay in 1859 was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Cash paid 10 poor widows, 30 <i>l.</i> each	300	0	0
" " apothecary, 1 year	31	10	0
" " nurses attending inmates	33	6	0
" " water rate	7	10	0
" " gardener	5	0	0
" " insurance	3	7	6
" " poor rates, sewer, and general rates	24	6	8
	<u>£405</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>

The sum of 2*l.* a year is paid annually to the clerk of the Company on account of his allowance out of the 88*l.* charged as above stated. The 1*l.* 5*s.*, formerly taken as rent and carried to Dean Colet's estate, has not been appropriated for half a century. I presume the Company has treated the site of the almshouses as belonging to the Charity.

In the year 1859 nothing was received in respect of Mrs. Fermor's estate, and the Company vested 255*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* from their own funds. There is always an excess of expense thus provided for.

The almshouses are occupied by ten poor widows, none of whom are widows of liverymen as freemen of the Company, but all are widows of freemen of London, and, according to a rule laid down by the Company, must be about 55 years of age, and not possessing an income of 20*l.* in real property, or of 30*l.* from all sources. They are chosen by the General Court of the Company.*

PERRY'S GIFT.

Hugh Perry, by his will of the 20th April 1630, gave the Company 200*l.*, to be lent to two young men, paying 3*l.* apiece yearly for six morning lectures at St. Antholin's 20*s.* apiece yearly for ever, and also a further sum of 270*l.* to purchase lands and hereditaments of 13*l.* a year for a weekly lecture at St. Bartholomew's, Royal Exchange, viz., 12*l.* to the lecturer, and 1*l.* to the clerk and sexton.

The sum of 6*l.* a year is paid by the Company to Robert Miller, "receiver of St. Antholin's rents for the feoffees." On referring to my report on that parish it will appear that a scheme for the lecturer's fund was settled in the Court of Chancery in 1841, including this payment. The 12*l.* a year for the lecture on every Saturday immediately preceding the Sunday on which the monthly communion is celebrated at Bartholomew, Royal Exchange, is paid to the Rev. Charles Marshall. The 1*l.* a year is paid to the sexton.

THOMAS RICH'S GIFT.

A portion of the benefaction of this donor was 100*l.*, to be lent to young freemen of the Company, and the interest thereon at 3*s.* 4*d.* a year to be paid.

	£	s.	d.
To the clerk and register of the Company	1	3	4
The beadle	0	10	0
	<u>£1</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>4</u>

The annual sums are paid accordingly.

SIR T. RIVETT'S GIFT.

Sir Thomas Rivett, by his will, 1st October 1582, gave to the Company 200*l.*, to be lent to four young men, who should distribute every Sunday, in St. Margaret, Lothbury, London, and Chippenham, Cambridgeshire, 13 penny loaves to 13 poor. The sum of 2*l.* 12*s.* a year is paid to the churchwardens of St. Margaret, Lothbury, and another sum of 2*l.* 12*s.* a year is paid to the churchwardens of Chippenham, together with the produce of an investment of 47*l.* 9*s.* cash, for 18½ years arrears, invested in 59*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* Reduced annuities, producing a further sum of 1*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* per annum, making together 4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

* LADY MICO'S CHARITY.

A scheme was established under the authority of an order of the Board dated 10th July 1874, by which it was directed that in consideration of the investment by the Mercers' Company out of the then corporate funds of the sum of 1,120*l.* in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in trust for Dean Colet's

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STATHAM, OR SLATHAM'S GIFT.

Michael Slatham, or Stattham, by his will of the 2nd October 1538, bequeathed to the Company 500 marks (33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*), to be disposed of at the appointment and oversight of the Master and Wardens amongst young men at interest at 5*l.* per cent., and the interest to or for the relief and sustentation of poor people in such hospital or place in England where the King would give license.

The sum of 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in respect of interest is annually paid to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

SYMOND'S CHARITIES.

Peter Symonds, by his will of the 24th April 1586, directed, under an indenture by which the Mercers' Company had covenanted to pay an annuity of 10*l.* a year for ever, after the death of himself and his wife, that the following payments should be made:—

	£	s.	d.
To Allhallows, Lombard Street	3	2	8
To poor people in the Mercers' Chapel, every Friday, 12 penny loaves, and, if not distributed, the benefit of one half to Christ's Hospital, and the other to the city of Winchester	2	12	0
To the city of Winchester	4	2	0
To two clerks at the Hall	0	3	4

The payment made to the churchwardens of Allhallows annually is, besides the original gift of 3*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, the sum of 1*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* for interest on the sum of 57*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, 3*l.* per cent. Reduced annuities, which represent now the 45*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* cash, for the arrears under the resolution of 1768 before referred to. This makes together the annual payment of 4*l.* 17*s.* for the benefit of the parish of Allhallows, Lombard Street.

Bread Distribution.

The Commissioners of Inquiry say (p. 297) that the "distribution of bread in Mercers' Chapel has not taken place for many years. The accumulation of the money destined to that purpose from the year 1763 to 1818 has been laid out in the purchase of 250*l.* consols, producing a dividend of 7*l.* 10*s.* The immediate cause of the suspension of this distribution seems to have been the discontinuance of any service in the chapel on Fridays, and a further reason appears to exist in the inconvenience which would arise from the assembling of paupers therein. It is stated that the Company do not well know how to dispose of the money, as they cannot strictly adhere to the directions of the will. It appears to us that no great difficulty could exist in adopting some plan of distribution which might effect the intention of the donor as nearly as the alteration of circumstances will admit. With respect to the accumulated arrears, we would observe that, as by the terms of the will the benefit of the Charity, if not distributed by the Company, is to be divided between Christ's Hospital and the city of Winchester, those two bodies appear to be entitled to the accumulations already invested, and to all that may accrue, until the Company have devised some means of recommencing the distribution."

It appears that the accumulation of stock on this account in 1824 had amounted to 300*l.*, and this, in conformity with the recommendations of the Commissioners of Inquiry, the Company transferred in equal moieties to Christ's Hospital in London and Christ's Hospital in Winchester, together with 8*l.* 17*s.* 3½*d.* to each institution for uninvested arrears. Since that period the 2*l.* 12*s.* per annum has been equally divided between the same two establishments, 1*l.* 6*s.* being paid to each annually. The receipts are given by the Treasurer of Christ's Hospital, London, and by the Steward or Secretary of the Hospital in Winchester.

City of Winchester.

The Commissioners of Inquiry say (p. 298) that "the annuity of 4*l.* 2*s.* to the City of Winchester had not been paid for many years. In the year 1813, a claim

estate, the almshouses and their site and appurtenances used and occupied by the inmates of Lady Mico's almshouses should be settled in perpetuity in trust for the purposes of that Charity.

This arrangement was carried out by the Company, and the consideration money of 1,120*l.* was invested in the purchase of 1,207*l.* 11*s.* consols in the name of the Official Trustees in trust for Dean Colet's estate.

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" was presented purporting to be on the behalf of the conservators and governors of Christ's Hospital in Winchester, founded by Peter Symonds, for 1644. for 40 years rentcharge at 4*l.* 2*s.* per annum, from the year 1774, and the Court of Assistants made an order that their clerk should pay these arrears on receiving a proper discharge, which order was communicated by letter to the person who presented the claim, but nothing further has been heard of it. The Company declare themselves ready to pay the arrears to the present time, whenever a proper authority to receive them is produced."

It appears that in the year 1824 the arrears of the payment to the Mayor and Corporation of Winchester amounted to 342*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* 3*l.* per cent. consols, an uninvested sum of 84*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* up to the 11th October 1824, and half year's dividend on the stock, 5*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* The stock was transferred in that year to the Mayor of Winchester for the time being, and the two sums of cash, and the annual charge of 4*l.* 2*s.* paid to him. The like sum of 4*l.* 2*s.* has been ever since paid.

The clerk of the hall receives the 3*s.* 4*d.*

WALTHALL'S GIFT.

Alderman William Walthall bequeathed by his will of the 16th July 1608, to the Company the sum of 500*l.* to be put out to ten young men of the Company, 50*l.* to a man, each paying 40*s.* a year, of which interest,—

To the poor children of Christ's Hospital, 10*l.*

To three of the poorest scholars of Cambridge, 9*l.*

To the wardens, 1*l.*

The 10*l.* per annum is regularly paid to Christ's Hospital, as well as the 1*l.* to the wardens.

With regard to the payment to the poor scholars, the Commissioners of Inquiry (Vol. 6 page 229) remark, that they " have not been applied for for many years," and add that, " the accumulations thereof had been invested in the purchase of 900*l.* 3*l.* per cent. consols." The Commissioners further say " the non-application of this benefaction appears to have arisen in a great measure from a difficulty felt by the Company in ascertaining who were entitled to receive it under the description of persons 'commencing 'master of arts.' It appears to us that the intentions of the donor would be sufficiently complied with by paying the money to poor scholars on taking their master's degree towards defraying the expense thereof."

After this report, and as it appears in or about October 1824, the stock was increased by a further investment of cash, making together the sum of 1,100*l.* 3*l.* per cent consols, the cost of which was 830*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* cash. In 1826, the Company began to grant allowances to poor members of the University of Cambridge, in aid of the expenses of taking their master of arts degrees.

The Company now receive more applications than can be supplied yearly. They are generally from poor curates or other clergy. There are at present seven applications, of which the master and wardens select the poorest. The payment is made on the production of the University Calendar, or the College Certificate, showing that the degree has been taken. The dividends and charge make 42*l.* a year, or three allowances of 14*l.* each.

WESTALL'S GIFT.

Daniel Westall, by his will 26th October 1717, gave to the Company 100*l.* to pay 40*s.* per annum for two sermons at the Mercers' Chapel on Christmas and the following Sunday; and he gave 3*l.* per annum to 12 poor members of the Company, viz., 5*s.* apiece on Shrove Tuesday, and he bequeathed the residue of his estate to the poor children of Christ's Hospital, with power for the Mercers' Company to nominate four boys to the hospital.

And by a deed of the 28th March 1721 between Christ's Hospital of the one part, and the Mercers' Company of the other part, the governors of the hospital covenanted to pay 3*l.* a year to 12 poor members of the Company, and to admit into the hospital yearly four boys, children of the members of the Mercers' Company nominated by the said Company.

The 2*l.* a year which forms part of the 548*l.* 1*s.* charged on the Company's estates are paid to the preacher of two sermons in the Company's chapel.

The Governors of Christ's Hospital pay to the Mercers' Company under the above indenture 3*l.* a year, which is given in sums of 5*s.* apiece at Easter to 12 persons either members of the Company, widows, or daughters of members. The same persons also receive other bene-

factions both from the charities and the bounty of the Company.

The number of presentations to Christ's Hospital is rarely full, as there are not sons of members of the Mercers' Company requiring them. There are now seven boys in the school on this foundation, the Company claiming under this endowment the right to nominate four boys yearly to remain eight years, being 32 on the books at the same time.

The following Table exhibits the amount of the foregoing " money legacy charities," arranged in three columns; the first column showing the interest payable in respect of the original endowment, and forming the amount of the present charge on the estates of the Company; the second column showing the amount of additional capital stock held by the Company on account of the several charities arising from accumulations; and the third column the additional income of each charity as the produce of such accumulations:—

Donors.	Charges.	Stock from Accumulations.	Interest on Stock.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sir John Allen - - -	1 13 0	-	-
D. Appowell - - -	5 3 4	-	-
John Banks - - -	2 13 4	123 11 6	3 13 8
		(including Baskerfields.)	
Edward Barkley - - -	10 13 4	-	-
Bartholomew Barnes - - -	10 0 0	-	-
R. and E. Barnes - - -	6 0 0	72 14 8	2 3 8
Martha Barrett - - -	8 6 8	500 0 0	15 0 0
H. Baskerfield - - -	10 13 4	-	-
P. Berkenhead - - -	5 0 0	-	-
Birkbeck and others - - -	10 10 0	-	-
Alice Blundell - - -	2 16 4	300 11 10	9 0 4
William Brown - - -	5 17 4	-	-
Frances Clarke - - -	10 0 0	-	-
W. Damsell - - -	5 0 0	-	-
W. Dauntsey - - -	5 0 0	58 13 0	1 15 2
Ann Duckett - - -	10 13 4	240 18 5	7 4 8
Sir L. Duckett - - -	8 0 0	80 11 2	2 8 4
W. Elkeyn - - -	5 4 0	-	-
W. Ferrers - - -	6 13 4	-	-
F. Floyer - - -	7 16 0	177 19 2	5 7 4
R. Gibson - - -	2 10 0	60 3 8	1 16 2
S. Goldsmith - - -	1 0 0	-	-
J. Heydon - - -	33 6 8	366 9 4	10 19 10
E. Hilsen - - -	13 6 8	60 2 7	1 16 0
T. Langham - - -	11 0 0	254 8 3	7 12 8
Sir Thomas Leigh - - -	4 0 0	-	-
John Marsh - - -	10 0 0	171 9 5	5 2 6
Giles Martin - - -	15 0 0	353 3 5	10 11 10
Sir R. Martin - - -	8 0 0	457 9 5	13 2 6
		(including F. Clarke's.)	
Dame Jane Mico - - -	88 0 0	3,114 8 6	63 8 6
Hugh Perry - - -	19 0 0	-	-
Thomas Rich - - -	1 13 4	-	-
Sir Thomas Rivett - - -	5 4 0	59 6 5	1 15 6
N. Statham - - -	16 13 4	-	-
Peter Symonds - - -	10 0 0	57 4 9	1 14 4
William Walthall - - -	20 0 0	1,100 0 0	33 0 0
Daniel Westall - - -	2 0 0	-	-

In addition to the above charges the interest of two other money legacies are mentioned and included in the schedule of the deeds of 1699 and in the statute of the 4 Geo. 3rd.

The gift of Lady Campden for the purchase of two impropriations, in lieu whereof the Company have paid

	£
A lecturer at Grantham - - -	75
A lecturer at Wakefield - - -	75

150

This charge has been subsequently provided for in part by a sum of 4,095*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* consols appropriated by the Company in 1838 to meet the lectureships, but the dividends of which amount only to 122*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* The residue of the stipend, which the Company have fixed at 100*l.* a year each, is made out of the Company's own property. Their liability as trustees is in this matter somewhat undefined. (See my report on Lady Campden's Charities.)

The above charges comprise the entire interest account, making up the annual sum of 548*l.* 1*s.*, and representing a capital fund of 14,769*l.*, being the amount stated in the schedule as the total capital of the various donations from which that interest is derived.

The schedule contains also the following additional capital sums not described as bearing interest.

200*l.*, the gift of John Banks, to be lent to young men at 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per cent., for the better performance of the uses for which he gave the lands at Holloway.

1,000*l.*, the gift of Thomas Papillon, to afford such charitable relief as the Company shall find convenient to any person or persons lineally descended from him as shall be in want.

The estates and funds on which the " Money Legacy Charities" are secured are described in the deeds of

settlement referred to in the statute 4 Geo. 3rd, above mentioned. The principal deeds are dated the 3rd and 4th of October 1699, and made between the Company of the one part, and Sir William Hedges and 20 other persons, trustees, of the other part. The schedule to this deed sets forth the estates thereby charged in detail, specifying every tenement and the lease under which it was held and the rent which it yielded, occupying several skins of parchment. I have thought it necessary that a record of the property charged with this annual sum should appear in this report; but instead of taking the descriptions as they are contained in the schedule, which would not in many cases (perhaps scarcely in any) afford the means of identifying the property at this day, the clerk of the Company has at my request furnished me with the present description and rental of the property to which the charge extends, and which are as follows:—

BROWNE'S ESTATE.*Premises.*

72 and 73, Tower Street. Vaulted cellars and ground in the rear.—All let on leases.
Gross rental 160*l*.

BLUNDELL'S ESTATE.

Purchased by the City of London for the site of the New Royal Exchange, the consideration money being invested in 9,511*l*. 9*s*. 6*d*. 3*l*. per cent. consolidated annuities in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Exchequer, the dividends on which amount to 285*l*. 6*s*. 10*d*.

CHERTSEY'S ESTATE.*Premises.*

5 to 7, Garlick Hill.—Let on lease.
Gross rental 200*l*.

COLLIER AND MALLORY'S ESTATE.*Premises.*

3 to 5, Queen Street; 68, Cheapside.—Let on lease.
Gross rental 726*l*.

DAUNTSEY'S ESTATE.*Premises.*

3 to 6, Gracechurch Street; 1, 3, and 7 Corbet Court; 4 to 6, St. Peter's Alley; 8 to 10, New Cannon Street; 41 to 43, Watling Street; 74 and 75, Queen Street.—All let on leases.
Gross rental, 1,462*l*. 10*s*.

EASTFIELD'S ESTATE.*Premises.*

18 to 20, Bread Street, and premises in the rear of 18 and 19; 34, Cannon Street, West.—All let on leases.
Gross rental, 605*l*.

HENRY VIII.'S ESTATE.*Premises.*

35 to 37, Old Jewry; 44, Poultry; 81 to 89, Cheap-side; 7, Ironmonger Lane; 3 and 4, Church Passage; 5, 36, and 37, King Street.—All let on leases.
The Company's hall and offices.
Gross rental, 2,845*l*.

RENTAL OF MERCERS' COMPANY'S IRISH ESTATE, 1861.

	£	s.	d.
Ampurtain	319	13	0
Ballydullaghan	103	15	0
Ballyleam	57	5	0
Ballymena	100	13	0
Beagh	143	19	0
Ballynian	192	16	0
Carballintober	114	7	0
Carnroe	107	12	0
Coolhill	64	4	0
Craigavole	115	16	0
Crossland	152	4	0
Culnayrew	203	12	0
Claragh	588	8	0
Dunglady	318	4	0
Dullaghy	215	2	0
Erganagh	187	17	0
Falshahogy	227	5	0
Gortan	81	3	0
Gortade	321	15	0
Granahan, Land	207	8	0
„ Tenements	15	0	0

Knockoniel	161	11	0
Keady	176	2	0
Kilrea, Land	505	17	0
„ Tenements	597	19	6
Laragh	160	5	0
Lisachrin	164	14	0
Lismoyle	307	1	0
Lislea	528	12	0
Lisungrol	364	8	0
Macknugh	208	2	0
Moneygran	341	11	0
Moneysallin	342	5	0
Moneysharvin	165	0	0
Movanagher	354	4	0
Moynock	304	19	0
Mullan	190	3	0
Swatragh, Land	205	6	0
„ Tenements	54	4	0
Tamlaght	158	19	0
Tergarvil	277	14	0
Tirhugh	258	3	0
Tirnageragh	280	19	0
Tivaconavy	303	7	0

£ s. d.

Freeholds, quit rents,—

Bovedy	0	12	4
Drummock	0	18	6
Drumsara	0	18	6
Landmore	0	18	6
Moletra Toy	0	18	6
Slaghtneil	0	18	6
Tamnyrauken	0	18	6

6 3 4

£10,205 6 10

BRADBURY'S ESTATE.*Premises.*

78 to 143, Long Acre; East side of Upper St. Martin's Lane; Mercers' Street; Langley Street; King Street; Hanover Street; Charles Street; Brokers Alley; Wilson Street; south side of Charles Street; 25 to 40, Drury Lane.—All let on leases.
Gross rental, 8,709*l*. 10*s*.
7,911*l*. 7*s*. 11*d*. consols in the Court of Chancery, 237*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.

SIR THOMAS GRESHAM'S ESTATE.

One moiety of the rents of the shops, &c. at the Royal Exchange and vaults.—All let on leases.
Ambulatory and an annuity for site of premises in Old Broad Street.
1859, gross rental, 12,240*l*. 19*s*. 9*d*.

LADY GRESHAM'S ESTATE.*Premises.*

Five houses in Gresham Street; 20 and 21, Milk Street.—All let on leases.
Gross rental, 678*l*.

LAKIN'S ESTATE.*Premises.*

15, Cannon Street, West; Aldermay Churchyard.—Let on lease.
Gross rental, 360*l*.

WHITTINGTON'S ESTATE.*Premises.*

1 to 9, Gresham Street; 18 and 19, Lawrence Lane; 1 to 4, Mumford Court; 13 and 14 Milk Street; 8 and 9, Wood Street; Mitre Court, Milk Street; 23, Adde Hill, and stables; 20 to 23, Great Knighttrider Street; Old Swan Lane; College Hill; 2 to 12, Basinghall Street; 48 and 49, Coleman Street; 63 and 64, Moor-gate Street; 9 to 13, and 17 to 20, King's Arms Yard; 13 to 21, Trinity Square; 8 to 10, Barking Alley; Highgate Archway Road; Lothbury Churchyard.—All let on leases, except College Hill and a small part of the premises at Highgate.
Gross rental, 6,212*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*.

WINDOUT'S ESTATE.*Premises.*

54, Watling Street; let on lease.
Gross rental, 100*l*.

WIDOWSON'S ESTATE.

Premises.

144, Leadenhall Street; let on lease.
Gross rental, 315*l*.

YARFORD'S ESTATE.

Premises.

107 and 108, Cheapside; let on lease.
Gross rental, 442*l*.

It appears, therefore, that the interest of the money legacies, which under the deeds of 1699 and the statutes of the 22 Geo. II. and 4 Geo. III. is made a charge on the estates of the Company, and also on the trust estates (subject to prior charges and trusts), is secured upon property that now produces a gross annual income of about 40,000*l*., from which, however, there must be taken the trusts and charges to which the several estates are subject prior to the charge created in favour of the interest of the money legacies.

PART IV.

MONEY LEGACIES FOR LOANS.

The money legacies for loans now applied in that form consist of funds derived from ten distinct endowments, of which abstracts are next hereinafter set forth under the respective names of their founders, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Sir Michael Dormer	200	0	0
Richard Culverwell	50	0	0
Margaret Charles	100	0	0
Mary Robinson	200	0	0
William Quarles	100	0	0
William Holliday	200	0	0
John Poole	100	0	0
John Duckett	200	0	0
Edmund Sleigh	100	0	0
Sir Samuel Mico	500	0	0
	£1,750	0	0

And to the sum thus produced there are added portions of two other gifts, one made by Richard Fishborne, and the other by Ann Duckett. The particulars of these gifts are set forth amongst the "Money Legacy Charities" of which the Mercers' Company are the administrators or depositaries. The portions administered as part of the money legacies for loans, and included in the suit hereafter stated, are—

Richard Fishborne	1,000	0	0
Ann Duckett	100	0	0

Total . . . £2,850 0 0

DORMER'S CHARITY.

Sir Michael Dormer, by his will of the 7th September 1545, gave to the Mercers' Company the sum of 200*l*. to be lent to four young men of the Company. This Charity was not the subject of any Report by the Commissioners of Inquiry, and probably was not known to them. The will is more fully set forth in the decree of the Court of Chancery, made on the hearing of the cause of the Attorney General v. Mercers' Company, on the 17th of January 1833, for further directions wherein the finding of the Master is recited. The above capital sum of 200*l*. forms a part of the "Money Legacies for Loans" dealt with in that account, which related not only to that but to several other sums of money, amounting in the whole to 2,850*l*. as hereinbefore stated.

CULVERWELL'S CHARITY.

Richard Culverwell, by his will of the 1st December 1584, gave 50*l*. to the Mercers' Company to be lent freely for five years to one of the godliest poor merchants of Flanders, being a mercer and dwelling in London. The will, which does not appear in the Reports of the Commissioners of Inquiry, is recited in the decree referred to in the last case, and the fund is part of that dealt with in the same cause.

SHARLES' CHARITY.

Margaret Charles, by her will of the 2nd September 1600, gave to the Mercers' Company 100*l*. to be lent to five poor trademen, being free of the Company. The Charity was not reported upon by the Commissioners of Inquiry. The will is set forth in, and the fund was dealt with by, the proceedings in the suit mentioned in Dormer's case.

ROBINSON'S CHARITY.

Mary Robinson, by her will, in the year 1618, gave to the Company 200*l*. to be lent to the young men of the Company by 50*l*. apiece for three years freely. The will is set forth fully in the proceedings in the cause Attorney General v. Mercers' Company, in which the fund was dealt with as stated in Dormer's case.

QUARLES' CHARITY.

William Quarles, by his will of the 24th August 1592, gave 100*l*. to the Mercers' Company to be lent to two young men of the Company for four years, paying nothing for it. On this I refer to the Report on the Charity of Sir Michael Dormer, before stated. The disposition and administration of the gift are the same as that of the fund there mentioned.

HOLLIDAY'S CHARITY.

William Holliday, by his will of the 16th December 1683, gave to the Mercers' Company the sum of 200*l*. to be lent to two young men free of the said Company. This has been hitherto an unreported case so far as the records of this office are concerned. It has been dealt with, and the fund invested and administered as in Dormer's case.

POOLE'S CHARITY.

John Poole, by his will, dated in or previous to the year 1660, gave to the Mercers' Company 100*l*., to be lent to two young men of the said Company. This was not before reported. The will is fully set forth, and the fund is dealt with as shown in the report on Dormer's case, and the proceedings on the suit hereafter stated.

JOHN DUCKETT'S CHARITY.

John Duckett, by his will, in or previous to the year 1666, gave to the Mercers' Company 200*l*., to be lent out to three young men free of the Company for five years gratis. The fund forms part of the 2,850*l*., the subject of the suit relating to "Money Legacies for Loans," hereafter stated. The circumstances are the same as in Dormer's case, as to investment and administration. The will is set forth more fully in the proceedings in the cause.

SLEIGH'S CHARITY.

Edmund Sleigh, by his will, in or about the year 1680, gave to the said Company 100*l*., to be lent to a young man free of the said Company gratis for five years. This is governed by the same suit which dealt with Sir Michael Dormer's and the other following Charities which precedes this in my Report. The same observations apply as to the recital of the will in the order hereafter stated.

SIR SAMUEL MICO'S CHARITY.

Sir Samuel Mico, by his will of the 25th September 1665, gave to the Mercers' Company 500*l*., to be lent to five young men for three years gratis. The fund forms part of the 2,850*l*. administered as stated hereafter, according to the scheme settled in this suit. The will is stated in the recital of the Master's Report hereafter set forth.

The Commissioners of Inquiry in their Report (vol. 6, p. 284) say, "It will be seen that many of the charities consist of sums of money given to the Company, in trust to lend them, in different proportions, to young men of the Company, on good security, for limited periods and at certain specified rates of interest, and to apply the interest so paid to various charitable uses. It appears that of late years these loans have been very rarely made, from the want of applications for such assistance. The Company are, however, ready to advance the loans on proper applications being made for them, and in the meantime they pay the

“ interest directed to be reserved to the purposes specified by the respective donors.”

The same observation would still be correct, so far as relates to loans of charitable funds bearing interest; but certain loans have subsequently been directed to be made without interest, and are applied for and made to members of the Company accordingly, upon the personal security of themselves and two approved householders.

The Company in this respect, act under the directions of the Court of Chancery, made upon a friendly information filed in 1832, by the Attorney General, at the relation of George Palmer, against the Wardens and Commonalty. The proceedings and order in this suit are set forth in the following decree on further directions.

Money Legacies for Loans.

ORDER OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

At Westminster, Master of the Rolls, Thursday, the 17th day of January, in the third year of the reign of His Majesty King William the Fourth, 1833. Between His Majesty's Attorney General, at the relation of George Palmer the younger, *Informant*.

The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers of the City of London, *Defendants*.

This cause coming on the 13th day of December 1831, to be heard and debated before his Honor the Master of the Rolls, in the presence of counsel learned on both sides; and the pleadings being then opened, and the substance of the information being that accounts might be taken of the several sums of 200*l.*, 50*l.*, 100*l.*, 200*l.*, 100*l.*, 200*l.*, 1,000*l.*, 100*l.*, 200*l.*, 100*l.*, 500*l.*, and 100*l.*, and of the interest and accumulations thereof received by the said Defendants, or by their order, or for their use, and of their application thereof, and that the several charitable gifts might be respectively established and carried into effect under the directions of the Court, and that if necessary a scheme or schemes might be submitted to one of the Masters of the Court for the due application of the said several and respective sums, and that for that purpose all usual and necessary directions might be given for the benefit of those entitled to the said charitable gifts, or that such direction might be given touching the premises as to the Court should seem meet or the nature of this case might require. Whereupon and upon debate of the matter and hearing what was alleged by the Counsel on both sides, his Honor did order and decree that the defendants should pay into the Bank, with the privity of the Accountant General of this Court, to the credit of this cause, the sum of 2,850*l.*, being the amount of the several sums of 200*l.*, 50*l.*, 100*l.*, 200*l.*, 100*l.*, 200*l.*, 1,000*l.*, 100*l.*, 200*l.*, 100*l.*, 500*l.*, and 100*l.*, received by them on account of the several charities in question. And it was ordered that the same when paid in should be laid out in the purchase of Bank 3*l.* per cent. annuities, in the name and with the privity of the said Accountant General, in trust in this cause. And the said Accountant General was to declare the trust thereof accordingly, subject to the further order of this Court, and for the purposes aforesaid the usual directions were given. And it was ordered that it should be referred to the Master of this Court, in rotation, to approve of and settle a scheme for the due application of the charity funds in question in this cause according to the wills of the several testators, or as near thereto as circumstances would admit. And it was ordered that His Majesty's Attorney General should have a notice to attend the said Master on the said scheme. And it was ordered that the parties should produce before the said Master on oath, all deeds, papers, and writings in their custody or power relating thereto, and be examined upon interrogatories, as the said Master should direct. And it was ordered that the said Master should tax the relators his costs of this suit up to that time. And it was ordered that the same when taxed be paid by the defendants. And his Honor did reserve the considerations of all further directions and of the subsequent costs of this suit until after the said Master should have made his report. And any of the parties were to be at liberty to apply to this Court as they might be advised.

That in pursuance of the said decree, Sir Giffin Wilson, the Master, to whom the said cause was referred, made his report bearing date the 23rd day of July 1832, which stands absolutely confirmed by an order dated the 26th day of November 1832, and thereby certified that he had been attended by the clerk in Court and the solicitor of the relator, and by the clerk in Court and solicitor for the defendants, and by the clerk in Court and solicitor for His Majesty's Attorney

General, and in their presence he had considered the matters referred to him by the said decree.

And he found in the pleadings in this cause it was alleged and in the answer of the defendants admitted, that Sir Michael Dormer, knight, alderman, and mercer of London, by his will in writing bearing date the seventh day of September 1545, gave and bequeathed unto the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers of the City of London, in the words and figures following, that is to say, I give and bequeath to the Company of Mercers and to the wardens and rulers of the said Company 200*l.* to be paid into four young men's hands of the same Company that be toward and intend to thrive, not being in the said livery, to have every of them four 50*l.* apiece in occupying upon good surety to the Wardens and Company for the repayment thereof again when it should please them to require it, to be put unto any other men's hands of the same Company upon a lawful warning, and also once a year about the time that it might please God to send for me that the four young men shall meet together at the Mercers' Church and there desire one of the chaplains to say Mass for all Christian souls, and every one of them to give the priest or offer at the same Mass one penny, and to give to the clerk of the Company at the same Mass yearly twenty pence and to the keeper of the chapel four pence; that is to be done yearly as it please God that this money shall be occupied as aforesaid, I pray God that this may be put to good use to the pleasure of God and the maintenance of young men to God's pleasure; and if the Wardens and Assistants shall think that the four young men shall be overcharged, then that they shall diminish as much of the charges as they shall think good according to their discretions. And he found that the said Sir Michael Dormer afterwards died, and that upon his death his will was duly proved, and that the said legacy of 200*l.* so bequeathed as aforesaid was paid to the Mercers' Company in trust for such purposes aforesaid; but such last-mentioned will had not been produced before him.

Dormer's Charity.

And he found by the pleadings in this cause it was likewise alleged, and that by the answer of the said Defendants admitted, that Richard Culverwell, of London, merchant, by his will in writing dated the first day of December 1584, gave and bequeathed to the said Company of Mercers in the words and figures following; that is to say, I give and bequeath to the Company of Mercers in London 50*l.*, with condition that the said 50*l.* may be lent freely for the term of five years to one of the godliest poor merchants of the Low Country of Flanders, being a mercer and dwelling in London, at the discretion of the Wardens of the Mercers for the time being: and after one have had it five years, then another person to have it other five years, and so from time to time one after another to have it, but putting in sufficient sureties to the said wardens for the repayment thereof at the end of five years, and not one person to have it longer than five years. And he found that the said Richard Culverwell afterwards died, and that his will was duly proved in the month of February 1585, and that the said legacy of 50*l.* was paid to the said Mercers' Company in trust for the purposes mentioned in the will of the said Richard Culverwell, but such last-mentioned will had not been produced before him.

Culverwell's Charity.

And he found by the pleadings in this cause it was further alleged, and by the answer of the defendants admitted, that Margaret Charles, of London, widow of Charles, mercer, by her will in writing dated the 2nd day of September 1600, gave and bequeathed unto the said Mercers' Company, in the words and figures following, that is to say, I willed and bequeathed unto the Master and Company of Mercers of London 100*l.* to be paid within one year after my decease, upon the special trust and to the intent that the same may be from time to time for ever lent by them unto five such several poor tradesmen for two years together, and not above, as shall be thought most meet by the said Master and Wardens of the Company of Mercers, being free of the said Mystery of Mercers, and my will is that if any, which had been my servants, desire any part thereof, that then, they finding and putting in sufficient surety to the Corporation of the said Mystery of Mercers for the repayment of the same at the end of two years as aforesaid, shall be preferred to have the same before any others. And he found that the said Margaret Charles afterwards died, and that upon her death her will was proved, and the said legacy of 100*l.* so bequeathed as aforesaid was duly paid to the said Mercers' Company in trust for the purposes in her said will mentioned, but such last-mentioned will had not been produced before him.

Charles' Charity

And he found by the pleadings in this cause it was alleged, and by the answer of the defendants it was admitted, that Mary Robinson, by her will dated in the year 1618, gave and bequeathed to the said Company of Mercers in the words and figures following, that is to say, I give and bequeath to the Worshipful Company of Mercers 200*l.* in money to be lent to the young men of the said Company of Mercers by 50*l.* apiece for three years freely, putting in good sureties for the same, and so from time to time for ever. And he found that the said Mary Robinson died in the year 1618, and that upon her death her will was proved on the 26th day of September 1618, and that the said legacy of 200*l.* so bequeathed as aforesaid was paid to the said Mercers' Company in trust for the purposes in the said will of the said Mary Robinson mentioned; but such last-mentioned will hath not been produced before him.

And he found that by the pleadings in this cause it was further alleged and admitted by the answer of the defendants, that William Quarles, late of the city of London, mercer, by his will in writing dated the 24th day of August 1592, gave and bequeathed to the said Company of Mercers, in the words and figures following, that is to say, to the Company of Mercers, to the two young men putting in two sufficient sureties for four years, paying nothing for it, the sum of 100*l.* And he found that the said William Quarles afterwards died, and that upon his death his will was properly proved on the 11th day of January 1608, and that the said legacy of 100*l.* so bequeathed as aforesaid was to be paid to the said Mercers' Company in trust for the purposes in the said will mentioned, but such last-mentioned will had not been produced before him.

And he found by the pleadings in this cause it was further alleged and admitted by the answer of the defendants that William Holliday, late one of the aldermen of the city of London, by his will, dated the 16th day of December 1623, gave and bequeathed unto the said Company of Mercers, in the words and figures following, that is to say, I give and bequeath to the Company of Mercers, London, the sum of 200*l.*, to be lent unto two young men, free of the said Company, for five years, putting in three good and sufficient securities for the same, which five years being expired the said money to be repaid, and the same to be lent to two others, free of the said Company aforesaid; and if any of the three sureties shall happen to die or decay, then others, that be sufficient and able, shall be put in the place of them so dying or decaying; or, in default thereof, the money to be repaid within one month after warning given for each of which 100*l.* there shall be given by him that shall receive the same to the Renter Warden of the said Company for the time being for his pains taken therein the sum of 6*s.* 8*d.*, and to the clerk of the said Company of Mercers the sum of 3*s.* 4*d.*; and in the disposing thereof my request is that my countrymen of Gloucestershire shall be preferred before others. And he found that the said William Holliday afterwards died, and that upon his death the said will was duly proved, and that the said legacy of 200*l.* was paid to the said Mercers' Company in trust for the purposes mentioned in the said will of the said William Holliday, but such last-mentioned will had not been produced before him.

And he found by the pleadings in this cause it was further alleged and admitted by the answer of the defendants that Richard Fishbourne, citizen and mercer of London, by his will in writing, dated the 30th day of March 1625, gave and bequeathed unto the said Mercers' Company amongst other bequests to them, one bequest in the words and figures following, that is to say: I give and bequeath to the said Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers, London, the sum of 1,000*l.* to be lent out to five young men free of the Company by 200*l.* in each parcel for five years gratis, upon bond with three good sureties for every parcel to be allowed by a Court of Assistants, and so from five years to five years for ever. And my desire is that unto this money there may be preferred in the first place, shopkeepers of the trade of the mercery, next silkmen, then merchants, and other trades free of the said Company, and such as be not of the livery of the same. And if any that shall have the occupying of any of this money be afterwards called into the livery, then such to pay in their moneys within three months after they shall be of the livery, and the same to be lent out to others as aforesaid. And he found that the said Richard Fishbourne died in the year 1625, and that his will was proved on the 14th day of May 1625, and that the said legacy of 1,000*l.* was paid to the said Mercers' Company in trust for the purposes in his said will mentioned, but

which last-mentioned will had not been produced before him.

And he found that by the pleadings in this cause it was further alleged and admitted by the answer of the Defendants that John Poole, by his will dated in or previous to the year 1660, by his will gave and bequeathed to the Company of Mercers, in the words and figures following, that is to say: I give to the Company of Mercers the sum of 100*l.* to be lent out, on good security, to two young men of the said Company, vizt., 50*l.* a piece for four years, gratis, and then to be called in and lent to other young men of the said Company, and so from time to time to others. And he found that the said John Poole was dead, and that his said will was proved, and the said legacy of 100*l.* was paid to the said Mercers' Company in trust for the purposes in his said will mentioned, but which will had not been produced before him.

And he found by the pleadings in this cause it was further alleged and by the answer of the Defendants admitted that John Duckett by his will in writing in or previous to the year 1666 gave to the said Mercers' Company in the words and figures following that is to say: I give to the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers of the City of London 200*l.*, to be lent out to three young men, free of the said Company, for five years gratis, that is to say 100*l.* to one young man, and 50*l.* apiece to two other young men, each of them putting in two sufficient sureties to be allowed by a Court of Assistants of the Mystery of Mercers for the repayment thereof at five years end; and so from five years to five years, the same 200*l.* to other young men in manner and form aforesaid, for ever. And that the said John Duckett afterwards died, and that his will was proved, and that the said legacy of 200*l.* was paid to the said Mercers' Company in trust for the purposes in the said will mentioned, but which will had not been produced before him.

And he found by the pleadings in this cause alleged and by the answer of the Defendants admitted, that Edmund Sleigh, Alderman, by his will dated sometime in or about the year 1660, gave to the said Company of Mercers, in the words and figures following, that is to say: I give to the Company of Mercers of London, whereof I am a brother, 100*l.* of lawful money of England, to be lent to a young man, free of the said Company, gratis, for five years upon good security by bond of the penalty of 200*l.* sterling, with three sureties such as the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the said Company, and their successors, shall like and approve, conditioned to be paid at the end of five years then next following, and so from thenceforth constantly and successively upon good security with sureties to be approved of as afore is specified, and to be repaid at five years end as afore is expressed, and so to be continued successively for ever for the preferment and encouragement of young men free of the said Company; but my desire is that a silkman be preferred in the first place, provided if the party be brought into the livery, he to pay in the monies within thirty days after. And he found that the said Edmund Sleigh died, and that his said will was proved, and that the said legacy of 100*l.* was paid to the said Mercers' Company in trust for the purposes in his said will, but which will had not been produced before him.

And by the pleadings in this cause he further found it was alleged, and by the answer of the Defendants admitted that Sir Samuel Mico, knight, by his will dated the 25th day of September 1665, gave and bequeathed to the said Company of Mercers, in the words and figures following, that is to say: To the Company of Mercers, in London, whereof I am a member, I give 500*l.* to be lent to five young men of that Company, 100*l.* each for three years, gratis, on good security, to the liking of the Assistants of that Company, and so to the other five young men every three years successively, gratis, on the like security. And he found that the said Sir Samuel Mico died in the year 1665, and that his said will was proved, and that the said legacy of 500*l.* was paid to the said Mercers' Company in trust for the purposes in his said will, but which will had not been produced before him.

And he found by the pleading in this cause it was further alleged, and admitted by the answer of the defendants, that Ann Duckett, by her will bearing date in or about the year 1660, gave and bequeathed unto the said Mercers' Company, in the words and figures following, that is to say: I give and bequeath unto the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers of the city of London (meaning the Corporation or body corporate of the same Mystery by whatever name or

Robinson's
Charity.

Quarles's
Charity.

Holliday's
Charity.

Fish-
bourne's
Charity.

Poole's
Charity.

John
Duckett's
Charity.

Sleigh's
Charity.

Mico's
Charity.

Ann
Duckett.

addition the same is made or known), the sum of 100*l.* to be lent out to one young man free of the said Company, for five years gratis, he entering into bond with three sufficient sureties to be allowed of by a Court of Assistants of the said Mystery for the repayment thereof at the said five years. And my will and meaning is that the said 100*l.* shall be lent out to one other young man free of the said Company in manner and form and upon security as is aforementioned from five years to five years gratis for ever. And he found that the said Ann Duckett died, and that her will was proved, and that the said legacy of 100*l.* was paid to the said Mercers' Company in trust for the purposes in her said will mentioned, but which said will had not been produced before him.

Scheme.

And a scheme had been laid before him on the part of the defendants the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers of the city of London, whereby it was proposed that they, the said defendants, should from time to time lend out the sum of 2,850*l.*, the amount of the monies received by them on account of the said several charities at present remaining in their hands, notwithstanding the direction contained in the said decree, to pay the same into the Bank with the privy of the Accountant General, to the credit of this cause, to young men free of the said Company of Mercers, whether on the livery or not, in sums not less than 100*l.* each, and not exceeding the sum of 500*l.* each, for five years, without interest, upon bond with two good sureties for every sum to be approved by the Court of Assistants of the said Company, and that the said Company from time to time, while any part of the said funds shall be in their hands, shall cause due notice to be given to the members of the said Company thereof, and that when and so often as the said sum of 2,850*l.*, or any part thereof, shall not be lent out as aforesaid, the same shall, from time to time, be laid out and invested by the said defendants on Government or real securities at interest, with full power to call in and convert the same, or any part thereof, into money when and as the same may be required, to lend the same as aforesaid, without being in any manner liable to any deficiency which may be occasioned by any sale or sales, and the investment thereof, from time to time, on such securities as aforesaid, and that the dividends and interest to arise therefrom, or from such part as shall not for the time being be lent out, shall, at the discretion of the said defendants, either be annually awarded at a Court of Assistants of the said Company, to be held in the month of January in every year, to such child or children of freemen or liverymen of the said Company as shall have completed the term of his, her, or their apprenticeship within the year preceding, in such proportion, if more than one, as the said Court of Assistants should think fit, or should from time to time be applied for and towards the payment of such fees for apprenticing out some one or more child or children of freemen or liverymen of the said Company as the said Court should think proper, but that the said defendants should be at liberty, if they should think fit so to do, out of such dividends and interests as aforesaid, and before applying the same, or any part thereof, for the purposes before mentioned, to make good any loss or deficiency which might arise or be occasioned by sale of the principal sum, or any part thereof, for the purposes of loans as aforesaid. And upon consideration of the matter, he was of opinion the said proposal contained a proper scheme for the due application of the charity funds in question according to the wills of the said several testators, or as near thereto, as circumstances would admit, and he had considered the costs of the relator of this suit to the decree, and the bill of such costs he had taxed at the sum of 59*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*

And this cause coming on this present day to be

heard and debated before the Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls for further directions on the said Master's said report, and as to the matter of subsequent costs reserved by the said decree in the presence of counsel learned on both sides, and the pleadings being again opened upon debate of the matter and hearing of the said decree dated the 13th day of December 1831, and the said report dated the 23rd day of July 1832, and the said order bearing date the 26th day of November 1832 read, and what was alleged by the counsel on both sides, his Honor doth order that the scheme in the said Master's report mentioned for the application of the Charity funds in question in this cause according to the will of the several testators in the pleading in this cause mentioned be confirmed, with the following variations. That the defendants from time to time do lend out the sum of 2,850*l.*, in the said report mentioned, to young men free of the said Company of Mercers, in sums not less than 100*l.* each, and not exceed the sum of 500*l.* in all cases. And it is ordered that the costs of the securities to be taken in such loans be borne and paid by the parties receiving such loans respectively. And it is ordered that the said defendants do from time to time, while any part of the said funds shall be in their hands, cause notice to be given in the "London Gazette," and such public newspapers as they shall think fit, thereof; and that when and so often as the said sum of 2,850*l.*, or any part thereof, shall not be lent out as aforesaid, it is ordered that the same be from time to time laid out and invested by the said defendants in the purchase of 3*l.* per cent. consolidated Bank annuities. And it is ordered that the defendants do retain their own costs, and pay unto the relator his costs of this suit since the last taxation and payment thereof, and also the costs of His Majesty's Attorney-General of this suit to be taxed by the Master as between solicitor and client, out of the charity funds in question in this cause in their hands. And any of the parties are to be at liberty to apply as they may be advised.

The Company publish by notice in the General Court Room that legacies bequeathed by Sir Michael Dormer and others is vested in them to be lent to young men, without interest, upon bond, with approved sureties, as therein mentioned; and they receive applications from freemen according to the scheme. There are generally two or three ready to make application when any sums are repaid, as indeed might be expected, inasmuch as the loan is equivalent in value to a money annuity to the amount of the interest to the period granted. The sums lent to each borrower are generally 500*l.*, but in some cases smaller sums have been lent, if required. The costs of the bond the borrowers themselves pay. The entire sum is now lent out with the exception of 136*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* The bond is for five years, at the end of which time the repayment is in all cases required. The present borrowers are:—

Pattison	-	-	-	500
Giles	-	-	-	500
Alfred Parker	-	-	-	500
Henry Parker	-	-	-	500
Rd. Hodson	-	-	-	500

The costs of the order were 213*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, which being paid out of the 2,850*l.*, left 2,636*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, and the present state of the account shows, therefore, the balance above stated. The fund being generally called for as loans under the scheme; the expense of an investment on productive security is not incurred, and no interest has therefore been received applicable to the ultimate purposes mentioned in the order.

All which I submit to the Board.

THOS. HARE,
Inspector of Charities.

17th December 1861.

MERCERS' COMPANY.

APPENDIX TO MR. HARE'S REPORT.

LADY CAMPDEN'S MONEY LEGACY FOR LOANS.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S DECREE.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

Saturday, the 7th day of May, in the first year of the reign of His Majesty King William the Fourth, 1831.

Between His Majesty's Attorney General at the relation of John Kemble Chapman . Plaintiff
and

The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Mercers in London
Defendants.

This cause coming on this present day to be heard and debated before this court in the presence of counsel learned on both sides, the substance of the plaintiff's bill appeared to be, that the Right Honorable Elizabeth Viscountess Campden, by her will bearing date on or about the 14th day of February 1642, gave and bequeathed to the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers of London the sum of 1,000*l.*, which she directed was to be lent to eight young men free of the said Company in sums of 125*l.* to each for four years, gratis with good security, to be allowed by the court of assistants, and that the shopkeepers of the mercery were to be first preferred, and next silkmen, all being of the said Company. And if the said Company of Mercers undertook the things by her required she gave them the sum of 300*l.* That the said Elizabeth Viscountess Campden died in 1646, and that upon her death her will was duly proved in the proper Ecclesiastical Court, and that soon afterwards and in or about the year 1650 the said legacy of 1,000*l.* so bequeathed as aforesaid was duly paid to and received by the said Mercers' Company, and that the said Mercers' Company have kept a separate and distinct account thereof, and that the same has by interest, dividends, and accumulations thereof considerably increased, and now amounts to the sum of 20,000*l.* and upwards, which the said Mercers' Company have in their hands in trust for the purposes aforesaid, and that no sums of money whatsoever have at any time been lent or advanced by the said defendants according to the directions contained in the will of the said Elizabeth Viscountess Campden. That in consequence of the circumstances aforesaid a proper scheme or schemes ought to be approved of by one of the Masters of this Court for the due application of the said sum of 1,000*l.* and the accumulations thereof according to the will of the said Elizabeth Viscountess Campden, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit, and that the said defendants ought to account for the said sum of 1,000*l.* and the interest and accumulations thereof come to their hands, and that the same ought to be applied as thereinbefore mentioned. That applications have been made to the said defendants to apply the same according to the directions contained in the will of the said Elizabeth Viscountess Campden. And His Majesty's Attorney General at the relation aforesaid well hoped that they would have complied with such requests, but the defendants refuse to comply, alleging that as there have been no applications for many years past made to the said defendants for any loans as thereinbefore mentioned, and that they have applied the said sum of 1,000*l.* and the interest, dividends, and annual proceeds thereof to their own proper uses, whereas His Majesty's Attorney General charges that the said defendants did from time to time for many years past, as the dividends on the said sum of 1,000*l.* became due, invest the same in the

purchase of Government securities, therefore, that the defendants may answer the matters aforesaid, and that an account might be taken of the sum of 1,000*l.* and of the interest, dividends, and accumulations thereof received by the said defendants, or by their or either of their order, or for their or either of their use, and of their application thereof, and that the aforesaid charitable gift might be established and carried into effect under the direction of this Court, and that if necessary a scheme may be submitted to one of the Masters of this Court for the due application of the said sum of 1,000*l.* and the accumulations in respect thereof, and that for such purpose all usual and necessary directions might be given for the benefit of those entitled to the said charitable gift or in such other manner as this Court shall deem meet and the circumstances of the case may require, and to be relieved is the scope of the Plaintiff's bill. Whereto the counsel for the defendants the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers alleged that they by their answer say they believe that Viscountess Campden did make and publish her will of such date as in the said information mentioned; and that the same, so far as relates to the charitable legacy of 1,000*l.* as in the said information mentioned, is in the words and figures following (that is to say), "I give and bequeath to the said Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers in London the sum of one thousand pounds of lawful money of England to be lent out to eight young men free of that Company by one hundred and twenty-five pounds in each parcel for four years gratis, upon bond with two good securities for every parcel to be allowed by a Court of Assistants, and so from four years to four years for ever. And my desire is that with this money there may be preferred in the first place shopkeepers of the trade of the mercery, and next silkmen, all of them being of the said Company of Mercers, and such as be not on the livery of the said Company, and if any that shall have the use and benefit of any of the said money be afterwards called into the livery of the said Company, then such to pay in their monies within three months next after they shall be of the said livery, and then the same to be lent out to eight others as aforesaid. And if the said Company of Mercers do undertake to perform these things by me herein required to the intent of this my will, then I give and bequeath to the said Company of Mercers the sum of three hundred pounds of lawful money of England. And my will is that both these two last legacies aforesaid shall be paid to one of the said two Companies within one year next after my decease. Provided always, that if the said Company of Mercers do refuse to perform these my requests, touching the impropriations of the one thousand pounds formerly bequeathed for the use of eight young men of the said Company, then my will is that all my legacies above mentioned concerning the impropriations of the one thousand pounds given for the benefit of eight young men and the said three hundred pounds given to the said Company of Mercers for their care and pains, shall not be paid to the said Mercers, and that then the Company of Merchant Tailors of London aforesaid shall have and receive the benefit and disposing of the said legacy touching the impropriations, and the said one thousand pounds given for the benefit of eight young men, and the three hundred pounds given to the said Mercers for their care and pains, to be paid unto them in manner and form as is before mentioned, if the said Company of Merchant

"Tailors will perform my request touching the said two impropriations, and the said one thousand pounds shall then be given to eight young men of their own Company in manner and form as aforesaid. And if both the said two Companies shall refuse to perform these my requests before mentioned, then my will is that all those legacies aforesaid touching the impropriations and the one thousand pounds given to eight young men of one of their Companies and the three hundred pounds given unto them for their care and pains, shall be void unto both the said Companies, and shall then go to my executors or executor towards the better performance of this my will." And say they believe the said Elizabeth Viscountess Campden departed this life at the time in the said information mentioned, and that upon her death her will was duly proved in the proper Ecclesiastical Court, and that inasmuch as the earliest mention that is made in any of the accounts of the said Company of the said legacy is in the year 1651, the defendants believe that in or about the year 1650 the said legacy of one thousand pounds so bequeathed as in the said information mentioned was duly paid to and received by the said Mercers' Company. And believe that the said Mercers' Company have not kept a separate and distinct account of the said legacy, or any account except such as in the said schedule appears, but inasmuch as in the year 1666, at the great fire of London, the hall and other buildings of the said Company were destroyed, and it is believed that a great part of their books and documents were lost or destroyed, the defendants say they believe that before that time other accounts may have been kept; and say that except as appears from the extracts set forth in the said schedule they know not what has been the application of the said legacy or what has become of the same, nor do they know whether the whole or any part thereof has been lost by being lent to persons from whom the monies so lent have not been recovered back, but they deny that the said sum of 1,000*l.* has by interest, dividends, or other accumulations thereof considerably or in any way increased or now amounts to 20,000*l.* and upwards. And submit that from the nature of the trusts of the said will the said Company could not be required to make or account for interest on the said sum of 1,000*l.*, and deny that they have in their hands any such interest, dividends, or accumulations, nor can they state whether the said sum of 1,000*l.* or any sum of money now remain in their hands for the purposes in the said information mentioned, but the said Company are now and always have been ready and willing to apply out of their funds the sum of 1,000*l.* in loans according to the trust and directions of the said will, and say they believe that such sums of money as in the schedule mentioned have been lent or advanced by the said Mercers' Company according to the directions of the will of the said Elizabeth Viscountess Campden, but except as appears in the said schedule the defendants are unable to state as to their belief or otherwise whether any or what sums of money have at any or what times or time been lent out or advanced by the said Mercers' Company according to the directions of the will of the said Elizabeth Viscountess Campden, or how otherwise, and say that the said John Kemble Chapman is not free of the said Mercers' Company, and has not any interest whatever in the said charity, and submit to this Court whether they ought, under the circumstances aforesaid, to account for the said sum of 1,000*l.*, or whether any scheme or schemes ought to be approved in manner in the said information suggested for the application of the said sum of 1,000*l.* according to the will of the said Elizabeth Viscountess Campden, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit. Whereupon and upon debate of the matter and hearing the will of the said Elizabeth Viscountess Campden read, and what was alleged by the counsel on both sides, this Court doth order and decree that the defendants do account for the legacy of 1,000*l.* and interest thereon at the rate of 5*l.* per centum per annum for 20 years. And it is ordered that it be referred to the Master in rotation to compute such interest and to make a separate report thereof. And it is ordered that the Master do approve of a scheme for the application of such legacy and interest according to the will of the testator Elizabeth Viscountess Campden, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit, and he is to state the same to the Court. And it is ordered that he do tax the relator's costs of this suit to this time. And it is ordered that the defendants do pay such costs when so taxed. And this Court doth reserve the consideration of all further directions and the subsequent costs of this suit until after the said Master shall have

made his general report, and either of the parties is to be at liberty to apply to this Court as there shall be occasion.

SCHEME.

IN CHANCERY.

Between His Majesty's Attorney General at the relation of John Kemble Chapman, Informant, and

The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Mercers in London Defendants.

In pursuance of the decree made on the hearing of this cause, bearing date the seventh day of May, 1831, whereby it was ordered and decreed that the defendants should account for the legacy of 1,000*l.* hereinafter mentioned, and interest thereon at the rate of 5*l.* per centum per annum for 20 years, and that it should be referred to me, as the Master in rotation, to compute such interest, and that I should approve of a scheme for the application of such legacy and interest according to the will of the testatrix, Elizabeth Viscountess Campden, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit, and I was to state the same to the Court, and whereby it was ordered that I should tax the relator's costs of this suit to that time, and that the defendants should pay such costs when taxed. I have been attended by the clerks in Court and solicitors for the relator and for the defendants, and in their presence I have proceeded upon the matters referred to me by the said decree, and I have computed interest at 5*l.* per centum per annum on the said legacy of 1,000*l.* for 20 years, and I find that such interest amounts to the sum of 1,000*l.*, the said legacy and interest making together the sum of 2,000*l.* And a proposed scheme for the application of the said legacy and interest having been laid before me on behalf of the relator, and the will of the said testatrix having been produced and read before me, I find that the Right Honourable Elizabeth Viscountess Campden, the testatrix, by her will bearing date on or about the 14th day of February 1642, thereby gave and bequeathed to the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers in London the sum of 1,000*l.* of lawful money of England, to be lent to eight young men free of that Company by 125*l.* in each parcel for four years gratis, upon bond, with two good securities for every parcel to be allowed by a Court of Assistants, and so from four years to four years for ever; and her desire was that with this money there might be preferred in the first place shopkeepers of the trade of the mercery, and next silkmen, all of them being of the said Company of Mercers, and such as were not on the livery of the said Company. And if any that should have the use and benefit of any of the said money should be afterwards called into the livery of the said Company, then such to pay in their monies within three months next after they should be of the said livery, and then the same to be lent out to eight others, as aforesaid. And if the said Company of Mercers did undertake to perform those things by her therein required to the intent of her said will, then she gave and bequeathed to the said Company of Mercers the sum of 300*l.* of lawful money of England. And her will was that both these two last legacies aforesaid should be paid within one year next after her decease. Provided always, that if the said Company of Mercers should refuse to perform those her requests touching certain impropriations thereinbefore mentioned, and of the 1,000*l.* formerly bequeathed for the use of eight young men of the said Company, then her will was that all the legacies above mentioned concerning the impropriations of the 1,000*l.* given for the benefit of eight young men, and the said 300*l.* given to the said Company of Mercers for their care and pains, should not be paid to the said Mercers, and that then the Company of Merchant Tailors of London aforesaid should have and receive the benefit and disposing of the said legacy touching the impropriations and the said 1,000*l.* given for the benefit of eight young men, and the 300*l.* given to the said Mercers for their care and pains to be paid unto them in manner and form as is before mentioned if the said Company of Merchant Tailors should perform her request touching the said impropriations, and the 1,000*l.* should then be given to eight young men of their own Company in manner and form as aforesaid; and if both the said two Companies should refuse to perform these her requests before mentioned, then her will was that all

these legacies aforesaid touching the impropriations and the 1,000*l.* given to eight young men of one of their Companies, and the 300*l.* given unto them for their care and pains, should be void unto both the said Companies, and should then go to her executors or executor towards the better performance of her said will. And I find that the said Elizabeth Viscountess Campden died in the year 1646, and some time after her death the said legacy or sum of 1,000*l.* was paid to the Mercers' Company, and was, from time to time, lent out by the said Company in pursuance of the trusts of the will until the year 1686, from which time it does not appear that any loans have been made. And I find that the freedom of the Mercers' Company can only be obtained by service to some one free of the Company for seven years or by patrimony, and that the custom of the said Company is, and has been, for a great many years, to call on the livery every person who shall have taken up his freedom, and that such call is almost invariably made within a short interval after such admission to the freedom of the Company, and instances of freemen declining or neglecting to avail themselves of that privilege are extremely rare, by reason whereof there are seldom any persons entitled under the terms of the said will to the benefit of the said charity. And it has therefore been proposed before me on behalf of the relator as a proper scheme for the application of the said sum of 2,000*l.*, that the defendants, the Mercers' Company, should from time to time lend out the said sum of 2,000*l.* now due from them in respect of the said legacy and interest to young men free of the said Company, whether on the livery or not on the livery, but that such as shall not be on the livery shall be first preferred, in sums not less than 125*l.* and not exceeding 500*l.* each, for four years gratis, upon bond with two good securities, for every sum to be approved by the Courts of Assistants; and that the said Company, from time to time, while any part of the said fund shall be in their hands, shall cause due notice to be given to the members of the said Company thereof. I have duly considered such proposed scheme, and do approve thereof as a proper scheme for the application of the said legacy and interest as nearly according to the will of the said testatrix, Elizabeth Viscountess Campden, as circumstances will admit. And I find by my certificate bearing date the 30th day of July 1831, I certified that I had pursuant to the said decree taxed the relator's costs of this suit to that time at the sum of 63*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*, including 19*s.* 2*d.* which I had allowed conditionally for a subpoena and service, which costs I find have been paid pursuant to the said decree.

All which, &c.

ORDER.

IN CHANCERY.

Between His Majesty's Attorney General at the relation of John Kemble Chapman - Plaintiff
and

The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Mercers in London Defendants.

This Court doth order that the Master's report made in this cause bearing date the 22nd day of November 1831, be confirmed. And it is ordered that the defendants the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Mercers in London do pass their accounts every three years before the Master of this Court, to whom this cause stands referred or may be transferred. And it is ordered that the said defendants do, before they make any advances by way of loans out of the said legacy and interest in the said report mentioned, according to the scheme approved of by the said Master, cause an advertisement to be published three times in each year in the "London Gazette," and in one of the London morning newspapers, for members of their Company, but giving a preference to such as are not of the livery to make application to them for the advances by way of loan according to the said scheme, and in default of any such members not of the said livery applying to the defendants to make such advances, it is ordered that the said defendants be at liberty to make such advances to members of their Company on the livery according to the said scheme. And it is ordered that the said Master do tax and settle the relator his costs, charges, and expenses of this suit. And it is ordered that the said Master do deduct from what he shall tax and settle for such costs, charges, and

expenses the sum of 63*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*, deducting 19*s.* 2*d.* allowed conditionally by the said Master for the relator's costs, and which sum, less 19*s.* 2*d.*, conditional costs for subpoena and service, appears by the said Master's said report to have been paid by the said defendants to the relator. And it is ordered that the said Master do tax the costs of His Majesty's Attorney General in this cause as between solicitor and client, and tax the defendants' costs in this suit subsequent to the said decree as between solicitor and client. And it is ordered that the said defendants do pay and retain what shall be taxed and settled for such costs, and the aforesaid costs, charges, and expenses out of the said legacy and interest; and either of the parties is to be at liberty to apply to this court as there shall be occasion.

COLLIER'S FREE SCHOOL.

DEAR SIR,

Horsham, May 9, 1861.

THE interview which I had with you was highly interesting, and I have called together a meeting of my most influential neighbours to consider of what you were good enough to suggest. It would, however, materially strengthen my hands if you would have the kindness, and could spare the time, to send me by return of post a few of your principal observations, viz., that with the funds, &c. at command a first-rate institution could and ought to be made here, developed out of the existing institution; that many more scholars might be educated, and a superior education be given to those who required it, without interfering with the rights of the poor; that opportunity might be given for more masters, and that facilities would be given by the Charity Commissioners and the Mercers' Company for the adoption of any well-considered plan for the enlargement, &c. of the institution; but that the initiative must come from us. These were the principles, I think, you laid down, and if you would kindly introduce them, and any other remark you may deem fit in the shape of a letter to me or statement in writing for my use, I shall be in a much better position to meet my friends on Saturday than with merely my own recollections.

Believe me, &c.

(Signed) J. F. HODGSON.

Char Common,

May 10, 1861.

DEAR SIR,

I THINK you have correctly recapitulated what passed at our interview at the Mercers' Hall on Wednesday. I expressed great concern (as not only in this case, but generally I have to do) at such very considerable educational means being expended in the accomplishment of such limited results. It appeared to me that by a good system of organisation the funds of this school, added to the reasonable quarterly payments of a guinea or so, which the tradesmen and wealthier classes would, I should think, be willing to pay for superior instruction for their sons, would be sufficient, with the existing National and British and Foreign School, to create together a first-rate educational establishment in which the independence and separate constitution of each school might be preserved. A certain number of free scholars might be drafted annually from the other schools to Collier's School, and some free scholars, perhaps, elected directly from that school. All the others in the Collier School might pay, either according to age or objects of study, or according to the condition in life of their parents. Masters of every kind might be provided, and the several schools might provide for all requisite instruction for the 400 or 500 boys of the age to be in school, which I presume are to be found in Horsham and the neighbourhood. I stated, and I think I may safely repeat, that the Charity Commissioners would be glad, under the powers they possess, to sanction a comprehensive scheme for the above purposes; but they could not do so without the application and assent of the Mercers' Company. From what, however, was stated to us at Mercers' Hall, there is no reason to believe that the Company would not assist in the same object.

Any application for a scheme to extend the benefits of the school should, of course, proceed from the governors or inhabitants, who must, of course, be the best judges of the feeling, and best entitled to speak as to the wants of the locality. It will be better for you, first, when your plans are matured, to put yourselves in

communication with the Mercers' Company, and prevail upon them to imitate the steps for improvement by laying it before the Charity Commissioners, as the latter must be put in motion by the former.

I am, &c.
Rev. J. F. Hodgson, (Signed) THOS. HARE.
Horsham.

MY DEAR SIR, Horsham, May 14, 1861.

I HAVE to thank you for your kind, judicious, and prompt attention to my request.

I have lost no time in putting the thing in motion.

I have secured the unanimous co-operation of the existing governors and several other influential inhabitants to the following principles:—

1. Sixty, and not more than 60, free scholars to be retained.

2. Paying scholars to be admitted from one to two guineas per quarter, exclusive of extras.

3. Twenty out of the 60 "free" boys to be chosen out of Collier's School itself promiscuously for merit, who shall enjoy every advantage the school may afford.

4. All children to be dealt with as church children in school; but that no child be compelled to learn the catechism or attend church if the parents express a wish in writing to the contrary.

5. That the best possible masters be obtained.

6. The feeling is, that the privileges of 60 original scholars be provided for, and the other classes stand in great need of such education as such an institution is capable of giving, and that the benefit of any surplus in the hands of the Company might fairly, justly, and with great advantage to society, middle and poor, be applied to them content as they are to pay a reasonable sum.

It will not be prudent, nor is it possible at present, to mix up the two other schools in our plans. They are, in fact, and will doubtless continue to be, the recognised feeders of the free scholarships in Collier's School; but any attempt further to amalgamate them at present in a comprehensive scheme would fail. So you must not be surprised if in our application to the Mercers' Company we do not refer to this any further than that

wherever these two schools afford such ample provision for the education of the poor, there is really no ground for extending Collier's School in a pauper direction, beyond the 60 free scholarships originally contemplated.

I have seen and perused carefully Skeat's abstract of the late report, especially that which relates to endowed schools, and I recognise the proposal there to combine schools as you suggest; but I cannot see any way to it here just now, and I think almost the same purpose would be answered without; at any rate, eventually without any definite or acknowledged combination. I trust you will acquiesce in our relinquishing this part of the plan recommended by you for the present, especially as I find our people really enthusiastic about the other; besides, although the two schools in question are the feeders of the free school, they are not and would not be suffered to be made the exclusive ones.

With renewed thanks for the interest you have taken in our affairs, and the readiness of your reply to me, which have been of the greatest service,

I remain, &c.
(Signed) J. F. HODGSON.

West Lavington, Devizes,
April 1, 1861.

DEAR SIR,

I RETURN herewith the best replies I can give to the questions you have sent me. Should any additional information or explanation be required, I shall be happy to furnish it if in my power to do so. Education is carried on most disadvantageously in an agricultural district where the children are employed early, and boys of nine and ten years old are much in request. The new poor laws and the allotment system have sent the young children in large families to work at a very early age. When I was first appointed to this mastership, boys remained under instruction till they were 14½ or older. Now, except in a few instances, education ceases before 10½.

I remain, &c.
Thomas Hare, Esq. (Signed) EDWARD WILTON.
&c. &c. &c.

DAUNTSEY'S SCHOOL AND ALMSHOUSES, WEST LAVINGTON, WILTS.

AS TO THE SCHOOL.

Questions.

How many scholars are at the present time in the school on the foundation?

The general course of instruction?

What is the age of admission and of leaving the school?

By whom are the boys nominated?

Is any payment whatever made by the foundation scholars for stationery or otherwise?
Are there any *private* scholars, and at what charges?

What is the name of the present usher, and his qualifications?

When and by whom was he appointed?

Answers.

45. Many boys are now at work who return in the depth of winter. The allotment system prevails to a great extent here. Parents have even been permitted to keep their children at home upon any occasions when they are employed in industrial occupations.

The digging season begins in February—

1860. February. Names on books, 60.

1861. February. Names on books, 56.

A plain education as far as time permits for the poor. The few tradesmen's sons who have remained longer have been further instructed. Decimals in arithmetic, English history, a little political economy, oral teaching in matters of ordinary business, &c. Geography classes have not been required in any instance.

As soon as they can read without spelling words of one syllable. The first book of national schools. They leave as soon as their parents can find a place for them as plough boys at about nine years of age or ten at utmost. Boys who are to learn a trade stay till about 13, in one or two cases (yearly) a little older.

The master admits the sons of all inhabitants of the parish, and any *parishioner* who may apply, though not residing in West Lavington.

They find their own books, slates, and copy books, testaments, bibles, geography books, &c.

No private scholars. The old house did not permit me to take boarders. I now feel too far advanced in years (68) to undertake private tuition. I was given to understand I had liberty so to do. I have stipulated with every usher since my appointment that they should not (as heretofore) take boys from other places on pay.

Henry Dyke, qualified to teach the class of boys composing the school as now existing (see page 9).

By me, about three years since.

AS TO THE ALMSHOUSES.

By whom are the almspeople nominated ?

What are their qualifications as to age, previous dwelling, &c.

And are the almshouses at present full ?

Whether the almsmen or women are necessarily single persons, or whether married couples are admitted ?

The date of Mr. Wilton's appointment as master of the school ?

A list of applicants is kept, and as a vacancy occurs their names, qualifications, and character are sent to Lord Churchill, the patron. He selects the man or woman as the vacancy may be; the age, and especially the testimony of his Lordship's steward as to their good character, generally direct the choice made.

Inhabitants and parishioners of West Lavington who have lived here and are well known poor aged (60 would be so deemed) or infirm, older people are preferred (other considerations being equal).

Yes, they never remain vacant long enough to allow a lapse in the presentation. Applicants are numerous, and many of them wait years before they can obtain admission.

"Poor, aged, impotent" are the founder's words. Single women are rarely admitted; there is *one* there now, and I recollect a like case years back. Widows are considered as best entitled of women. If an old married man is elected, his wife goes with him (but without any additional pay, and only for *his* life). Any feeble person, male or female, is allowed to select a relation or friend, provided they bear a good character, to live with them and take care of them.

June 25th, 1832.

When I advertised for an usher bearing a certificate, offering the stipend of 50*l.*, I obtained no reply, and found that a national school master, certificated, would obtain Government allowances which did not extend to a school like mine, or employment for a wife which would secure some additional income, and which I could not bestow. Henry Dyke is a man of good character and able to preserve discipline and order to a remarkable extent.

He was two years in the Diocesan Training School at Winchester, master of Lyme Regis National School for a time, then for five years at North Sway National School, then elected to mastership of Heytesbury National School. I took him on the testimonial of the vicar of Heytesbury, who would gladly have retained him, but he did not consider himself equal to the certificate examination of first class, and the Government allowance required the master of Heytesbury School to hold a certificate.

Henry Dyke has signified to me his readiness to go in for a certificate if required, but I have not pressed the point for three reasons. 1st. He is, I think, fully equal to the instruction of the class of boys attending this school, and leaving at so early an age. 2nd. He is 31, and an examination upon which so much depends (for did he fail it would necessarily lead to his resignation) may be more than he could be expected to submit to; the expense to a married man with three children is also an objection. 3rd. Should he obtain a certificate I must submit to his leaving me, as in that case he might easily obtain a more lucrative appointment.

He has assisted Dr. Wilkinson, our vicar, in Sunday and evening schools. The Doctor thinks him quite equal to the class of boys the school contains under its present constitution and circumstances. Some of our boys, as pupils of this night school, have gone in for the school prize examinations of the Wilts and Hants National Society. Dr. Wilkinson is on the committee and an examiner for this district. These pupils, therefore, have been under his observation as well as Dyke's conduct of the evening school. I give this opinion of Dr. Wilkinson with his express permission. Were our rustic boys to compete for Civil Service situations, or as University Associates, I might hesitate before I spoke of my present usher as effective, but I do consider him equal to his work as defined by the custom and circumstances I have mentioned, and I do not think I could obtain a better usher at the rate of 50*l.* without additions.

SIR, Hexham, April 11, 1861.

IN answer to the questions put to me in your letter of the 9th instant, I have to state, first, that the only duty performed by the Fishborne lecturer in the parish or town of Hexham, is the delivery of a lecture on Sunday afternoons. I may add that the present lecturer does not even reside in the parish of Hexham, but in that of St. John Lee, of which he is also the incumbent, though, according to the will of the founder, it is required that the lecturer shall not hold any other benefice or church living, and that he shall reside in the parish of Hexham.

Secondly, that as according to the present arrangement, the lectureship is of little or no benefit to the parish of Hexham, I can have no hesitation in saying that I think it would be highly desirable if, in future, other and additional duties could be assigned to the lecturer, or, if a more adequate provision for the spiritual wants of the parish could be made, for, it may not be irrelevant to mention, the population of this parish is nearly 6,000, and the value of the incumbency not more than 130*l.* per annum, without a parsonage house, while there is in the town of Hexham a house belonging to the lectureship, in which some of the former lecturers resided.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. HUDSON,

Thomas Hare, Esquire, Incumbent of Hexham.
Inspector of Charities.

SIR, Brunton, Hexham, April 11, 1861.

IN reply to the letter which I had the honor to receive from you yesterday, I beg leave to say that the lectureship in question was bestowed on me, as on my predecessors, without any duty being expressly imposed beyond the delivering a lecture every Sunday afternoon in the parish church at Hexham, to which I was licensed 26 years ago, as appears by a copy here enclosed of the license granted to me by a former Archbishop of York, Hexham being at that date a peculiar of York. But, from my first appointment, I have administered every Sunday a full morning service in the churches of that parish from which the principal portion of the endowment accrues, in addition to those accustomedly performed by the parochial incumbent, and which, together, provide all those services to which your letter refers.

I have, &c.

Thomas Hare, Esquire, (Signed) CHARLES LEE.
Charity Commissioner,
Saint James' Square,
London.

COPY of the LICENSE of the LECTURER at HEXHAM.

Edward, by divine permission, Lord Archbishop of York, Primate of England, and Metropolitan to our well-beloved in Christ Charles Lee, clerk, master of arts, greeting. We do, by these presents, give and grant to you, in whose ability and morals we do fully confide, our license and faculty to perform the office of a lecturer according to the canons and constitutions of the Church of England in the parish church of Hexham, in the county of Northumberland, within our diocese and jurisdiction, to which lectureship or lecturer's place you have been duly elected by a general court of the Worshipful Company of Mercers, London, held at their hall on Thursday the thirteenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, as appears by a certificate thereof (you having first before us read and subscribed the thirty-nine articles of religion of the Church of England, agreed upon in the convocation

holden at London in the year of our Lord 1562, and made such other subscriptions and declarations, and taken such oaths as are by the laws, statutes, and canons of this realm or any of them in such cases required. And we do by these presents invest you with all the rights and profits to the said lectureship or lecturer's place in any wise belonging, and do authorise you to receive the same so long as you shall continue lecturer thereof. Given under our hand and archiepiscopal seal this eighteenth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and in the eighteenth year of our translation.

(Signed) G. EBOR.

The gross annual amount of the tithes of the lectureship at Hexham, drawn from Swinburne, Keepwick, Errington, Bingfield, and Calwell, is commuted at 563*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*

IN RE MERCERS' COMPANY.—FISHBOURNE LECTURER,
BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.

The Vicarage, Berwick-upon-Tweed,
April 18, 1861.

SIR,

I HAVE to thank you for your communication of the 9th instant, inquiring about the Fishbourne lectureship in this parish, which is in the gift of the Mercers' Company.

In reply, I have the honour to send herewith (1) a statement of all the facts of the case, and (2) the draft of a scheme for rendering practically useful this endowment, which is at present of but little advantage to this parish.

It will give me very sincere pleasure to be allowed to co-operate with you and the Mercers' Company in their known desire to carry out this very important improvement.

If any point in the statement or scheme requires explanation, I shall be most happy to do all in my power to make these things more easily understood.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. HANS HAMILTON,
Vicar of Berwick and Rural Dean.

Thos. Hare, Esq.,
Inspector Charities.

Doddington, near Wooler,
April 17, 1861.

SIR,

I HAVE answered your three questions fully and freely, hoping that the Mercers' Company may be able, with the aid of the Charity Commissioners, to accomplish their wish of assigning duties to future lecturers of Berwick, which shall be "for the greater benefit of the established religion." But at my time of life, 70 years of age, I cannot undertake any additional duties, and I am under no apprehension of being required to do so by my considerate patrons.

I am, &c.

(Signed) WM. PROCTER.

Question I.

"What ecclesiastical duty is at present performed by the Fishbourne lecturer in the parish or town of Berwick-upon-Tweed?"

Answer.

As Fishbourne lecturer I perform Divine service and preach in the parish church of Berwick-upon-Tweed in

the forenoon every Thursday on which I can claim by prescription the use of the church and the necessary accompaniments of Divine service. Immediately upon entering on the duties of the lectureship, A.D. 1824, I found that long usage had established the custom of discontinuing the lecture for four months in every year, and that the attempt to depart from that custom would meet with opposition and probably issue in a failure, which would impair my usefulness as lecturer. This difficulty I stated by letter to the Court of the Mercers' Company, who instructed their secretary, William Edward Ward, in July 1824, to inform me that "the discontinuance of the lectures during four months was left to my discretion."

Question II.

"Whether in consequence of local changes, increase of population, or any other cause, a more beneficial assignment of duties for the lecturer may in future be made?"

Answer.

Twenty years ago I originated a movement for the erection of a new church in Berwick, expecting to be charged with the duties thereof by the Mercers' Company, according to the conditions of my appointment. After obtaining considerable promises of aid from the inhabitants of Berwick and others, I wrote to the Mercers' Company on the subject, who replied that on consulting their lawyer they found they had no legal power to convert the lectureship of Berwick into an endowment for a new church. On this, seeing no prospect of raising funds both for the building and endowment of a new church, I ceased to exert myself in the cause. About five years ago, however, Captain Gordon, one of the present members of Parliament for Berwick, having nobly offered 2,000*l.* for the building a new church in the parish, the new church of St. Mary has been completed, and is now in full operation under an able pastor, endowed with 100*l.* a year by the Dean and Chapter of Durham, who are also the patrons of the old church. This endowment is sadly insufficient, and I think it would be very beneficial if, at the next avoidance of the lectureship, the tithes of Chollerton and Barrasford could be assigned in perpetuity to the incumbent of St. Mary's, Berwick, with an amicable arrangement between the Mercers' Company and the Dean and Chapter of Durham as to the patronage.

Question III.

"What is the present net annual amount of the tithes of Chollerton and Barrasford?"

Answer.

The net annual amount of the tithes of Chollerton and Barrasford has been—

	£	s.	d.
For A.D. 1854 -	261	3	7
1855 -	265	0	11
1856 -	271	6	4
1857 -	299	7	0
1858 -	329	4	5
1859 -	351	9	8
1860 -	357	14	8

Witness my hand this 17th April 1861.

(Signed) WM. PROCTER,
Lecturer of Berwick.

CHARITY COMMISSION.

In re an Inquiry into the Charitable Endowments under the management of the Mercers' Company of the City of London, as to whether any and what Improvements may be made in the Management or Application thereof.

THE FISHBORNE LECTURESHIP, BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.

Thomas Hare, Esquire, Inspector of Charities, having, in a letter dated the 9th April 1861, addressed to the Reverend G. H. Hamilton, Berwick-upon-Tweed, stated with reference to the above lectureship as follows:—

"It appears that the lecture is endowed with the tithes of Chollerton and Barrasford, in the county of

Northumberland, and that at the last appointment of a lecturer the duties assigned to him were 'to perform Divine service and preach in person in the church of Berwick-upon-Tweed in the forenoon of every Thursday, and that in the event of a new church or chapel being built in Berwick, the lecturer shall, if required by the Mercers' Company for the greater benefit of the interests of the established religion, take upon himself the duty of the new church or chapel upon such conditions as the Company shall appoint or vacate the lectureship.'

"In order to ascertain the present operation of the endowment and the possibility of any improvements, either on the occasion of a vacancy or otherwise, I

shall be glad if you will favour me with an answer to the following questions:—

"1st. What ecclesiastical duty is at present performed by the Fishborne lecturer in the parish or town of Berwick-upon-Tweed?"

"2nd. Whether in consequence of local changes, increase of population, or any other cause, a more beneficial assignment of duties for the lecturer may in future be made?"

The Reverend George Hans Hamilton, vicar of Berwick, has the honour, in reply to the inquiries thus put to him, to submit to the Charity Commissioners, through their inspector of charities, the annexed statement of the whole present circumstances of the ecclesiastical arrangements of the ancient parish of Berwick-upon-Tweed, including the newly-created parish of Saint Mary, and the duties at present performed by the Fishborne lecturer; and he would very earnestly urge upon the Charity Commissioners the great importance of their exercising their powers in furtherance of the objects which were evidently contemplated by the founder of the lectureship, and were kept in view by the Mercers' Company on the occasion of their last exercising their patronage over it.

Mr. Hamilton has further the honour to submit the draft of a scheme framed so as to carry out the arrangements suggested in the annexed statement, and which is founded on a precedent furnished by an Order in Council dated the 26th October 1860, proceeding on a recommendation of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners dated the 28th day of June of the same year, effecting the union of the offices of lecturer and incumbent of the parish of Saint Nicholas or the city of Durham, and he prays that the Charity Commissioners will recommend the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England to exercise their powers in co-operation with the Charity Commissioners towards the union of the Fishborne lectureship with the incumbency of Saint Mary's, Berwick, which will convert to purposes of great practical utility the endowment of that lectureship, and largely promote the spiritual interest of the populous parishes of this town.

(Signed) GEO. HANS HAMILTON,
Vicar of Berwick.

April 18, 1861.

STATEMENT.

The district chapelry of Saint Mary, Berwick-upon-Tweed, was assigned out of the parish of Berwick-upon-Tweed by an Order in Council dated the 6th day of July 1859, proceeding on a representation by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners dated the 3rd day of June of the same year. It comprises a population of about 2,000 souls, a large proportion of whom are fishermen and persons in a humble position of life, and amongst whom the labours of the incumbent are trying and onerous.

With the consent of the vicar of Berwick-upon-Tweed the district of Saint Mary has been endowed by the Dean and Chapter of Durham with 100*l.* per annum out of the tithes of the parish of Berwick, this sum having originally been intended as an additional endowment for the said vicarage. The only other source of income for the incumbent of Saint Mary's, Berwick, consists of certain pew rents, surplice fees, and a stated portion of the Sunday offerings, the whole income derived from which several sources may be reasonably estimated at 150*l.* per annum.

A handsome and commodious church has been erected in the district at a cost of 3,239*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*

A valuable site of three-quarters of an acre immediately adjoining the town has been presented by a lady for a parsonage house, which is now in the course of erection, the necessary means having been raised by public subscription and by grants obtained from church funds.

The estimated value of the parsonage and the site is about 1,500*l.*

The perpetual right of presentation to the incumbency of Saint Mary is vested in the vicar of Berwick for the time being.

There is a lectureship attached to the parish church of Berwick-upon-Tweed, the presentation to which is vested in the Mercers' Company of London.

The present lecturer is the Reverend William Proctor, incumbent of Doddington, who was appointed about 20 years ago, when the following duties were assigned to the office:—"To perform divine service and preach in person in the church of Berwick-upon-Tweed in the

"forenoon of every Thursday, and that in the event of a new church or chapel being built in Berwick, the lecturer shall, if required by the Mercers' Company for the greater benefit of the interests of the established religion, take upon himself the duty of the new church or chapel upon such conditions as the Company shall appoint or vacate the lectureship."

In accordance with the conditions of his appointment the present lecturer continues to perform weekly service in the parish church on each Thursday morning, from the 1st of March to 31st of October, but at the time of the formation of the district of Saint Mary and of the erection of the church thereof it was not considered expedient to require the present holder of the lectureship to undertake the duties of the new parish, nor to induce the Mercers' Company to exercise the discretion they had reserved to themselves in this matter. At that time, however, the vicar of Berwick waited upon the Court of Assistants of the Mercers' Company in London, and urged upon them the great importance of taking such steps that at the next avoidance of the lectureship the endowments thereof should be made available for the augmentation of the newly-created benefice of St. Mary's. The Reverend John Irwin, M.A., was presented by the Vicar of Berwick as first incumbent of the new parish, and still holds the cure.

The present holder of the office of lecturer resides at a distance of several miles from Berwick-upon-Tweed, and having moreover a separate cure of his own he is unable further to assist in the performance of the clerical duties of the parish of Berwick than by officiating in the parish church of that parish at the periods before mentioned.

The lectureship is endowed under the will of the late Richard Fishborne, with the tithes of Chollerton and Barrasford, in the county of Northumberland, which produce a net income of about 300*l.* per annum.

The populous district chapelry of Saint Mary's, Berwick, greatly requires an addition to its present endowment, the present income being inadequate for the position of the incumbent and the requirements of so poor a parish, nor is the incumbent with his present means able to secure the assistance of a curate.

It is proposed that on the occurrence of a vacancy in the Fishbourne lectureship the office of lecturer, with its emoluments and endowments, shall thenceforth be and become permanently united to the said parish of Saint Mary, so that the incumbent of the said parish shall on the occurrence of such a vacancy in the lectureship be and become fully entitled to the said office of lecturer, with all its emoluments and endowments, and so that thereafter the exercise of the right of patronage, presentation, or nomination to the said parish and parish church of Saint Mary's shall operate as a presentation or nomination to the said office of lecturer, and so that the avoidance either by death or resignation or otherwise of either one of the said offices of lecturer of the parish of Berwick-upon-Tweed and incumbent of the said parish of Saint Mary's shall operate as an avoidance of the other.

In order, however, fully to meet the objects of the charitable founder of the lectureship, and also the known desire of the Mercers' Company to promote the interests of the established religion, it is proposed that the following conditions should be imposed on the union of the lectureship with the said parish, namely,

1st. That the incumbent of Saint Mary for the time being shall perform divine service and preach in the parish church of Berwick-upon-Tweed on some one week day in every week, such day and at such hour to be arranged by the Vicar of Berwick, subject to the sanction and approval of the Bishop of Durham.

2ndly. That the incumbent of Saint Mary shall from the date of his coming into the enjoyment of the emoluments and endowments of the said lectureship provide in perpetuity a stipendiary curate for the said parish of Saint Mary's, Berwick.

In this way the parish of Berwick will be secured a continuance of all the benefits which it now derives from the lectureship, while the ministrations of another clergyman in the parish of Saint Mary will greatly strengthen the hands of its incumbent and benefit that district in particular, while the interests of the established religion over the whole parish of Berwick-upon-Tweed will be promoted by the co-operation of the incumbent of Saint Mary's in the services of the parish church, and the constant and friendly intercourse that will thus be perpetuated amongst those having spiritual charge in the two parishes of the town.

In order also to meet the just claim of the Mercers' Company to consideration in respect of the patronage it

now possesses over the lectureship, it is proposed that in future the right of presentation to the incumbency of Saint Mary (carrying with it the presentation to the lectureship), shall be vested alternately in the Mercers' Company and the Vicar of Berwick.

Such an arrangement would, it is submitted, not be unfair towards the rights of the present owners of the separate rights of presentation, and would assuredly operate largely for the promotion of those objects which ought to be considered paramount. As the present incumbent of Saint Mary's was presented by the Vicar of Berwick, the latter is willing, in pursuance of the arrangement now suggested, that the first presentation to the united benefice on a vacancy occurring therein subsequent to the avoidance of the said office of lecturer by the present holder thereof, should be vested in the Mercers' Company, and so on alternately thereafter.

It is hoped that the Mercers' Company will concur in the scheme now submitted, and the Vicar of Berwick has every confidence, that so far as it may be necessary it will receive the cordial confirmation of the Bishop of the Diocese and the Dean and Chapter of Durham, who are patrons of the mother church.

GEO. HANS HAMILTON,

Vicar of Berwick.

April 18, 1861.

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter 113, have prepared and now humbly lay before your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for uniting the office of lecturer of the parish of Berwick-upon-Tweed, with its emoluments and endowments, to the district chapelry of Saint Mary, Berwick-upon-Tweed, within the said parish, and for regulating the future right of presentation to the incumbency of the said district and to the said office of lecturer.

Whereas the perpetual right of patronage, presentation, or nomination to the said district chapelry of St. Mary is duly vested in the Reverend George Hans Hamilton, M.A., vicar of the parish, and his successors in such vicarage of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and John Irwin, M.A., is now the incumbent of the said district chapelry, and the right of patronage, presentation, or nomination to the office of lecturer of the said parish of Berwick is duly vested in the Mercers' Company of London, and the Reverend William Proctor, M.A., now holds the office of lecturer aforesaid:

And whereas the emoluments and endowments of the said district chapelry consist of 100*l.* per annum out of the rectorial tithes of the parish of Berwick, together with certain pew rents, surplice fees, and a stated portion of Sunday offerings, the whole income derived from which several sources may be reasonably estimated at 150*l.* per annum, and the emoluments and endowments of the said office of lecturer consist of the tithes of Chollerton and Barrasford in the county of Northumberland, which are commuted at 350*l.*, producing a net income of about 300*l.* per annum:

And whereas the said George Hans Hamilton, vicar of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and the said Mercers' Company as such patrons as aforesaid, are desirous of uniting the said district chapelry and office of lecturer, with all emoluments and endowments to the same respectively belonging on the terms hereinafter mentioned, and have also proposed that the perpetual right of patronage, presentation, or nomination to the said united district chapelry and office of lecturer should vest in the said Mercers' Company, and the said George Hans Hamilton, vicar of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and his successors in such vicarage, so as the same should be exercised by the said Mercers' Company and their successors, and the said George Hans Hamilton, vicar of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and his successors alternately in succession:

And whereas we are of opinion that the arrangements and conditions hereinafter submitted by us would, if carried into effect, conduce to the better cure of souls within the said parish of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and the said district chapelry:

Now, therefore, with the consents of the Right Reverend Henry Montagu, Bishop of Durham, as bishop of the diocese, the said George Hans Hamilton, as vicar of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and the said John Irwin, as incumbent of the said district chapelry of St. Mary, Berwick-upon-Tweed (testified by their respectively having signed and sealed this scheme), and who with the consent of the said Mercers' Company, testified by their common seal being attached hereto, we humbly recommend and propose that without any other con-

veyance or assurance in the law the said office of lecturer of the parish of Berwick-upon-Tweed, with all the emoluments and endowments thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining or usually heretofore held, used, or enjoyed therewith, shall be and become permanently united to the said district chapelry of St. Mary, Berwick-upon-Tweed, so that on the first vacancy which shall happen in the said office of lecturer, the incumbent of the said district chapelry for the time being shall, without any further presentation or nomination, be and become thenceforth the holder of the said office of lecturer, with its said several emoluments and endowments, and so that in perpetuity thereafter the exercise of the right of patronage, presentation, or nomination to the said district chapelry of Saint Mary, Berwick-upon-Tweed, shall operate as a presentation or nomination to the said office of lecturer, and so that the avoidance either by death or resignation or otherwise of either one of the said offices of incumbent of the said district, parish, and lecturer of the said parish (save and except an avoidance of the said office of lecturer by the said William Proctor), shall operate as an avoidance of the other: Provided that the union of the said district chapelry and office of lecturer shall not in any way affect the rights of the said William Proctor to execute the duties and to receive the emoluments and endowments incident to the said office of lecturer by virtue of his present tenure thereof:

And we further recommend and propose that the incumbent of the said district chapelry for the time being shall, so soon as he shall become holder of the said office of lecturer, be bound thenceforth in perpetuity to perform divine service and preach in the parish church of Berwick-upon-Tweed once in every week on a week-day, and at an hour to be fixed by the vicar of Berwick-upon-Tweed with the sanction and approval of the bishop of the diocese; and further, that such incumbent shall likewise from the date of his entering into the enjoyment of the said emoluments and endowments of the said office of lecturer of the parish of Berwick-upon-Tweed, provide in perpetuity a stipendiary curate to assist in the performance of all clerical and spiritual duties within the said district chapelry of St. Mary's, Berwick:

And we further, with the several consents aforesaid (testified as aforesaid), recommend and propose that the perpetual right of patronage, presentation, and nomination to the said district chapelry of St. Mary, Berwick-upon-Tweed (in union as aforesaid with the said office of lecturer of the said parish of Berwick-upon-Tweed and its said emoluments and endowments) shall, from and after the avoidance of the said office of lecturer by the present holder thereof without any assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted order by your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, be assigned to and be absolutely vested in the said Mercers' Company and their successors, and the said George Hans Hamilton, vicar of Berwick-upon-Tweed and his successors in such vicarage, and shall and may be exercised by the said Mercers' Company and their successors, and the said George Hans Hamilton, vicar of Berwick-upon-Tweed aforesaid and his successors alternately in succession, the first right of choice and presentation under such order as aforesaid to belong to and be exercised by the said Mercers' Company or their successors.

And we further recommend and propose that the several recommendations hereinbefore submitted by us shall take effect and come into force upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the "London Gazette" of any order of your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme.

And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid in accordance with the provisions of the said Act or of any other Act of Parliament.

We therefore humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into your Royal consideration, and to make such order in respect thereto as to your Majesty in your Royal wisdom shall seem meet.

Mercers' Hall.

In answer to your letter, I enclose you a printed form of petition for one of Lady Hungerford's Apprentice Fees, which must be filled up and returned to me before , that our Master and Wardens may have time to make such enquiries as they may deem necessary, previous to , when the disposal of the fees

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(of which there are only three annually) usually takes place; care must be taken in filling up the blanks in the petition, and which should be accompanied by a statement setting forth the pecuniary means of the parents and if any other children than the one for whom the petition is intended, their number and ages, whether any of them are able to assist in the support of the family, and if so, to what extent, and, in short, any circumstances that may assist the Master and Wardens to make a proper selection out of the many applicants for these fees. This statement should be certified by the clergyman of the parish. Previous to the fee being paid a declaration will be required to be signed by the master of the apprentice and the parent or guardian of the child, stating that no other consideration has passed between them except the premium stated in the body of the indenture.

To the MASTER and WARDENS of the WORSHIPFUL COMPANY of MERCERS, London.

The humble petition of _____ of _____ in the county of _____

Sheweth,

That your petitioner has a son named _____, aged _____ years, whom _____ is desirous of binding out apprentice for the term of seven years, to _____ of _____ in the county of _____, and who _____ willing to take him, if your petitioner could raise the sum of fourteen pounds to pay with him as a premium, which _____ is unable to do.

Your petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that you will be pleased to grant _____ one of the gifts left by Lady Hungerford, for apprenticing poor boys of the counties of Wilts and Gloucester.

And your petitioner will ever pray.

We, the undersigned minister and churchwardens of the parish of _____ in the county of _____ do certify that we well know the said _____, and do recommend _____ as a proper object to receive the benefit requested.

Minister.

} Churchwardens.

RULES and ORDERS to be observed in MERCERS' SCHOOL.

I.

That no boy be admitted a scholar in Mercers' School until the order for his admission be registered at Mercers' Hall.

II.

That no boy shall be admitted a scholar who cannot read English correctly, and write sufficiently to perform his Latin exercises.

III.

That every scholar be supplied, at his parents' expense, with books, and all other things necessary to his learning, as the business of the school requires, and the master prescribes.

IV.

That no boy shall be eligible to petition for Rich's Exhibitions, unless he shall have entered the school previous to his twelfth birthday.

V.

That the school hours be from nine to twelve every morning, and from one to four in the afternoon, with the exception that on Wednesdays and Saturdays there shall be a half holiday.

VI.

That no scholar absent himself on any pretence whatever (sickness only excepted), and any scholar absenting himself three several times, or three several days, except on account of sickness, to be no longer of the school.

VII.

That every parent be particularly careful to send his child neat and becoming in his person and apparel.

VIII.

That no deviation be made from the rules and studies of the school to gratify any parent whatever; but each scholar shall conform to the regulations of the school in every particular.

SIR,

Mercers' Hall.

I AM directed to inform you that you have the nomination of a poor man or woman, not under the age of 55 years, to a pension upon Whittington's fund of 30*l.* per annum.

The person you may nominate must fill up the enclosed petition, and transmit the same to this office on or before the _____ day of _____ next; after which time a day will be appointed for his or her attendance at Mercers' Hall, for the purpose of answering such questions as the Master and Wardens may deem it expedient to put to the petitioner.

The pension will be voted annually, and continued only during the pleasure of the court.

No servant will be admitted a pensioner during the time that he or she may be in regular service.

Should any charge be hereafter imputed that the pensioner either was or has become an unfit object of the Charity, the pension will be suspended until a satisfactory inquiry into the circumstances shall have taken place.

If money or anything in the nature of pecuniary consideration be given to obtain the pension, or if it be sold, mortgaged, or any way incumbered, it will immediately cease and become forfeited.

No person who has an income of 20*l.* per annum arising from real property, or 30*l.* per annum arising from any source whatever will be admitted as a pensioner.

The person nominated must be resident within 30 miles of London.

When appointed, the pensioner must annually deliver into the clerk's office an affidavit, of which you have herewith one of the blank forms.

The certificate at the foot of the petition you will be pleased to sign yourself.

I am, &c.

The KING'S LETTERS PATENT of the purchase of the CHURCH under our HALL, and the LAND above the same.

Henry the Eighth, by the grace of God of England, France, and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, and on earth the supreme head of the English church, to all to whom the present letters shall come greeting: Whereas by our letters patent made under our great seal of our court of augmentation of the revenues of our Crown, bearing date at Westminster the 20th day of June in the 32nd year of our reign, amongst other things it is recited that whereas Laurence Gopferler, master of the late house or hospital called Acon, in London, and the confreres of the same place by certain their indenture made between them on the one part, and Ambrose Barker, citizen and grocer of London, on the other part, bearing date the 29th day of September, in the 29th year of our reign, did give, grant, and to farm let to the aforesaid Ambrose Barker, his executors and assigns, all that their great messuage, with the chapel, cellars, solars, shops, warehouses, and other its appurtenances, situate, lying, and being in the parish of St. Martin Pomeroy, in Ironmonger Lane, London, in as ample manner and form as on the day of the date of the said indenture or any other time theretofore they were in the occupation and tenure of the said Ambrose Barker, with all commodities and appurtenances to the same or any parcel of the same belonging or in anywise pertaining. And also the aforesaid master and confreres did give and by the indenture aforesaid to farm let to the aforesaid Ambrose Barker, one shop in the parish aforesaid, then in the occupation of one John There, leatherseller, to have and to hold all the aforesaid great messuage, cellars, solars, shops, warehouses, and other the premises, with the appurtenances to the aforesaid Ambrose Barker, his executors or assigns, from the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary then last past before the date of the said indenture until the end and term of 99 years then next following and fully to be completed, rendering therefor yearly during the term aforesaid to the aforesaid late master and confreres, and their successors, one hundred shillings of lawful money of England, at the four terms of the year, that is to say: At the Feast of the Nativity of Saint John the Baptist, Saint Michael the Archangel, the Nativity of our Lord, and the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, by equal portions to be paid, as by the indenture aforesaid, amongst other things fully appears: And whereas the said late master and confreres of the

Of a Grant to the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mercers of London and their Successors.

said late hospital by a certain other indenture made between them on the one part, and the aforesaid Ambrose Barker on the other part, bearing date on the 1st day of June in the 30th year of our reign, did give, grant, and to farm let to the aforesaid Ambrose Barker, all that their tenement with shops, cellars, solars, and other its appurtenances, wherein William Foster, citizen and brewer, of London, lately did dwell, situate and being on the south side of the great gate of the messuage wherein the said Ambrose then did dwell in the parish of Saint Martin's, in Ironmonger Lane, London, to have and hold the aforesaid tenements with shops, cellars, and solars, and other its appurtenances to the aforesaid Ambrose, his executors and assigns in as ample manner and form as the said William lately held, the same from the Feast of the Nativity of our Lord then next coming after the date of the same indenture to the end and term of 99 years then next following and fully to be completed, rendering and paying yearly therefor during the term aforesaid to the aforesaid master and confreres and their successors or assigns twenty shillings sterling at the four terms in the year usual in the city of London, by equal portions to be paid as by the same indenture among other things it more fully appears: And whereas also the said late master and confreres by a certain other their indenture made between them on the one part, and William Barker, gentleman, of the other part, bearing date the 4th day of October in the 29th year of our reign, did give, grant, and to farm-let to the aforesaid William Barker all that his house, tenement, or messuage, with cellars, solars, and other its appurtenances which Henry Fitzharbard lately had and occupied, situate and being in the parish of Saint Martin Pomeroy, in Ironmonger Lane, London, between the tenement of the said late master and confreres on the north and south parts and the house or tenement pertaining to the Society of Mercers, London, on the east part and the high road on the west part. To have and hold the whole aforesaid tenement or messuage, cellars, solars, warehouses, and other the premises to the aforesaid William Barker, his executors or assigns, from the Feast of Saint Michael the Archangel then last past before the date of the said indenture to the end and term of 30 years then next following and fully to be completed, rendering and paying therefor yearly during the term aforesaid to the aforesaid late master and confreres, and their successors, sixty shillings of lawful money of England at the four terms of the year, that is to say at the Feast of the Nativity of our Lord, the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the Nativity of Saint John the Baptist, and Saint Michael the Archangel by equal portions as by the indenture aforesaid among other things more fully appears, we for certain causes and considerations, us at the time specially moving of our especial grace, and of our certain knowledge and mere motion did give and by the letters patent aforesaid did grant to the aforesaid Ambrose Barker, all the aforesaid annual rent of one hundred shillings, the aforesaid annual rent of twenty shillings, and the aforesaid annual rent of sixty shillings, to have, enjoy, perceive, and in his own hands yearly to retain the said several yearly rents, and every of them of the aforesaid messuages and other the premises then in the tenure and occupation of the said Ambrose: and also to have and perceive the yearly rents of any other persons soever then occupying any parcel of any of the premises by whatsoever rights, titles, or interests they have had, and held them or hereafter shall happen to have the said messuage or tenement or any parcel of the same from the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary then last past during the residue then to come of the said several terms of years in the aforesaid several indentures as is aforesaid expressed if the same Ambrose Barker should so long live without rendering, paying, or making therefor account or any other thing to us our heirs or successors in anywise as by the same letters patent among other things more fully appears: And whereas, furthermore, we by certain other our letters patent made under our great seal of our said Court of Augmentation of the Revenues of our Crown, bearing date at Westminster, the 12th day of August, in the 31st year of our reign, did give and grant to our beloved servant, George Harper, one of the esquires of our body, all that our messuage and tenement with the appurtenances demised to Thomas More and Alice his wife, situate and being within the Barge in Bucklersbury, London, that is to say, in the parish of St. Stephen, in Walbrook, London; and all that our great messuage with all gardens, cellars, solars, and other its appurtenances situate, and being in the parish

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aforesaid, within the Barge in Bucklersbury aforesaid, demised to Ralph Warren, citizen and alderman of the city of London, which said tenement, messuages, and other the premises with the appurtenances lately belonged and pertained to the said late House or College of Acon, within our city of London dissolved; to have, hold, and enjoy the tenement and messuages aforesaid, and other the premises with the appurtenances to the aforesaid George Harper, and his assigns for term of the life of him, the said George, without in anywise rendering, paying, or making account or any other thing to us our heirs or successors as by the same letters patent among other things fully appears: And whereas, furthermore, we by a certain indenture under our great seal of the Court of Augmentation of the revenues of our Crown made between us on the one part, and Benjamin Gunson of London, on the other part, bearing date at Westminster, on the 8th day of November in the 33rd year of our reign, among other things did give, grant, and to farm let to the aforesaid Benjamin, all that the rectory and church of the Blessed Mary of Colchurch, within the city of London, to the said late House or College of Acon, London, sometime belonging and pertaining together with all tithes, oblations, obventions, profits, and emoluments whatsoever, to the same rectory in anywise belonging or pertaining, to have and to hold the rectory aforesaid, and other the premises with the appurtenances to the aforesaid Benjamin and his assigns, from the Feast of Saint Michael the Archangel, then next coming after the date of the same indenture to the end and term and for the term of 21 years then next following, and fully to be completed, rendering therefor yearly to us, our heirs and successors, 15*l.* 3*s.* of lawful money of England at the Feast of Saint Michael the Archangel, or within one month after the said feast at the Court aforesaid, to be paid during the term aforesaid as by the said indenture among other things fully appears. Know ye that we to the praise of God and for the increase of Divine worship, and the better maintenance of the men of the Mystery of Mercers of our city of London, and also in consideration of 969*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* sterling, paid to the hands of the treasurer of the revenues of the Augmentation of our Crown to our use by our beloved the wardens and commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers of the city of London, of which said sum of 969*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* we acknowledge ourselves by these presents to be fully satisfied and paid of our special grace, and of our certain knowledge and mere motion have given and granted and by these presents do give and grant to the said wardens and commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers of the said city of London, the reversion and reversions of the aforesaid messuages, rectory, tenements, cellars, shops, and all and singular other the premises above expressed and specified, and all the yearly rent aforesaid of 100*s.*, and all the aforesaid yearly rent of 20*s.*, and all the aforesaid yearly rent of 60*s.*, and all the aforesaid yearly rent of 15*l.* 3*s.*, and also the reversion of all and singular the rents aforesaid when they shall happen. And also all and singular the aforesaid messuages, rectory, tithes, lands, tenements, shops, cellars, solars, and all and singular other the premises above expressed and specified with all their appurtenances. We do give also and for the considerations aforesaid by these presents do grant to the aforesaid wardens and commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers of the said city of London, all that our church within our city of London, sometime called the church of the said late College of Acon, of London, now dissolved which said church we will and ordain by these presents to be henceforth called and ever hereafter named the Church of the Mercers of our city of London, dedicated and founded in the honor of God and the Blessed Virgin Mary. We do give furthermore, and for the considerations aforesaid by these presents do grant to the aforesaid wardens and commonalty all our cloister of the late House or College of Acon aforesaid, within our said city of London; and also all that the house lately called the vestry of the said late college, and all that the house lately called the Chapter House of the same late college to the said cloister adjacent; and also one chamber or house lately called the Sexton's Chamber, near the church aforesaid to the same late college adjacent; and also all that our land called the Churchyard, of the said late College to the same late College adjacent and belonging, and also all and singular the buildings, ornaments, and implements of the said church and cloister aforesaid, and also all our lead being upon the said church and cloister and the buildings of the same, and all the land and soil within the precincts of the

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cloister aforesaid, and also all those our four messuages and tenements, together with all shops, cellars, solars, and other their appurtenances now or late in the several tenures of Robert Bevycode, Richard Boymingham, William Towers, and Thomas Forge, or their assigns situate and being in the parish of Saint Olave in the Old Jewry in London to the said late house or College of Acon, London, lately belonging and pertaining and being parcel of the possessions thereof, and also all that our messuage and tenement with the appurtenances now or late in the tenure of Thomas Adames or his assigns situate and being in the parish of the Blessed Mary of Colchurche in the Old Jewry, London, to the said late House or College of Acon, London, sometime belonging or pertaining and being parcel of the possessions thereof, and also all those our four messuages and tenements, and all curtilages, shops, cellars, solars, and other buildings to the same adjacent or belonging with all and singular their appurtenances late in the several tenures of John Holben, tailor, Joan Swygnell, otherwise called Joan Swygnell widow and William Trinne, otherwise called William Tryme, and afterwards demised to Stephen Cobe, situate and being in the said parish of the Blessed Mary of Colchurche in the Old Jewry, London, to the said House or College of Acon, London, sometime belonging and pertaining and being parcel of the possessions thereof, and also all that our messuage and tenement and all shops, cellars, solars, and other buildings to the same adjacent or belonging with all their appurtenances late in the tenure of Joan Hill, widow, and our two shops with the appurtenances late in the several tenures of William Burkefield and John Lewes, and afterwards demised to Stephen Cobe, situate and being in the said parish of the Blessed Mary of Colchurche, London, that is to say next the tavern called the Mitre in Cheapside, to wit, between the same tavern on the east side, and the said church lately called the Church of the College of Acon aforesaid on the west side to the said late House or College of Acon, sometime belonging and pertaining and being parcel of the possessions of the same late house or College, and also all that our messuage and tenement and our two shops and all curtilages, shops, cellars, solars, and other buildings with their appurtenances now or late in the tenure or occupation of John Syrooke or his assigns, situate and being in the said parish of the Blessed Mary of Colchurche, London, to the said late House or College of Acon, London, sometime belonging and pertaining and being parcel of the possessions thereof, and also all those our two shops with the appurtenances now or late in the tenure of Robert Downe and his assigns situate and being in the said parish of the Blessed Mary, Colchurche, London, to the said late House or College of Acon, London, sometime belonging and pertaining and being parcel of the possessions thereof, and also all that our messuage and tenement called the Mitre, together with all shops, cellars, solars, and all other its appurtenances and our four shops beneath the same messuage and tenement with the appurtenances late in the several tenures of William Vere, leatherseller, Robert Lewes, wireseller, Robert Dower and Thomas Mychell, ironmongers, and afterwards demised to John Sandell, situate, lying, and being in the said parish of the Blessed Mary of Colchurche, London, to the said late House or College of Acon, London, sometime belonging and pertaining and being parcel of the possessions of the same late House or College, and also all those our two messuages and tenements with all their appurtenances late in the tenure of Thomas Barrett, and afterwards demised to Robert Downe situate and being in the said parish of the Blessed Mary, of Colchurch, London, to the said late House or College of Acon, London, sometime belonging or pertaining and being parcel of the possessions thereof, and all and all manner of rents, reversions and yearly profits of all and singular the premises and every parcel thereof, and the rents reserved on any demises and grants of the premises or any parcel thereof. We do give also and for the considerations aforesaid by these presents do grant to the aforesaid Wardens and Commonalty all our Rectory and Church of the Blessed Mary of Colchurche, within our said city of London to the said late House or College of Acon, London, sometime belonging and pertaining and being parcel of the possessions thereof, and also the advowson, donation, free disposal and right of patronage of the rectory and vicarage, and the parish church of the Blessed Mary of Colchurche, London, and all houses, buildings, tithes, oblations, obventions, rights, profits, commodities, and emoluments whatsoever to the same rectory and church of the Blessed Mary of Colchurch, London, in

anywise belonging or pertaining, and also all that our messuage and tenement, together with all shops, cellars, solars, and other its appurtenances late in the tenure of Thomas More, Knight, or his assigns, situate, lying, and being in the parish of Saint Stephen in Walbrook, London, to the said late House or College of Acon, London, sometime belonging and pertaining and being parcel of the possessions thereof, and also all that our great messuage, together with all shops, cellars, solars, and other its appurtenances now or late in the tenure of Ralph Warren, Knight, or his assigns, and the reversion of the same situate and being in the said parish of Saint Stephen in Walbrook, London, to the said late House or College of Acon, London, sometime belonging and pertaining and being parcel of the possessions thereof. We do give furthermore and for the considerations aforesaid by these presents do grant to the aforesaid Wardens and Commonalty all that our great messuage or tenement and all curtilages, shops, cellars, solars, houses called warehouses and other buildings whatsoever to the same messuage belonging or pertaining now or late in the tenure or occupation of Ambrose Barker or his assigns, and our one shop late in the tenure of John There otherwise Shere, and afterwards demised to the same Ambrose, situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Martin in Ironmonger Lane, London, to the said late House or College of Acon, London, sometime belonging and pertaining and being parcel of the possessions of the same late house or college, and one other our messuage and tenement and all shops, cellars, solars, and other buildings to the same adjacent or belonging now or late in the tenure of the said Ambrose Barker or his assigns, situate and being in the said parish of Saint Martin, Ironmonger Lane, to the said late House or College of Acon, London, some time belonging and pertaining and being parcel of the possessions thereof. And also all those our three messuages and tenements, and all shops, cellars, solars, and other buildings to the same messuages and tenements belonging or pertaining now or late in the several tenures or occupations of Thomas Sterkey, William Barker, and Thomas Manne, or their assigns, or either of them, situate and being in the said parish of Saint Martin in Ironmonger Lane, London, to the said late House or College of Acon, London, sometime belonging and pertaining and being parcel of the possessions of the same late house or college. And also all that our messuage and tenement called Le Bell, and all that our parcel of land called a yard, with all and singular their appurtenances now or late in the tenure or occupation of John Fisher or his assigns, situate and being in the parish of Saint Stephen, in Coleman Street, London, to the said late house or college, sometime belonging and pertaining and being parcel of the possessions of the same late house or college, and all the rents, revenues, and yearly profits of all and singular the aforesaid messuages and tenements, and all and singular other the premises above expressed and specified, and every parcel thereof as fully and entirely and in as ample manner and form as the last master and the late confreres of the said late House or College of Acon, London, or any of their predecessors in right of the said late house or college at any time before the dissolution of the same late house or college, or before the said late house or college came into our hands had held or enjoyed, or ought to have had held and enjoyed the aforesaid churches, messuages, tenements, rectory, advowson, and all and singular other the premises above expressed and specified, with the appurtenances or any parcel thereof, and as fully and entirely and in as ample manner and form as they all and singular came, or ought to have come into our hands by reason or pretext of the dissolution of the said late House or College of Acon, or by reason or pretext of any charter, gift, grant, or confirmation by the said last master and the late confreres of the said late house or college under their common seal made to us, or in any other wise whatsoever, and which in our hands now are or should or ought to be. To have, hold, or enjoy the said church lately called the church of the College of Acon, London, and hereafter as is aforesaid to be called and named the Church of the Mercers of our city of London and the aforesaid cloister, and also the aforesaid rectory and church of the Blessed Mary of Colchurch, London, and the aforesaid advowson of the same church of the Blessed Mary of Colchurch, London. And also all and singular the aforesaid messuages, houses, tenements, shops, cellars, solars, buildings, rents, lands, and all and singular the premises other above expressed and specified, and the reversion of the same with all and singular their appurtenances to the aforesaid Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of

Mercers of the city of London and their successors and assigns for ever To hold to us our heirs and successors in chief by the service of the 20th part of one knight's fee and rendering therefor yearly to us our heirs and successors 7*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* sterling at our Court of Augmentation of the revenues of our Crown at the Feast of Saint Michael the Archangel in every year to be paid for all manner of rents, services, and demands therefor to us our heirs or successors in anywise to be rendered, paid, or made. And furthermore of our more abundant grace we do give and by these presents do grant to the aforesaid wardens and commonalty all issues, rents, revenues, and profits of the aforesaid churches, messuages, rectory, lands, tenements, and all and singular other the premises above expressed and specified, with the appurtenances from the Feast of Saint Michael the Archangel last past up to this time arising or growing. To have to the same wardens and commonalty of our gift without in anywise rendering, paying, or making account, or any other thing therefor to us our heirs and successors. And furthermore of our more ample grace we will and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do grant to the aforesaid wardens and commonalty and their successors and assigns that we our heirs and successors will for ever, yearly, and from time to time discharge, acquit, and save harmless as well the same wardens and commonalty and their successors and assigns as the aforesaid messuages, and also all and singular the premises by us above granted against us our heirs and successors, and against any other person or persons whomsoever in respect of all and all manner of rents, fees, annuities, and yearly rents, pensions, portions, and sums of money and charges whatsoever of the premises, or any parcel thereof in anywise issuing, or to be paid, or thereupon charged, or chargeably other than of the rents and service above by these presents reserved to us our heirs and successors as is aforesaid. And other than of 8*l.* yearly for the stipend of a chaplain and priest to celebrate divine service yearly in the Church of the Blessed Mary of Colchurch in London aforesaid. And also other than of 3*s.* yearly for procurations and synodals of the same church. Willing, moreover, and by these presents strictly enjoining and commanding as well our Chancellor and Council of our said Court of Augmentation of the revenues of our Crown for the time being as all our receivers, auditors, and other officers and ministers whomsoever that they and every of them on the sole showing of these our letters patent without any other writ or warrant from us our heirs and successors in anywise to be got, obtained, or sued forth do make and cause to be made on payment of the said yearly rent of 7*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* full, entire, and due allowance, abatement, deduction, and clear discharge in

respect of all and all manner of the like rents, fees, annuities, and sums of money of the premises as is aforesaid issuing or to be paid, or thereupon charged or chargeable to the aforesaid wardens and commonalty, and their successors and assigns as often as the like allowance or deduction shall be necessary or ought to be made. And these our letters patent shall be yearly and from time to time as well to our said Chancellor and Council of our said Court of Augmentation of the revenues of our Crown for the time being as to all receiver, auditor, and other officers and ministers whomsoever sufficient warrant and discharge in this behalf. And moreover of our more ample grace we will and by the Royal authority which we discharge by these presents do grant to the aforesaid wardens and commonalty and their successors and assigns for ever that the same wardens and commonalty and their successors and assigns shall and shall be able for ever to have and enjoy and turn to their own uses our said rectory and church of the Blessed Mary of Colchurch within our said city of London, and all the houses, buildings, tithes, oblations, obventions, rights, profits, commodities, and emoluments whatsoever to the same rectory and church as is aforesaid belonging and pertaining as fully and entirely and in the same as ample manner and form as the said last master and late confreres of the said late House or College of Acon, or any of their predecessors in right of the said late house or college at any time before the dissolution of the same late house or college have had, held, or enjoyed, or have turned or could have turned to their own uses, any reason or any law, statute, act, ordinance, provision, restriction, prohibition, or custom to the contrary hereof heretofore had, made, published, ordained, used, or provided, or any other thing, cause, or matter in anywise notwithstanding. We will also and by these presents do grant to the aforesaid wardens and commonalty that they shall and may have these our letters patent under our great seal of England in due manner made and sealed, without fine or fee, great or small, to be in anywise rendered, paid, or made for the same to us in our hanaper or elsewhere to our use. Albeit express mention is not made in these presents of the true yearly value or of the certainty of the premises or of any of them, or of other gifts or grants by us made to the aforesaid wardens and commonalty and their successors and assigns, or any of them before these times, or any statute, act, ordinance, provision, or restriction to the contrary thereof made, published, ordained, or provided, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever in anywise notwithstanding. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness ourself at Westminster on the 21st day of April in the 33rd year of our reign.

MERCERS' COMPANY.

CHARITABLE ACCOUNTS.

WEST LAVINGTON CHARITY.

SCHOOL and ALMSHOUSES under the Will of Alderman Dauntsey, originally for 7 poor almswomen, but increased to 10 in 1831.

Dr.			Register No. 1.			Cr.		
1881. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.		£ s. d.	1881. Dec. 31.		£ s. d.			
	Cash paid—			By Cash for one year's charges as under,				
	One year's maintenance of 10 poor			viz. :	£ s. d.			
	almswomen at 8s. per week each			Paid under decree, 20th				
	and 3l. per annum each for			March 1633 -	- 60 0 0			
	clothing - - - - -	238 0 0		By Mercers' Company 527 7 9				
	Rev. A. Baynham, one year's salary					587 7 9		
	and gratuity - - - - -	170 0 0						
	Ditto, allowed for usher - - -	80 0 0						
	Ditto, " " coals - - - - -	15 0 0						
	Ditto, taxes and disbursements	20 15 6						
	One year's insurance on 5,000l. to							
	Michaelmas 1882 - - - - -	4 9 0						
	Donations to Market La-							
	vington Fire Engine							
	Fund - - - - - 5 5 0							
	Donations to West La-							
	vington Horticultural							
	Society - - - - - 5 0 0							
	Donations to West La-							
	vington Church Light-							
	ing Fund - - - - - 10 0 0							
		20 5 0						
	N. Sainsbury, balance of account							
	for repairs - - - - -	38 18 3						
		587 7 9						
						587 7 9		

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed)

C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

CHALGRAVE ESTATE.

Dr.			Register No. 2.			Cr.		
1881. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.		£ s. d.	1881. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.		£ s. d.			
	To Cash paid—			By Balance, rents in collection -	432 0 0			
	One year's subscription £ s. d.			By one year's rent of farm at Chalgrave				
	to Tebworth - - - - - 4 4 0			let to R. W. Foll at 803l. per annum				
	and Hockliffe National			from Michaelmas 1870 to Michaelmas				
	Schools - - - - - 2 2 0	6 6 0		1884, containing 540a. 0r. 8p., and on				
				which there are arrears due from				
	One year's insurance to Michaelmas			Midsummer to Christmas 1881 -	803 0 0			
	1892 - - - - -	8 10 6		By one year's interest on outlay for				
	One year's property tax - - -	18 8 6		under-draining - - - - -	61 0 0			
	One year's glebe corn rent - -	1 1 4		By quit-rents, one year to Michaelmas				
	Collecting quit rents - - - -	2 2 0		1881 - - - - -	27 16 6			
	Land agent's bill - - - - -	15 13 9						
	Abatement of rent - - - - -	120 0 0						
	Repairs - - - - -	4 9 9						
		176 11 10						
	To balance written off cost of under-							
	draining - - - - -	120 7 7						
	To Huntingdon Charity, pro-							
	portion of net proceeds,							
	1881 - - - - - 183 0 7							
	Parish of St. Bartholo-							
	mew - - - - - 91 10 4							
	Poor Mercers - - - - - 91 10 4							
	Robinson's exhibitions - 45 15 2							
	Fishbourne's sermons - 45 15 2							
	Mercers' Company after							
	deducting therefrom							
	the under-mentioned							
	annuities - - - - - 81 18 10							
		539 16 5						
	North's Exhibitions - 26 18 4							
	Poor of Harrow - - - - - 12 0 0							
	" St. Martin's,							
	Outwich - - - - - 4 16 0							
	" St. Antholin - - - - - 6 0 0							
	" Hackney - - - - - 4 16 0							
	Beadle of the Company 0 8 0							
	Master and wardens - 0 13 4							
		55 6 8						
	To balance - - - - -	432 0 0						
		1,323 16 6						
						1,323 16 6		

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed)

C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

WHITTINGTON'S ESTATE.

Register No. 3.

Dr.											Cr.
1881. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	To Cash paid—			£ s. d.	1881. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	By Balance—			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	One year's insurance to Michaelmas 1882 on sundry premises, in the Sun, Royal Exchange, and London	53	4	6		Rents in collection	-	5,801	19	9	
	Care of passage in King's Arms Yard (seven months)	3	0	0		Consols	-	410	0	0	
	One year's ditto, Mitre Court	5	4	0		Ditto (Court of Chancery)	-	4,899	8	0	
	One year's quit rent to Goldsmiths Company	0	15	7		Cash	-	1,631	1	9	12,742 4 6
	One year's fee farm rent, No. 8, Gresham Street	0	5	0		One year's rent to Christmas 1881 on which there is the usual half-year in arrear	-	-	-	-	9,159 15 6
	Receiver's poundage to Midsummer 1881	251	0	6		One quarter's ditto to Lady-day 1881, houses, King's Arms Yard, let to Dove Bros.	-	-	-	-	244 10 0
	One year's salaries to Clerk and Accountant	125	0	0		One year's dividend on 438 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> Consols	-	-	-	-	13 8 1
	One year's annuity to the Company	63	0	0		Ditto on 3,343 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> Consols	-	-	-	-	100 6 2
	Ditto master and wardens	5	0	0		Ditto on 2,068 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ditto	-	-	-	-	62 1 4
	Ditto clerk of the Company	0	6	8		One-sixth of net proceeds of Blundell and Whittington's estate, 1881	-	-	-	-	95 4 2
	Property tax	-	262	4 1		One year's Annuities to the poor of Whittington College, being the gift of—					
	Solicitor's charges	-	187	2 4		Aldn. Heydon	-	3	6	8	
	Surveyors	-	91	3 6		R. Barnes	-	2	12	0	
	Rates and taxes on 18, Tokenhouse Yard and premises in King's Arms Yard	-	113	1 0		Sam. Goldsmith	-	1	0	0	
	Taking photographs of ditto previous to being pulled down	-	20	15 4		Aldn. Elkins	-	5	4	0	
	H. Dove, commission on rents received in King's Arms Yard	-	12	4 6		Aldn. Barclay	-	10	8	0	
	H. B. Little, builder's work at Tokenhouse Yard	-	0	18 9		Aldn. Baskerville	-	2	10	0	
	Rent written off No. 16, Trinity Square, irrecoverable	-	63	15 0		Sir Jno. Allen	-	0	4	8	25 5 4
	130 out-pensioners at 35 <i>l.</i> per annum each	-	-	-	1,208 0 9						
		-	-	-	4,550 0 0						
	WHITTINGTON COLLEGE.										
	To Cash paid—										
	One year's maintenance of 28 inmates, tutor, matron, nurses, and gardener	-	1,586	16 0							
	Apothecary, one year	-	84	0 0							
	Retired allowances to former gardener 52 <i>l.</i> , and nurse 40 <i>l.</i>	-	92	0 0							
	Tutor, sundry small disbursements	-	25	4 7							
	Insurance on 12,500 <i>l.</i> , one year to Michaelmas 1882	-	9	8 0							
	Winding and repair of clocks	-	8	10 0							
	Water rent 25 <i>l.</i> , gas 36 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> , rates and taxes, 84 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>	-	145	10 7							
	70 tons coals for inmates in satisfaction of contra gifts amounting to 25 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	-	82	5 0							
	Allowances for funeral expenses	-	28	13 11							
	Substitute for tutor, six weeks	-	12	12 0							
	Taking declarations of inmates	-	8	3 0							
	Alterations and repairs	-	829	8 2							
	H. J. Davis, printing	-	7	15 0							
	Purchase of harmonium	-	12	8 6							
	Miss Hobbs, for services as matron from 5th July to 10th September	-	10	10 0							
		-	-	-	2,987 19 9						
	Carried forward	-	-	-		Carried forward	-	-	-	-	I 3

		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Brought forward	-	-			Brought forward	-	-	
To Sundry donations and charitable gifts, as follows:								
Clementia Parker	60	0	0					
Jane Parker and family	140	0	0					
Joseph T. Parker	40	0	0					
Jane Collyer	50	0	0					
Mary Ann Ro- berts	60	0	0					
Sophia Lane	50	0	0					
Elizabeth J. Totton	100	0	0					
Anna H. Totton	30	0	0					
Mary A. Totton	30	0	0					
Julia S. Totton	30	0	0					
Katherine I. Totton	30	0	0					
Eleanor G. Totton	30	0	0					
Sarah A. Buddell	25	0	0					
Matilda Buddell	25	0	0					
Fanny Blomfield	20	0	0					
A. J. Brade	40	0	0					
Sarah Barnes	150	0	0					
Alice Barnes	25	0	0					
Eliza Lettice	35	0	0					
Maria Parker and family	125	0	0					
Sarah Mann	60	0	0					
Sarah M. Mann	30	0	0					
Sarah Fisher	50	0	0					
Saml. J. Collyer	48	0	0					
Clara H. Collyer	50	0	0					
Mary A. Measor	30	0	0					
William Robins	50	0	0					
Mary Ann Helm	50	0	0					
Julia M. Green and family	100	0	0					
Emma Hart	70	0	0					
Frederick Newte	75	0	0					
Sarah J. King	50	0	0					
Celia J. Sparrick	30	0	0					
Sophia Foster	50	0	0					
Emily Healop	60	0	0					
James Edwin	39	0	0					
Mary G. Tadman	50	0	0					
Mary Ann Hodson	35	0	0					
Eliza Tucker	100	0	0					
Frances H. Giles	60	0	0					
Matilda Topper	40	0	0					
Louisa Collyer	30	0	0					
Fanny Mootham	25	0	0					
Caroline C. Rogers	20	0	0					
S. A. F. Hudson	150	0	0					
Emily Parker	62	10	0					
Ann Holden	26	0	0					
Sarah Wakelin	20	0	0					
S. K. Barnes	5	0	0					
Frank Edwards	31	10	0					
Elizabeth Waltham	20	0	0					
Mrs. Young	25	0	0					
J. Butcher	5	0	0					
Emma Cleveland	30	0	0					
Caroline Clark	46	0	0					
Hugh Paterson's daughter	50	0	0					
C. M. Collett	20	0	0					
Sarah Hart	60	0	0					
Caroline Paterson	50	0	0					
D. Matthias	5	0	0					
Eleanor B. Roberts	30	0	0					
Charlotte Collyer	26	0	0					
Ellen Howe	20	0	0					
Mary B. Warren	35	0	0					
Mary Anne Hodson	163	1	0					
Jessie Mootham	10	0	0					
Emily Barnes	52	10	0					
				3,289	11	0		
				11,935	11	6		
To Balance—								
Rents in collection	4,856	19	3					
Consols	-	410	0	0				
Ditto	-	4,899	3	0				
Cash	-	340	16	4				
				10,506	18	7		
				22,442	10	1		
							22,442	10 1

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed)

C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

BENNETT'S ESTATE.					
Dr.		Register No. 4.		Cr.	
1881 Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.	To Cash paid— One year's subscription to Kirton Sunday Schools - - - One year's subscription to Clothing Fund - - - Repairs to church clock, Kirton - Property tax - - - Land agent's charges - - - Fee-farm rent one year to Mid- summer 1881 - - - One year's insurance on 5,570 <i>l.</i> to Michaelmas 1882 - - - George Martin for drainage tiles used on farm - - - Abatement of rent on half-year due Christmas 1880 - - - Renter Warden of the Company one year's annuity - - - Clerk do. do. - - - Beadle do. do. - - - Borough of Wallingford three-eighteenths of net proceeds of estate 1881 - - - Four poor mercers three- eighteenths ditto - - - Bennett's bequests to pri- soners four-eighteenths ditto - - - Clothing poor in Lon- don two-eighteenths ditto - - - Christ's Hospital three- eighteenths ditto less 20 <i>l.</i> - - - Mercers Company three- eighteenths - - - Christ's Hospital, Lon- don, one year's divi- dends on 431 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> Consols - - - Poor mercers do. on 431 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> - - - Clothing poor do. on 287 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> - - - To Balance - - -	£ s. d. 5 5 0 5 0 0 5 5 0 25 5 0 23 18 4 29 0 0 10 7 3 40 0 0 40 0 0 <			

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

JOHN BANK'S ESTATE.																	
Dr.					Register No. 5.					Cr.							
1881					£ s. d.			1881					£ s. d.				
Jan. 1		To Balance	-	-	-	1,122	19	4	Dec. 31.		By one year's rent to Christmas 1881	-	-	-	238	11	0
to		Cash paid surveyor's charges	-	-	-	10	12	0			By one year's interest on 200 <i>l.</i> to 30th						
Dec. 31.		Poundage collecting rents	-	-	-	4	6	9			May 1881	-	-	-	5	6	8
		Property tax to Midsummer	-	-	-	4	2	10			By Balance	-	-	-	930	14	3
						£ s. d.											
		Seven sermons at three															
		guineas each	-	-	22	1	0										
		Renter Warden of the															
		Company 1 year's															
		annuity	-	-	4	10	0										
		Chaplain	-	-	1	10	0										
		Clerk	-	-	2	5	0										
		Beadle	-	-	0	15	0										
		Under Beadle and Chapel															
		Keeper	-	-	1	10	0										
						32	11	0									
						1,174	11	11							1,174	11	11

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

CITY OF LONDON LIVERY COMPANIES COMMISSION:

RICHARD MORLEY'S ESTATE.

Dr.		Register No. 6.		Cr.	
1881.	To Cash paid—	£	s. d.	1881.	
Dec. 31.	One year's insurance to Michaelmas			Jan. 1	By Balance - - - -
	1882 - - - -	2	4 6	Dec. 31.	By one year's rent of premises at
	Property tax - - - -	1	17 6		Speenhamland, let on lease to Messrs.
	The account of four poor men - -	71	13 0		Hawkins from Lady-day 1878 to
	To Balance - - - -	37	17 6		Lady-day 1899, the half-year from
					Midsummer to Christmas being in
					arrear - - - -
					75 15 0
		113	12 6		113 12 6

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER, } Wardens.
W. W. ASTON.

ANNUITIES on ACCOUNT of PRISONERS confined for DEBT now payable to TRUSTEES of PRISON CHARITIES.

Dr.	Register No. 8.	Cr.
1881. Dec. 31.	£ s. d.	1881. Dec. 31.
		By one year's Annuities being one year's Income, and on which there are no arrears, viz. :—
		For prisoners in Newgate:—
		Alderman Heydon's gift - 5 0 0
		Ditto, Sir R. Martin's gift 2 0 0
		Ditto, John Marsh's gift - 0 10 0
		For prisoners in Ludgate:—
		Alderman Heydon's gift - 3 0 0
		Ditto, Sir R. Martin's gift 2 0 0
		Ditto, John Marsh's gift - 0 5 0
		For prisoners in Poultry Compter :—
		Sir Thomas Gresham's gift - 10 0 0
		Ditto, Alderman Heydon's gift - 4 0 0
		Ditto, Sir R. Martin's gift 2 0 0
		Ditto, Frances Clark's gift 10 0 0
		Ditto, John Marsh's gift - 0 5 0
		For prisoners in Wood Street Compter :—
		Ditto, Alderman Heydon's gift - 4 0 0
		Ditto, Sir R. Martin's gift 2 0 0
		Ditto, John Marsh's gift - 0 5 0
		For prisoners in the Marshalsea :—
		John Marsh's gift - -
		For prisoners, Queen's Bench :—
		John Marsh's gift - -
To Cash paid—		
Trustees of prison charities under scheme - - -	47 5 0	
		7 10 0
		5 5 0
		26 5 0
		6 5 0
		1 0 0
		1 0 0
		47 5 0

Examined and found correct, the 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON. } Wardens.

BENNETT'S REQUEST TO PRISONERS.

Dr.			Register No. 9.		Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.		
Dec. 9	To Cash paid trustees of prison charities - - -	185 5 2	Dec. 31	By Bennett's estate, one year's proportion (four-eighteenth) of net proceeds, 1881 - - -	185 5 2		

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

RAND'S REQUEST TO PRISONERS.

Dr.			Register No. 10.		Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.		
Dec. 9	To Cash paid trustees of prison charities - - -	91 0 0	Dec. 31	By Rand's estate, one year's net proceeds, 1881 - - -	91 0 0		

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

STUDENT IN DIVINITY, MARTHA BARRETT'S GIFT.

Dr.			Register No. 11.		Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.		
Apr. 6	To Cash paid, John F. Heyes, one year	20 0 0	Jan. 1	By Balance - - -	36 1 5½		
Dec. 31	To Balance - - - (and invested in Consols, 522l. 8s. 9d.)	40 11 5½	Dec. 31	By one year's dividends on 650l. Consols being part of the sum of 28,570l. 9s. 5d. standing in the name of the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers of the City of London - - -	19 10 0		
				By one year's Annuity on which there are no arrears - - -	5 0 0		
		60 11 5½			60 11 5½		

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

THREE POOR SCHOLARS of CAMBRIDGE towards the EXPENSE of obtaining their M.A. Degree.

Dr.			Register No. 12.		Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.		
May 23	To Cash paid, Rev. Alfred Griffith -	14 0 0	Jan. 1	By Balance - - -	49 6 1½		
May 28	" W. H. Blakesley -	14 0 0	Dec. 31	By one year's annuity on which there are no arrears - - -	9 0 0		
May 26	" Rev. James Goodwin -	14 0 0					
July 1	" Rev. E. C. Corfield -	14 0 0	Dec. 31	By one year's dividends on 1,100l. Consols part of the sum of 28,570l. 9s. 5d. standing in the names of the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers of the City of London - - -	33 0 0		
		56 0 0					
Dec. 31	To Balance - - - (and invested in Consols 830l. 9s. 8d.)	35 6 1½			91 6 1½		
		91 6 1½					

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

THE ANNUITIES TO BETHLEM HOSPITAL payable under the Will of Sir Thomas Gresham, £10;
Peter Blundell, £2; to the Poor of Bethlem in London.

Dr.			Register No. 13.			Cr.		
1881. Oct. 11	To Cash paid contra Annuities -	£ s. d. 12 0 0	1881. Dec. 31	By one year's Annuities being one year's Income and on which there are no arrears, viz. : Sir Thos. Gresham's gift - - - 10 0 0 Peter Blundell's - - 2 0 0	£ s. d. 12 0 0			
		12 0 0			12 0 0			

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

THE ANNUITY OF 3 POOR HOUSEHOLDERS free of the Company of Mercers, payable under the Will
of Robert Chertsey.

Dr.		Register No. 14.		Cr.	
1881. Oct. 11	To Cash paid 3 poor members of the Company 1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> each, viz., Wm. Robins, J. T. Parker, and Thos. Collyer - - -	£ s. d. 4 11 0	1881. Dec. 31.	By one year's Annuity being one year's Income and on which there are no arrears - - - -	£ s. d. 4 11 0

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

THE ANNUITY, &c. under the Will of Dame Isabella Gresham payable to the Parish of St. Lawrence, Jewry,
for one year ending 31st December 1881.

Dr.			Register No. 15.			Cr.		
1881. Jan. 6	To Cash paid one year's Annuity to 6th January 1881 - - -	£ s. d. 3 0 0	1881. Dec. 31	By one year's Annuity being one year's Income and upon which there are no arrears - - -	£ s. d. 3 0 0			

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

THE ANNUITY, &c. under the Will of Dame Isabella Gresham, payable to the Parish of Aldersbury, for
one year ending 31st December 1881.

Dr.			Register No. 16.			Cr.		
1881. Jan. 6	To Cash paid one year's Annuity to 6th January 1881	£ s. d. 3 0 0	1881. Dec. 31	By one year's Annuity being one year's Income and upon which there are no arrears	£ s. d. 3 0 0			

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

THE ANNUITY, &c. under the Will of Dame Isabella Gresham payable to the Parish of St. Vedast alias Foster,
for one year ending 31st December 1881.

Dr.			Register No. 17.			Cr.		
1881. Jan. 6	To Cash paid one year's Annuity to 6th January 1881 - - -	£ s. d. 3 0 0	1881. Dec. 31	By one year's Annuity being one year's Income and upon which there are no arrears - - - -	£ s. d. 3 0 0			

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

THE ANNUITY, &c. under the Will of Lady Joan Bradley, payable to the Parish of St. Stephen's, Coleman Street, for one year ending 31st December 1881.

Dr.	Register No. 18.	Cr.
1881. Oct. 13	To Cash paid one year's Annuity to 11th October 1881 - - - £ s. d. 1 10 0	1881. Dec. 31 By one year's Annuity being one year's Income and upon which there are no arrears - - - £ s. d. 1 10 0

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

APPRENTICE FEES under the Will of Dame M. Hungerford, for binding Poor Boys in the Counties of Wilts and Gloucester.

Dr.	Register No. 19.	Cr.
1881. July 1	To Cash paid— James W. Bartlett to James Wiltshire - - - £ s. d. 14 0 0	1881. Jan. 1 By Balance - - - £ s. d. 1,392 10 5
„ 25	Charles Cainey to George Martin - - - 14 0 0	Dec. 31 By one year's dividends on 450l. Consols - - - 13 10 0
„ 30	Charles Ellsmore to Henry Payne - - - 14 0 0	By one year's dividends on 1,054l. 4s. Consols - - - 31 12 4
Dec 31	To Balance— £ s. d. Consols - - - 1,348 2 0 Cash - - - 47 10 9 1,395 12 9 1,437 12 9	

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

THE ANNUITY, &c. under the Will of Robert Hilson, payable to the Parish of St. Mildred's, Crooked Lane, for one year ending 31st December 1881.

Dr.	Register No. 21.	Per contra.	Cr.
1881. Oct. 11	To Cash paid— One year's Annuity and Interest to Michaelmas 1881 - - - £ s. d. 4 8 0	1881. Dec. 31	By one year's Annuity, being one year's Income, and upon which there are no arrears - - - £ s. d. 2 12 0 By one year's interest on arrears, 60l. 2s. 7d. Reduced 3l. per Cent. Annuities, being part of the sum of 26,543l. 4s. 6d. standing in the names of the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers of the City of London - - - 1 16 0 4 8 0

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

THE ANNUITY, &c. under the Wills of Alderman Heyden, 5l. 12s., Martha Barrett, 16s. 8d. 6l. 8s. 8d. Payable to the Parish of St. Michael's Royal, for one year ending 31st December 1881.

Dr.	Register No. 22.	Per contra.	Cr.
1881. Oct. 11	To Cash paid— One year's Annuities and Interest to Michaelmas 1881 - - - £ s. d. 11 1 6	1881. Dec. 31	By one year's Annuity, being one year's Income, and upon which there are no arrears - - - £ s. d. 6 8 8 By one year's interest on arrears, 154l. 16s. 5d. Reduced 3l. per Cent. Annuities, being part of the sum of 26,543l. 4s. 6d. standing in the names of the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers in the City of London - - - 4 12 10 11 1 6

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

THE ANNUITY, &c. under the Will of John Heydon, payable to the Parish of Woodbury, for one year ending 31st December 1881.

Dr.			Register No. 23.		Per contra.	Cr.
1881 Oct. 11.	To Cash paid, one year's Annuity and Interest to Michaelmas 1881 - -	£ s. d. 5 12 4	1881 Dec. 31.	By one year's Annuity, being one year's Income, and upon which there are no arrears - - - - - By one year's interest on arrears, 76 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> Reduced 3 <i>l.</i> per Cent. Annuities, being part of the sum of 26,543 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> standing in the names of the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers of the City of London - - -	£ s. d. 3 6 8 2 5 8 5 12 4	

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

THE ANNUITY, &c. under the Wills of Alderman Heyden 3 0 0
Martha Barrett - 0 16 8
3 16 8

Payable to the Parish of St. Martin's Vintry, for one year ending 31st December 1881.

Dr.			Register No. 24.		Per contra.	Cr.
1881 Oct. 11.	To Cash paid, one year's Annuity and Interest to Michaelmas 1881 -	£ s. d. 6 9 2	1881 Dec. 31.	By one year's Annuity, being one year's Income, and upon which there are no arrears - - - By one year's interest on arrears 87 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> Reduced 3 <i>l.</i> per Cent. Annuities, being part of the sum of 26,543 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> standing in the names of the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers of the City of London - -	£ s. d. 3 16 8 2 12 6 6 9 2	

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

THE ANNUITY, &c. under the Will of Alderman Heyden, payable to the Parish of St. James, Garlick Hythe, for one year ending 31st December 1881.

Dr.			Register No. 25.		Per contra.	Cr.
1881 Oct. 11.	To Cash paid, one year's Annuity and Interest to Michaelmas 1881 - -	£ s. d. 3 8 10	1881 Dec. 31.	By one year's Annuity, being one year's Income, and upon which there are no arrears - - - By one year's interest on arrears 48 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> Reduced 3 <i>l.</i> per Cent. Annuities, being part of the sum of 26,548 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> standing in the names of the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers of the City of London - -	£ s. d. 2 0 0 . 1 8 10	
					3 8 10	

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

THE ANNUITY, &c. under the Will of Sir Thos. Revett, payable to the Parish of Chippenham, Cambridge, for one year ending 1st December 1881.

Dr.		Register No. 26.		Cr.	
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Oct. 11	To Cash paid, one year's Annuity and Interest to Michaelmas 1881 - -	4 7 6	Dec. 31	By one year's Annuity, being one year's Income, and upon which there are no arrears - -	2 12 0
				By one year's interest on arrears, 59l. 6s. 5d. Reduced 3l. per Cent. Annuities, being part of the sum of 26,543l. 4s. 6d. standing in the names of the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers of the City of London - -	1 15 6
		4 7 6			4 7 6

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

THE ANNUITY, &c. under the Gift of Richard Barnes, payable to the Parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, for one year ending 31st December 1881.

Dr.		Register No. 27.		Per contra.	Cr.
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Oct. 11	To Cash paid, one year's Annuity and Interest to Michaelmas 1881 - -	5 3 4	Dec. 31	By one year's Annuity, being one year's Income, and upon which there are no arrears - -	2 19 8
				By one year's interest on arrears, 72l. 14s. 8d. Reduced 3l. per Cent. Annuities, being part of the sum of 26,543l. 4s. 6d. standing in the names of the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers of the City of London - -	2 3 8
		5 3 4			5 3 4

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

THE ANNUITY, &c. under the Will of Peter Symonds, payable to the Parish of All Hallows, Lombard Street, for one year ending 31st December 1881.

Dr.		Register No. 28.		Per contra.	Cr.
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Oct. 11	To Cash paid, one year's Annuity and Interest to Michaelmas 1881 - -	4 17 0	Dec. 31	By one year's Annuity, being one year's Income, and upon which there are no arrears - -	3 2 8
				By one year's interest on arrears, 57l. 4s. 9d. Reduced 3l. per Cent. Annuities, being part of the sum of 26,543l. 4s. 6d. standing in the names of the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers in the City of London - -	1 14 4
		4 17 0			4 17 0

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

THE ANNUITY, &c. under the Gift of Francis Floyer, payable to the Parish of Brent Pelham, Herts, for one year ending 31st December 1881.

Dr.		Register No. 29.		Per contra.	Cr.
1881. Oct. 11	To Cash paid, one year's Annuity and Interest to Michaelmas 1881 - -	£ s. d. 13 3 4	1881. Dec. 31	By one year's Annuity, being one year's Income, and upon which there are no arrears - - By one year's interest on arrears, 177l. 19s. 2d. Reduced 3l. per Cent. Annuities, being part of the sum of 26,523l. 4s. 6d. standing in the names of the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers of the City of London - -	£ s. d. 7 16 0 5 7 4
		13 3 4			13 3 4

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

THE ANNUITY, &c. under the Will of Giles Martyn, payable to the Parish of Yarcombe, for one year ending 31st December 1881.

Dr.		Register No. 30.		Per contra.		Cr.	
1881. Oct. 11	To Cash paid, one year's Annuity and Interest to Michaelmas 1881 - -	£ s. d. 17 2 6	1881. Dec. 31	By one year's Annuity, being one year's Income, and upon which there are no arrears - - - By one year's interest on arrears 237 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> Reduced 3 <i>l.</i> per Cent. Annuities, being part of the sum of 26,543 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> standing in the names of the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers of the City of London - - -	£ s. d. 10 0 0 		

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

THE ANNUITY, &c. under the Will of Giles Martyn, payable to the Parish of Mamhead, for one year ending 31st December 1881.

Dr.		Register No. 31.		Per contra.	Cr.
1881 Oct. 1	To Cash paid, one year's Annuity and Interest to Michaelmas 1881 - -	£ s. d. 8 9 4	1881. Dec. 31	By one year's Annuity, being one year's Income, and upon which there are no arrears - - - By one year's interest on arrears 115 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> Reduced 3 <i>l.</i> per Cent. Annuities, being part of the sum of 26,543 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> standing in the names of the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers of the City of London - - -	£ s. d. 5 0 0 3 9 4 8 9 4

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

THE ANNUITY, &c. under the Will of Robert Gibson, payable to the Parish of Kirkheaton and Huddersfield, for one year ending 31st December 1881.

Dr.		Register No. 32.		Per contra.	Cr.
1881. Oct. 11	To Cash paid, one year's Annuity and Interest to Michaelmas 1881 - -	£ s. d. 4 6 2	1881. Dec. 31	By one year's Annuity, being one year's Income, and upon which there are no arrears - - - By one year's interest on arrears 60 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> Reduced 3 <i>l.</i> per Cent. Annuities, being part of the sum of 26,543 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> standing in the names of the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers of the City of London - - -	£ s. d. 2 10 0 1 16 2 4 6 2
		4 6 2			4 6 2

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

THE ANNUITY, &c. under the Will of Thomas Langham, payable to the Parish of Clapham, for one year ending 31st December 1881.

Dr.		Register No. 33.		Per contra.	Cr.
1881. Oct. 11	To Cash paid, one year's Annuity and Interest to Michaelmas 1881 - -	£ s. d. 18 12 8	1881. Dec. 31	By one year's Annuity, being one year's Income, and upon which there are no arrears - - - By one year's interest on arrears 254 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> Reduced 3 <i>l.</i> per Cent. Annuities being part of the sum of 26,543 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> standing in the names of the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers of the City of London - - -	£ s. d. 11 0 0 7 12 8 18 12 8
		18 12 8			18 12 8

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

	£ s. d.
THE ANNUITY, &c. under the Gifts and Wills of Lionel Duckett	- 4 9 0
A. Bloundell	- 2 16 4
J. Marsh -	- 0 15 0
D. Appowell	- 5 0 0
A. Baskerville	- 3 15 0
Aldn. Dauntsey	- 2 10 0
Sir J. Allen	- 0 9 0
	19 14 4

Payable to the Parish of St. Lawrence Jewry, for one year ending 31st December 1881.

Dr.		Register No. 34.		Per contra.	Cr.
1881. Oct. 11	To Cash paid, one year's Annuity and Interest to Michaelmas 1881 - -	£ s. d. 28 14 8	1881. Dec. 31	By one year's Annuity, being one year's Income, and upon which there are no arrears - - - By one year's interest on arrears, 800 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> Reduced 3 <i>l.</i> per Cent. Annuities, being part of the sum of 26,543 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> standing in the names of the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers of the City of London - - -	£ s. d. 19 14 4 9 0 4 28 14 8
		28 14 8			28 14 8

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

£ s. d.
 THE ANNUITY, &c. under the Wills of Sir L. Duckett - 2 4 4
 Aldn. Baskerville 1 5 0
 3 9 4

Payable to the Parish of St. Peter's Cheap, for one year ending 31st December 1881.

Dr.		Register No. 35.		Per contra.	Cr.
1881. Oct. 11	To Cash paid, one year's Annuity and Interest to Michaelmas 1881 - -	£ s. d. 5 17 8	1881. Dec. 31	By one year's Annuity, being one year's Income, and upon which there are no arrears - - By one year's interest on arrears, 80 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> Reduced 3 <i>l.</i> per Cent. Annuities, being part of the sum of 26,543 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> standing in the names of the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers of the City of London - -	£ s. d. 3 9 4 2 8 4 5 17 8

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER, } Wardens.
W. W. ASTON,

THE ANNUITY, &c. under the Will of John Marsh, payable to the Parish of Uxbridge, for one year ending 31st December 1881.

Dr.		Register No. 36.		Per contra.		Cr.	
1881. Oct. 11	To Cash paid, one year's Annuity and Interest to Michaelmas 1881 - -	£ s. d. 9 0 6	1881. Dec. 31	By one year's Annuity, being one year's Income, and upon which there are no arrears - - By one year's interest on arrears, 123 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> Reduced 3 <i>l.</i> per Cent. Annuities, being part of the sum of 26,543 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> standing in the names of the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers of the City of London - -	£ s. d. 5 6 9 3 13 10 9 0 6		

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER, } Wardens.
W. W. ASTON,

£ s. d.
 THE ANNUITY, &c. under the Wills of Alderman Baskerville - 2 10 0
 John Bancks - 2 13 4
 5 3 4

Payable to the Parish of St. Michael's, Bassishaw, for one year ending 31st December 1881.

Dr.		Register No. 37.		Per contra.	Cr.
1881. Oct. 11	To Cash paid, one year's Annuity and Interest to Michaelmas 1881 - -	£ s. d. 8 17 0	1881. Dec. 31	By one year's Annuity, being one year's Income, and upon which there are no arrears - - By one year's interest on arrears, 122 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> Reduced 3 <i>l.</i> per Cent. Annuities, being part of the sum of 26,543 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> standing in the names of the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers of the City of London - -	£ s. d. 5 3 4 3 13 8 8 17 0

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER, } Wardens.
W. W. ASTON,

THE ANNUITY, &c. under the Will of Alderman Dauntsey, payable to the Parish of St. Antholin, for one year ending 31st December 1881.

Dr.			Register No. 38.	Per contra.	Cr.		
1881. Oct. 11	To Cash paid, one year's Annuity and Interest to Michaelmas 1881 - -	£ s. d. 4 5 2	1881. Dec. 31	By one year's Annuity, being one year's Income, and upon which there are no arrears - - - By one year's interest on arrears 58l. 12s. 0d. Reduced 3l. per Cent. Annuities, being part of the sum of 26,543l. 4s. 6d. standing in the names of the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers of the City of London - - -	£ s. d. 2 10 0 1 15 2		
		4 5 2			4 5 2		

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

THE ANNUITY, &c. under the Will of Alderman Heydon, payable to the Parish of St. Thomas Apostle, for one year ending 31st December 1881.

Dr.			Register No. 39.		Cr.		
1881. Apr. 6	To Cash paid, one year's Annuity to 6th April 1881 - - -	£ s. d. 2 0 0	1881. Dec. 31	By one year's Annuity, being one year's Income, and on which there are no arrears - - -	£ s. d. 2 0 0		

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

THE ANNUITY, &c. under the Will of Martha Barrett, payable to the Parish of St. Sepulchre, for one year ending 31st December 1881.

Dr.			Register No. 40.		Cr.		
1881. Apr. 6	To Cash paid, one year's Annuity to 6th April 1881 - - -	£ s. d. 1 13 4	1881. Dec. 31	By one year's Annuity, being one year's Income, and on which there are no arrears - - -	£ s. d. 1 13 4		

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

THE ANNUITY, &c. under the Will of Thomas Revett, payable to the Parish of St. Margaret's, Lothbury, for one year ending 31st December 1881.

Dr.			Register No. 41.		Cr.		
1881. Apr. 6	To Cash paid, one year's Annuity to 6th April 1881 - - -	£ s. d. 2 12 0	1881. Dec. 31	By one year's Annuity, being one year's Income, and on which there are no arrears - - -	£ s. d. 2 12 0		

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

THE ANNUITY, &c. under the Will of Sir John Allen, payable to the Parish of St. Nicholas Acon, for one year ending 31st December 1881.

Dr.		Register No. 42.		Cr.	
1881. April 6	To Cash paid, one year's Annuity to 6th April 1881 - - -	£ s. d. 0 9 0	1881. Dec. 31	By one year's Annuity, being one year's Income, and on which there are no arrears - - - -	£ s. d. 0 9 0

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

THE ANNUITY, &c. under the Will of Sir John Allen, payable to the Parish of St. Benet Fink, for the year ending 31st December 1881.

Dr.		Register No. 43.				Cr.	
1881. April 6	To Cash paid, one year's Annuity to 6th April 1881 - - -	£	s.	d.	1881. Dec. 31	By one year's Annuity, being one year's Income, and on which there are no arrears - - -	£ s. d.
		0	9	0			0 9 0

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

MERCERS' CHAPEL SCHOOL.—A Free Grammar School, to teach 25 Boys for ever.

Dr.		Register No. 44.		Cr.	
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Jan. 1	To Cash paid—		Dec. 31	By Cash for Tuition Fees - -	596 13 4
to	Rev. Dr. Scott, head master, salary			Amount paid by Mercers' Company	2,258 16 9
Dec. 31	200 <i>l.</i> , capitation fees 435 <i>l.</i> , lieu of house 100 <i>l.</i> - - -	735 0 0			
	Rev. C. P. Marriott, assistant master, one year's salary - - -	400 0 0			
	W. Williamson, head master's assistant, one year's salary - - -	160 0 0			
	W. H. French, writing and drawing master, one year's salary - - -	120 0 0			
	M. Bartlett, French and German master, one year's salary - - -	300 0 0			
	E. Crowe, under master, one year's salary - - -	97 10 0			
	Rev. F. S. Barry, one year's retired allowance - - -	100 0 0			
	Thomas Wheeler, one year's retired allowance - - -	120 0 0			
	H. C. L. Hart, $\frac{3}{4}$ year's retired allowance - - -	37 10 0			
	Books as rewards of merit 25 <i>l.</i> , books for library 10 <i>l.</i> - - -	35 0 0			
	Expenses for prize day - - -	10 0 0			
	Printing - - -	24 6 1			
	Rent of premises, one year - - -	120 0 0			
	Rates and taxes - - -	75 2 6			
	Disbursements, including porter's wages - - -	86 2 3			
	Coals, 10 tons at 26 <i>s.</i> - - -	13 0 0			
	Repairs and alterations - - -	338 7 9			
	Insurance - - -	5 10 0			
	Surveyor's charges - - -	16 18 0			
	Winding clocks - - -	2 14 0			
	Gowns for masters - - -	9 19 6			
	Cost of examination by Cambridge University Syndicate - - -	48 10 0			
		2,855 10 1			2,855 10 1

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

HORSHAM SCHOOL.—A Free School founded by Richard Collier, Citizen and Mercer of London, in 1552, for 60 Boys at Horsham, Sussex; 20 additional Scholars in 1857.

Dr.			Register No. 45.			Cr.		
1881. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	To Cash paid— Temporary Assistant Master, one year's salary - - - Usher - - - One year's disbursements, rates, and taxes - - - One year's insurance - - -	£ s. d. 104 0 0 125 6 8 46 5 0 2 18 3	Dec. 31	B. Collier's Estate for one year's salaries to 31st December 1881, to Master and Usher, and annuity to Master and Wardens of Mercers' Com- pany, under the Will of R. Collier - - - One year's maintenance of school - - - Cash paid by Mercers' Company -	£ s. d. - 17 6 8 - 49 8 3 -	66 9 11 212 0 0 279 9 11		
		279 9 11				279 9 11		

ROBINSON'S EXHIBITIONS, founded in 1618 by Mrs. Mary Robinson for Four Poor Scholars at Cambridge.

Dr.			Register No. 49.			Cr.		
1881. Jan. 1	To Cash paid—	£ s. d.	1881. Jan. 1	By one year's dividends on 1,040l. 9s. 3d.	£ s. d.			
	C. J. Andrews, half year's Exhi- bition - - - - -	20 0 0		Reduced Three per Cent., part of -	31 4 0			
	H. S. V. Turner, half year's Exhi- bition - - - - -	20 0 0	Dec. 31	By one year's dividends on 2,000l. Con- sols Three per Cent., part of -	60 0 0			
	J. C. Wood, one year's Exhibition	40 0 0		By one year's proportion of Net pro- ceeds of the Chalgrave Estate for				
	A. W. Plant, ditto - - - - -	40 0 0		1881 - - - - -	45 15 2			
	C. W. A. Brooke, half year's Exhi- bition - - - - -	20 0 0		By Cash of Mercers' Company - -	3 0 10			
	(Investments in Consols and Reduced Three per Cent. Consols - 1,444 3 3 Reduced - 900 0 0)							
		140 0 0			140 0 0			

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

LADY CAMPDEN'S BEQUEST, under the Will of Viscountess Campden, 1640, Lectureship of Wakefield and Grantham.

Dr.			Register No. 50.			Cr.		
1881. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	To Cash paid—	£ s. d.	1881. Dec. 31	By one year's dividends on 1,062l. Con- sols part of the sum of 28,570l. 9s. 5d.	£ s. d.			
	Rev. Dr. Senior, Lecturer of Wakefield - - - - -	100 0 0		By one year's net proceeds of East Rainton Tithes - - - - -	31 17 2			
	Rev. W. Glaister, Lecturer of Grantham - - - - -	100 0 0		By Cash added by the Mercers' Com- pany to make up the Lectureships 100l. per annum each during the pleasure of the Company - - -	122 10 9			
		200 0 0			45 12 1			
					200 0 0			

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

LECTURESHIP OF BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, under the Will of Richard Fishbourne in 1628.

Dr.		Register No. 51.	Cr.
1881. Dec. 31	The present Lecturer, the Rev. H. Clementi Smith, was elected in 1877 by the Mercers' Company, and receives the said Tythes as they become due.		

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

LECTURESHIP OF HEXHAM, founded under the Will of Richard Fishbourne in 1628.

Dr.		Register No. 52.	Cr.
1881. Dec. 31	The present Lecturer, the Rev. H. C. Barker, was elected in 1682 by the Mercers' Company, and receives the said Tithes as they become due.		

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

RECTORY OF CANWICK, LINCOLNSHIRE, founded under the Will of Richard Fishbourne in 1628.

Dr.

Register No. 53.

Cr.

1881. Dec. 31	The present Rector, the Rev. James Watney, was elected in 1871 by the Mercers' Company, and receives the Tithes as they become due, as also the dividends on dead Rents of 200 <i>l.</i> , together with Royalty of 9 <i>d.</i> per ton for all Iron Ore extracted from land at Canwick let to J. Ruston for 43 years from the 6th April 1877. Mr. Ruston has not yet commenced working the Iron Ore, but the Company have received 300 <i>l.</i> , being one and a half year's dead Rent from 6th April 1880, the date when such Rent commenced under the terms of the Lease to the 6th October 1881. This sum of 300 <i>l.</i> was invested by the Company on the 26th April 1882 in the purchase of 294 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> Consols.
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Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed)

C. POWELL, A. PALMER, W. W. ASTON,	} Wardens.

LECTURESHIP OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW, under the Will of Richard Fishbourne in 1628.

Dr.

Register No. 54.

Cr.

1881. Dec. 9	To Cash paid the Rev. H. Brooks, Lecturer, one year - - -	£ s. d. 45 15 2	1881. Dec. 31	By one year's Income, being the proportion of the net proceeds of the Chalgrave Estate to this day, and on which there are no arrears - -	£ s. d. 45 15 2
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Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed)

C. POWELL, A. PALMER, W. W. ASTON,	} Wardens.

MONTHLY LECTURER OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW and SEXTON, under the Will of Alderman Perry, 1630.

Dr.

Register No. 55.

Cr.

1881. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	To Cash paid Rev. C. Marshall, Lecturer, one year - - - Ditto ditto per sexton -	£ s. d. 12 0 0 1 0 0	£ s. d. 13 0 0	1881. Dec. 31	By one year's Annuity, being one year's Income, and on which there are no arrears - - -	£ s. d. 13 0 0
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Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed)

C. POWELL, A. PALMER, W. W. ASTON,	} Wardens.

LECTURESHIP OF ST. MICHAEL'S ROYAL, under the Will of Alderman Heydon.

Dr.

Register No. 56.

Cr.

1881. Dec. 31	To Cash paid Rev. Thos Darling, Lecturer, one year - - -	£ s. d. 13 6 8	1881. Dec. 31	By one year's Annuity, being one year's Income, and on which there are no arrears - - -	£ s. d. 13 6 8
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Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed)

C. POWELL, A. PALMER, W. W. ASTON,	} Wardens.

MORNING LECTURESHIP OF ST. ANTHOLIN'S, under the Will of Alderman Perry, 1630.

Dr.

Register No. 57.

Cr.

1881. Oct. 11	To Cash paid, one year's salary per R. Miller, Receiver - - -	£ s. d. 6 0 0	1881. Dec. 31	By one year's Annuity, being one year's Income, and on which there are no arrears - - -	£ s. d. 6 0 0
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Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed)

C. POWELL, A. PALMER, W. W. ASTON,	} Wardens.

RECTORY OF REPHAM, in the County of LINCOLN, founded under the Will of Richard Fishbourne in 1628.

Dr. Register No.

1881. Dec. 31	The present Rector, the Rev. Wm. Clement Upton, was elected in 1873 by the Mercers' Company, and receives the said Tithes as they become due.
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Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

RECTORY OF KIRTON, in the County of Lincoln, under the Covenants of Sir Thomas Bennett's Charity, 1616.

Dr. Register No. 59. Cr.

1881. Dec. 31	The present Vicar, the Rev. William Ludlow, was elected vicar by the Mercers' Company in 1845, and receives the Rent Charge, &c. thereunto belonging.
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Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

THE HUNTINGDON CHARITY, under the Will of Richard Fishbourne, 1628.

Dr. Register No. 60. Cr.

		£ s. d.	1881. Dec. 31		£ s. d.
1881. Dec. 31	To Cash paid, town of Huntingdon	123 0 7		By one year's proportion of the Net proceeds of the Chalgrave Estate to this day, being the share due to the Capital of 2,000 <i>l.</i> invested in the said Estate the total cost of which was 6,250 <i>l.</i> and is now let for 803 <i>l.</i> , per annum, together with interest on outlay; 61 <i>l.</i> to J. W. Foll. Net proceeds - - 183 0 7 Less paid Lecturer - 60 0 0	123 0 7

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

LECTURESHIP OF HUNTINGDON, founded under the Will of Richard Fishbourne, 1628.

Dr. Register No. 60A. Cr.

		£ s. d.	1881. Dec. 31		£ s. d.
1881. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	To Cash paid, Rev. J. W. Burke, Lecturer, one year - - -	60 0 0		By one year's annuity paid from and charged on the Huntingdon Charity's proportion of the Chalgrave Estate, for the year ending 31st December 1881 - - -	60 0 0

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

THE GRESHAM LECTURES, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham in 1575.

Dr. Register No. 61. Cr.

		£ s. d.	1881. Dec. 31		£ s. d.
1881. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	To Cash paid— Dr. Abdy.—Law - - - T. E. Nixon.—Rhetoric - - - Dr. Thompson.—Physic - - -	100 0 0 100 0 0 100 0 0 300 0 0		By the amount annually received from the Mercers' Company's Moiety of the Rents of the Royal Exchange, to 31st December 1881 - - -	300 0 0 300 0 0

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

THE ANNUITY, &c. under the Gift of Richard Fishbourne, payable to the Poor of St. Bartholomew, for one year ending 31st December 1881.

Dr.	Register No. 62.				Cr.
1881.		£ s. d.	1881. Dec. 31		£ s. d.
	To Cash balance due to six poor persons of the Parish of St. Bartholomew, to 31st December 1881, and paid as usual at Easter 1882 by the House Warden - - -	36 12 2		By one year's proportionate share of the Chalgrave Estate to 31st December 1881, being the income of the Charity ($\frac{1}{10}$ ths) and on which there are no arrears - -	36 12 2

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

THE ANNUITY, &c. founded by Sir Wm. Damzell in 1582, now appropriated to two poor Widows of Freemen of the Company - - -	5 0 0
Ann Duckett in 1660 for six poor Widows of the "Company" four " of Freemen - - -	6 0 0
	4 0 0
Wardens and Beadle - - -	10 0 0
	0 13 4
	15 13 4
Interest on arrears - - -	7 4 8
	22 18 0

Payable to the Parishes of Cripplegate and St. Luke's for one year ending 31st December 1881.

Dr.	Register No. 63.				Cr.	
1881. Dec. 31		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1881. Jan. 1 Dec. 31		£ s. d.
To Cash paid—				By Balance - - -		19 3 0
One year's Annuity to the Wardens of the Com- pany - - -		0 10 0		By one year's Annuity, being one year's Income, and on which there are no arrears - - -		10 13 4
Do. do. to Beadle - - -		0 3 4	0 13 4	By one year's Interest on arrears, 240 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> Reduced 8 <i>l.</i> per Cent. -		7 4 8
Do. do. to six poor Widows of Cripplegate and St. Lukes - - -		- - -	10 1 4	By one year's Annuity (Damzell's Gift) on which there are no arrears -		5 0 0
Do. do. to four poor Widows of the Company, each 1 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> - - -		- - -	7 3 4			
Do. do. to two poor Widows of the Company, Dam- zell's Gift - - -		- - -	5 0 0			
			22 18 0			
To balance - - -		- - -	19 3 0			
			42 1 0			42 1 0

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

THE ANNUITY under the Wills of R. Hilson - - -	£ s. d.
B. Barnes - - -	10 14 8
Alderman Walthall - - -	10 0 0
B. Ferrers - - -	6 0 0
J. Symonds - - -	1 6 0
	38 0 8

Payable to Christ's Hospital, London, for one year ending 31st December 1881.

Dr.		Register No. 64.		Cr.				
1881. Oct. 11	To Cash paid— One year's Annuity to Michaelmas 1881 - - - One year's proportion of Bennett's Estate, to 31st December 1881 - One year's Interest on 431 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> Consols (cost of investment in Consols, 381 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>) - -	£ 38 118 12	<i>s.</i> 0 18 19	<i>d.</i> 8 11 0	1881. Dec. 31 By one year's Annuities, being one year's Income, and on which there are no arrears - - By one year's proportion of the net proceeds of Sir Thos. Bennett's Estate at Kirton in Lincolnshire let to Geo. Martin at a rent of 840 <i>l.</i> per annum for 1881, and interest on outlay - - By one year's dividends on arrears 431 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> Consols. - -	£ 38 118 12	<i>s.</i> 0 18 19	<i>d.</i> 8 11 0
		169	18	7		169	18	7

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

THE ANNUITY, &c. under the Will of Peter Symonds, payable to Christ's Hospital, Winchester, for one year ending 31st December 1831.

Dr.			Register No. 65.			Cr.		
1881. Oct. 11	To Cash paid, one year's Annuity -	£ s. d. 1 6 0	1881. Dec. 31	By one year's Annuity, being one year's Income, and on which there are no arrears - - - -	£ s. d. 1 6 0			

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

THE ANNUITY under the Will of Peter Symonds, payable to the Mayor of Winchester, for one year ending 31st December 1881.

Dr.			Register No. 65A.			Cr.		
1881. Dec. 11	To Cash paid, one year's Annuity -	£ s. d. 4 2 0	1881. Dec. 31	By one year's Annuity, being one year's Income, and on which there are no arrears - - - -	£ s. d. 4 2 0			

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

THE ANNUITY, &c. under the Gifts of Alderman Heydon	£ s. d.
Sir Thomas Gresham	- 6 13 4
Nicholas Strathome	- 10 0 0
	- 16 13 4
	33 6 8

Payable to St. Bartholomew's Hospital for one year ending 31st December 1881.

Dr.			Register No. 66.			Cr.		
1881. Oct. 11	To Cash paid H. C. B. Gibbs, Receiver - - - -	£ s. d. 33 6 8	1881. Dec. 31	By one year's Annuities, being one year's Income, and on which there are no arrears - - - -	£ s. d. 33 6 8			

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

THE ANNUITY, &c. under the Gifts of Alderman Heydon	£ s. d.
Sir Thomas Gresham	- 6 13 4
	- 10 0 0
	16 13 4

Payable to St. Thomas' Hospital to 31st December 1881.

Dr.			Register No. 67.			Cr.		
1881. Oct. 11	To Cash paid Robt. Brass, Receiver -	£ s. d. 16 13 4	1881. Dec. 31	By one year's Annuities, being one year's Income, and on which there are no arrears - - - -	£ s. d. 16 13 4			

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

THE ANNUITY, &c. under the Will of Alderman Heydon, payable to Bridewell Hospital, for one year ending 31st December 1881.

Dr.			Register No. 68.			Cr.		
1881. Oct. 11	To Cash paid A. J. W. Jeafferson, Receiver - - - -	£ s. d. 6 13 4	1881. Dec. 31	By one year's Annuity, being one year's Income, and on which there are no arrears - - - -	£ s. d. 6 13 4			

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

THE ANNUITY under the Gift of Sir Thomas Bennett for clothing the Poor of London under the Decree of Court of Exchequer for one year ending 31st December 1881.

Dr.		Registry No. 69.		Cr.	
1881. Dec. 21	To Cash paid House Warden for distribution to the poor (cost of investment in Consols) 254 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> -	£ s. d. 101 5 1	1881. Dec. 31	By one year's proportion of Bennett's Estate at Kirton in Lincolnshire, now let to George Martin - By one year's interest on arrears 287 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> Consols, being part of the sum of 28,570 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> standing in the names of the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers of the City of London - -	£ s. d. 92 12 7 8 12 6 101 5 1

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

THE ANNUITY, &c. under the Wills of Alderman Brown		£ s. d.	
Sir Thos. Bennett	-	5 4 0	three-eighteenths of Bennett's Estate to four poor Mercers.
Richd. Fishbourne	-	-	proportion of Chalgrave Estate for 30 poor Brethren and 10 Wardens of the Company.
G. Copley	-	4 0 0	
Sir E. des Bouveries	-	4 0 0	
G. Buckley	-	2 10 0	
		15 14 0	

Payable to Poor Mercers for one year ending 31st December 1881.

Dr.		Register No. 70.		Cr.	
1881. Dec. 31		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1881. Dec. 31	£ s. d.
To Cash paid—				By one year's Annuities being one year's income and on which there are no arrears	15 14 0
Alderman Brown's Gift, viz.,					
W. Robins, 1l. 6s., W. A.				By one year's proportion of	
Totton, 1l. 6s., S.J. Collyer,				Bennett's Estate to 31st	£ s. d.
1l. 6s., and J. T. Parker,				December 1881	- 138 18 11
1l. 6s.	- 5 4 0			By one year's Interest on	
Donations and Charitable				arrears 431l. 11s. 9d.	
Gifts	- 10 10 0			Consols	- 12 19 0
			15 14 0		
To Cash balance of proportion of Net				By one year's proportion of Net pro-	151 17 11
proceeds of Bennett's Estate and in-				ceeds of Chalgrave Estate to 31st	
terest on accumulations due to four				December 1881	- - -
poor Mercers 31st December 1881,					
and paid as usual at Easter 1882, viz.,					91 10 4
	£ s. d.				
Saml. J. Collyer	- 37 19 6				
Jos. T. Parker	- 37 19 6				
W. A. Totton	- 37 19 6				
Thos. Collyer	- 37 19 5				
			151 17 11		
To Cash balance of the proportion of					
Net proceeds of Chalgrave Estate to					
31st December 1881 due to 30 poor					
Brethren and Widows and paid as					
usual at Easter 1882	- -		91 10 4		
			259 2 3		
					259 2 3

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

THE ANNUITY, &c. under the Gift of Sir Thomas Bennett, payable to the Borough of Wallingford, for one year ending 31st December 1881.

Dr.			Register No. 72.			Cr.		
1881. Dec. 9	To Cash paid F. C. Hedges, Treasurer	£ s. d. 138 18 11	1881. Dec. 31	By one year's proportion three- eighteenths of net proceeds of Bennett's Estate to 31st December 1881				

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

THE ANNUITY, &c. under the Will of Catherine Clark, payable to the Parish of Harrow-on-the-Hill, for one year ending 31st December 1881.

Dr.			Register No. 73.	Per contra.			Cr.
1881. Oct. 11	To Cash paid one year's Annuity and Interest - - - -	£ s. d. 15 14 5	1881. Dec. 31	By one year's Annuity, being one year's Income, and upon which there are no arrears - - - - By one year's Interest on arrears 124l. 2s. 0d. Consols, being part of the sum of 28,570l. 9s. 5d. standing in the names of the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers of the City of London -	£ s. d. 12 0 0 3 14 5		
		15 14 5			15 14 5		

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.
(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER, } Wardens.
W. W. ASTON,

THE ANNUITY, &c. under the Will of Sir Henry Rowe, payable to the Parish of St. Martin, Outwich, for one year ending 31st December 1881.

Dr.			Register No. 74.	Per contra.			Cr.
1881. Oct. 11	To Cash paid one year's Annuity and Interest to Michaelmas 1881 - -	£ s. d. 6 5 2	1881. Dec. 31	By one year's Annuity, being one year's Income, and upon which there are no arrears - - - - By one year's Interest on arrears 48l. 13s. 0d. Consols, being part of the sum of 28,570l. 9s. 5d. standing in the names of the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers of the City of London -	£ s. d. 4 16 0 1 9 2		
		6 5 2			6 5 2		

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.
(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER, } Wardens.
W. W. ASTON,

THE ANNUITY, &c. under the Will of Lady Martin, payable to the Parish of St. Antholin, for one year ending 31st December 1881.

Dr.			Register No. 75.	Per contra.			Cr.
1881. Oct. 11	To Cash paid one year's Annuity and Interest to Michaelmas 1881 - -	£ s. d. 8 1 7	1881. Dec. 31	By one year's Annuity, being one year's Income, and upon which there are no arrears - - - - By one year's Interest on arrears 69l. 5s. 2d. Consols, being part of the sum of 28,570l. 9s. 5d. standing in the names of the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers of the City of London -	£ s. d. 6 0 0 2 1 7		
		8 1 7			8 1 7		

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.
(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER, } Wardens.
W. W. ASTON,

THE ANNUITY under the Will of Henry Rowe, payable to the Parish of Haekney, for one year ending 31st December 1881.

Dr.		Register No. 76.		Per contra.		Cr.
1881. Oct. 11	To Cash paid— One year's Annuity and Interest to Michaelmas 1881	£ s. d. 6 5 2	1881. Dec. 31	By one year's Annuity, being one year's Income, and upon which there are no arrears	£ s. d. 4 16 0	
				By one year's Interest on arrears 48 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> Consols being part of the sum of 28,570 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> , standing in the names of the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers of the City of London	1 9 2	
		6 5 2			6 5 2	

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

THE ANNUITY under the Will of Richard Morley, payable to Four Poor Men of 60 years and upwards, for one year ending 31st December 1882.

Dr.		Register No. 77.		Cr.		
1881. Dec. 9	To Cash paid— W. J. Rogers - W. W. Rogers - W. Holloway - Jonathan Taylor	£ s. d. 18 18 10½ 18 18 10½ 18 18 10½ 18 18 10½	£ s. d. 75 15 6	1881. Jan. 1 Dec. 31	By Balance - - Consols By one year's Interest on 137l. 10s. Consols being part of the sum of 28,570l. 9s. 5d. standing in the names of the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers of the City of London - - - By one year's proceeds of Richard Morley's Estate to 31st December 1881, situate at Speenhamland, let to Messrs. Hawkins at 75l. 15s. per annum - - -	£ s. d. 128 11 3 4 2 6 71 13 0
Dec. 31	To balance (Consols)	- -	128 11 3			
			204 6 9			204 6 9

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

THE ANNUITY, &c., under the Will of Thomas Rich, payable to the Master of Lambeth School, for one year ending 1st December 1882.

Dr.		Register No. 78.		Cr.	
1881. Dec. 9	To Cash paid— John; Heindmann, Master of Lambeth School - -	£ s. d. 26 9 6	1881. Dec. 31	By one moiety of the net proceeds on 1,951 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> Consols being part of the sum of 28,570 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> stand- ing in the names of the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers of the City of London -	£ s. d. 26 9 6
		26 9 6			

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

THE ANNUITY under the Will of Thomas Rich, payable to the Master of Mercers' School, for one year ending 31st December 1881.

Dr.		Register No. 78A.		Cr.	
1881. Dec. 9	To Cash paid— Rev. Dr. Scott, Master of Mercers' School - - - -	£ s. d. 26 9 6	1881. Dec. 31	By one moiety of the net interest on 1,951l. 2s. 1d. Consols, being part of the sum of 28,570l. 9s. 5d. standing in the names of the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of the City of London - -	£ s. d. 26 9 6
		26 9 0			

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1881.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

ANNUITY, &c. FOR SERMONS, under the several Gifts stated for one year ending 31st December 1881.

Dr.		Register No. 79.		Cr.	
1881.	To Cash paid—	£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Jan. 31	Reverend G. Moore, 2nd January, Westall's Gift - - -	1 0 0	Jan. 1	By Balance - - - -	6 9 6
"	Reverend G. Moore 30th January, Birkenhead's Gift - - -	2 5 0	Dec. 31	By Banck's Estate one year's Annuity to Michaelmas 1881, for seven Sermons - - - -	22 1 0
Mar. 24	Reverend I. P. Hurst, 24th March, Banck's Gift - - -	3 3 0		By Mercers' Company for six Sermons in Lent - - - -	6 0 0
May 29	Reverend G. Moon, 29th May, Birkenhead's Gift - - -	2 5 0		By Birkenhead's Gift - - -	4 10 0
June 24	Reverend I. P. Hurst, 24th June, Banck's Gift - - -	3 3 0		By Westhall's Gift - - -	2 0 0
July 1	Reverend I. P. Hurst, 1st July, Banck's Gift - - -	3 3 0			
Sept. 9	Reverend N. Brady, 9th September, Banck's Gift - - -	3 3 0			
" 29	Reverend M. Barnard, 29th September, Binck's Gift - - -	3 3 0			
Oct. 27	Reverend G. J. Maturin six Lent sermons 1881, Henry VIIIth's Gift - - -	6 0 0			
"	Reverend J. M. Sutton, 7th October, Banck's Gift - - -	3 3 0			
Dec. 21	Reverend A. Vesey, 21st December, Banck's Gift - - -	3 3 0			
" 25	Reverend E. Salway, 25th December, Westall's Gift - - -	1 0 0			
		34 11 0			
" 31	To Balance - - - -	6 9 6			
		41 0 6			41 0 6

Examined and found correct, the 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed)

C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

FISHBOURNE'S SERMONS.

Dr.		Register No. 79A.		Cr.	
1881.	To Cash paid—	£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Jan. 31	Rev. J. M. Sutton, 9th and 16th instant, 2 Guineas each - -	4 4 0	Jan. 1	By Balance - Consols 285 0 0	
" "	Rev. A. Veasey, 23rd - - -	2 2 0		Cash - 56 7 11	341 7 11
" "	Rev. P. C. Bicknell, 30th - -	2 2 0	Dec. 31	By one year's dividends on 300l. Consols.	9 0 0
Feb. 28	Rev. T. G. Tiley, 6th - - -	2 2 0		By proportionate share of the Chalgrave Estate, being the share due on 500l. invested in the purchase thereof -	45 15 2
" "	Rev. J. M. Sutton, 13th - - -	2 2 0			
" "	Rev. A. Veasey, 20th - - -	2 2 0			
Mar. 31	Rev. P. C. Bicknell, 27th - -	2 2 0			
Dec. 31	Rev. A. Veasey, 27th Nov., 4th., 11th, 18th Dec - - -	8 8 0			
	To one year's Annuities; Chaplain 5l. 13s. 4d., Chapel Keeper 2l. 13s. 4d., Clerk 1l. - - -	9 6 8			
		£ s. d.			
	Consols 285 0 0				
	To Balance - Cash - 76 12 5				
		396 3 1			396 3 1

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed)

C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

LOANS to be lent to Members of the Company—Lady Campden's Legacy -	£	s.	d.
	2,000	0	0
Less Law Expenses -	200	4	11
	<u>1,799</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>1</u>

Dr.		Register No. 80.		Cr.	
1881.		£	s. d.	1881.	£ s. d.
Apr. 14	To Cash paid for purchase of 200l. Consols at 100 five-eighths and Commission 201l. 10s. 0d.			Jan. 1	By Balance - Consols 1,368 12 6 Cash - 235 11 3
				Dec. 31	By one year's dividends on 1,450l. Consols - - -
Dec. 31	To Balance - Cash -	1,570	2 6		By half year's dividend on 200l. Consols
		80	11 3		
		1,650	13 9		
		1,650	13 9		

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON. } Wardens.

LADY MICO'S ALMSHOUSES, under the Will of Dame Jane Mico, founded in 1691, rebuilt in 1857.

Dr.		Registry No. 81.		Cr.	
1881.		£	s. d.	1881.	£
Jan. 1	To Cash paid—			Dec. 31	s. d.
to	10 Almswomen at 30 <i>l.</i> each (less			By one year's dividends on 2,114 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	
Dec. 31	70 <i>l.</i> caused by vacancy) - -	292	10 0	Reduced three per Cent., part of the	
	Allowance for nurses - -	56	0 0	sum of 26,543 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> - -	63 8 6
	Apothecary, one year's attendance -	31	10 0	By one year's Annuity - - -	80 0 0
	Gas, 5 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , Lamplighter, 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>	7	19 6	By one year's allowance for rent, re-	
	Coals - - - -	23	8 0	pairs and Clerk - - -	8 0 0
	Repairs - - - -	5	8 0	By Cash received of E. W. Trinder	
	Parish rates, 21 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> , Water rent,			being the surplus rent of Charity	
	7 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> - - - -	28	19 0	Estate 1881 - - -	65 3 0
	Insurance - - - -	1	10 0	By amount voted by Mercers' Com-	
	Gardener - - - -	5	0 0	pany - - - -	251 6 0
	Easter offering to Rector of Stepney			N.B.—This is not to be taken as ren-	
	for allowing use of pew - -	5	5 0	dering the Company liable to	
	Funeral expenses - -	6	6 0	30 <i>l.</i> per annum to the 10 poor	
	Clerk of the Company, one year's			women or to continue the	
	Annuity - - - -	2	0 0	other allowances.	
	Surveyor's charges - -	2	2 0		
		467	17 6		467 17 6

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON. } Wardens.

LOANS from MONEY LEGACY CHARITIES from the following Donors:—

	£		£
Sir M. Dormer	200	Richd. Fishbourne	1,000
R. Culverwell	50	John Poole	100
M. Charles	100	John Duckett	200
M. Robinson	200	E. Sleigh	100
W. Quarles	100	Sir S. Mico	500
W. Holliday	200	Ann Duckett	100
		Total	2,850

[illegible]

Examined and found correct, this 11th day of May 1882.

(Signed) C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

TRINITY HOSPITAL, now EARL OF NORTHAMPTON'S CHARITY.

Dr.

Cr.

		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
<i>Expenses of Maintenance of Hospital at Greenwich and Inmates.</i>							
1881.	Cash paid—						
Jan. 1	Warden of the Hospital, one year's Salary	200	0	0			
Dec. 31	Chaplain of the Hospital, one year's Salary	100	0	0			
	Medical Attendance, one year	60	0	0			
	Sundry Allowances to poor men: 20 poor men at 15s. each per week (less deceased)	783	5	0			
	Sub-Wardens Salary, one year	13	0	0			
	One year's Allowance for lighting and washing	95	0	0			
	Present for good conduct	19	0	0			
	Cloaks	41	5	0			
	Coals for poor men, two tons each and warming premises	57	0	0			
	Nurses attending sick	62	19	0			
	Servants of the Hospital; viz., butler, two poor women, and porter	229	17	0			
	Stationery, 3l. 13s. 2d.; printing, 10l. 13s. 2d.; newspapers, 2l. 15s. 10d.	17	2	2			
	Funeral expenses	5	0	0			
	Expenses of visitation	50	0	0			
	Parish rates, 27l. 18s. 4d.; water rent, 10l. 7d.; assessed taxes, &c., 5l. 1s. 2d.	43	0	1			
	Gas, 14l. 6s. 10d.; insurance, 10l. 16s. 3d.; pew rent, 10l.	35	2	1			
	Manure for garden	20	0	0			
	Winding clocks, 3l. 3s.; sweeping chimneys, 3l. 1s.	6	4	0			
	Sundry small payments	11	4	8			
				1,828	19	0	
<i>Extraordinary Expenses of Hospital.</i>							
	Services rendered by Curate of Greenwich previous to appointment of Chaplain, 1880	50	0	0			
	Extra payment of 1l. per month to poor men elected previous to scheme	158	0	0			
	Pensions to late poor Woman, 26l.; and Cook, 25l.	51	0	0			
				259	0	0	
<i>Charges on Estate.</i>							
	Annuities, 3l. 6s. 8d.; Quit rent, 6s. 8d.			3	13	4	
<i>Farms.</i>							
	Abatement of rent to tenants	49	0	0			
	Arrears of rent written off	6	0	0			
				55	0	0	
<i>Management of Estate.</i>							
	Salaries to Officers of the Charity: Clerk, 40l.; Accountant, 75l.; two Beadles, 10l.	125	0	0			
	Surveyor's charges relating to Estate; superintending erection of houses on building Estates at Lewisham and Greenwich	£236	19				
	Do. connected with charity						
	Estates	20	19				
	Do. repairs at Trinity Hospital	32	13				
		290	11	0			
	Solicitor's charges	44	0	8			
	Land agent's charges	33	18	10			
	Receivers Commission on rents collected	71	3	5			
	Insurance	10	18	9			
	Repairs to Hospital	128	0	9			
				701	13	5	
<i>Donations.</i>							
	Chalk National Schools	2	2	0			
	Higham Cottage Garden Society	3	3	0			
	Higham National Schools	5	0	0			
	Greenwich Police Court poor box	20	0	0			
	Wesleyan Schools College, Park Estate, Lewisham	26	5	0			
	Jubilee Almshouses, Greenwich	100	0	0			
	Royal Kent Dispensary	50	0	0			
	Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich	50	0	0			
	Clun Hospital	100	0	0			
	Hospital at Castle Rising	150	0	0			
	Do. repairs	150	0	0			
				656	10	0	
<i>Shottesham Hospital.</i>							
	Surveyor's charges as to site			26	11	6	
<i>Pension Branch</i>							
	Greenwich pensioners, six at 36						
	14 at 26l. each	580	0	0			
	Shottesham pensioners, six at 26	156	0	0			
	Castle Rising pensioners, two at 26l. each	52	0	0			
	Bungay pensioners, two at 26l. each	52	0	0			
	Salary to clerk of nominators at Greenwich, 1½ year	47	5	0			
	Expenses of printing, &c. by nominators	13	9	6			
		60	14	6			
				900	14	6	
<i>Investments.</i>							
	On account, Repair and Improvement Fund, under section 5 of the Scheme	123	12	3			
	Lent through Bank of England on security	1,000	0	0			
				1,123	12	3	
	To Balance—						
	Rents in collection	2,719	18	8			
	Cash in hand	3,558	8	5			
	Property tax in course of recovery	456	6	5			
				6,734	13	6	
				12,289	7	6	
						5,854	4 1
						3,283	3 0
						1,125	0 0
						246	16 4
						1,621	12 8
						34	15 8
						7	17 6
						35	0 0
						50	7 6
						15	1
						16	19 3

Examined and found correct, this 5th day of June 1882.

(Signed)

C. POWELL,
A. PALMER,
W. W. ASTON, } Wardens.

DEAN COLET'S (ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL) ESTATE ACCOUNTS.

Dr.

Abstract of Accounts, year ending 31st December 1881.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 31st December 1880; viz.,—							
Timber Account awaiting investment	52	14	6				
Cash due to Governors of St. Paul School	7,720	2	11				
				7,772	17	5	
RECEIPTS.							
From Rents received—							
Stepney Property	4,597	17	6				
City and Whitechapel	2,639	3	0				
Buckinghamshire	1,972	4	0				
Essex, Cambridge, Herts	508	12	8				
Caretaker's House, Cable Street	6	14	0				
From dividends for the year	1,837	17	4				
Interest on purchase money, property taken by School Board	9	1	0				
Proceeds of sale of Nos. 26 and 27, Fish Street Hill	1,125	0	0				
Enfranchisement of Quit Rents	124	14	7				
Compensation for damage by sewer on farm at Colchester	15	0	0				
Sale of timber	32	10	2				
				12,868	14	3	
From proceeds of Sale of Stock (for new buildings at Hammersmith)				15,043	15	0	
				35,685	6	8	
PAYMENTS.							
General charges on the Estate							1,594 12 6
Payment to Governors of St. Paul's School, balance 1880	7,720	2	11				
On a/c 1881	3,000	0	0				
				10,720	2	11	
Payment on a/c new buildings at Hammersmith				15,043	15	0	
							25,763 17 11
Payments for purchase of 1,136l. 7s. 6d. Consols (proceeds of sale, Fishmongers' Company)				1,125	0	0	
Payments for purchase of 52l. 9s. 4d. Consols (Timber a/c)				52	14	6	
							1,177 14 6
Balance in hand, 31st December 1881; viz.,—							28,536 4 11
Timber Account awaiting investment	10	4	4				
Quit Rent Account	124	14	7				
Cash due to Governors of St. Paul's School	7,014	2	10				
							7,149 1 9
							35,685 6 8

15th March 1882.

(Signed) JNO. YOUNG,
Auditor.

DEAN COLET'S ESTATE and ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

Dr.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1881. Jan. 1 To cash paid Governors of St. Paul's School, balance 1880	7,720	2	11	1881. Jan. 1 Cash	7,720	2	11
Dec. 31 On a/c 1881	3,000	0	0	„ Timber a/c	52	14	6
Surveyor's Bill, 1 year	28	7	6	Rents in collection	5,507	11	3½
Land Agent's, 1 year	131	11	1	Property tax not recovered	546	3	11
Receiver's Poundage on rents received in London	180	18	6				13,826 1 7½
Salaries to Officers: Clerk 100l., Accountant 100l., Beadles 10l.	210	0	0	Dec. 31 By Rents received of—			
One Year's Quit Rent	9	18	1	Stepney property	4,597	17	6
One Year's Repairs to Farms	67	6	9	City and Whitechapel	2,639	3	0
Abatement of rent upon Farms	154	0	0	Buckinghamshire	1,972	4	0
Taxes	6	0	0	Essex, Cambridge, and Annuity from Duke of Buckingham	508	12	8
Stationery, printing, &c.	6	4	4				9,717 17 2
One year's insurances	70	4	3	By half-year's dividend on—			
Annual subscriptions and donations to Charities, &c. to schools, &c.:—				12,907l. 8s. 1d. Consols	193	12	2
Coventry property	61	9	0	12,939l. 12s. 5d. Consols	194	7	11
Whitechapel and Stepney	136	11	0	One year's dividend on—			
Care and repair of York and Arbour Squares, &c.	18	7	0	326l. 16s. 2d. Consols, School Board, London	9	16	0
Proportion of expense of Apposition dinner	200	0	0	2,829l. 17s. 5d. Consols, Regent's Canal	84	18	0
John Young, for auditing Accounts	31	10	0	1,730l. 2s. 0d. Consols, London and Blackwall Railway Company	51	18	0
Income tax on Receiver's Poundage	4	13	10	165l. 19s. 5d. Consols, Cambridge and Bedford Railway Company	4	19	8
Salary to Woodman, and expenses of cutting timber	22	5	10	6,711l. 15s. 6d. Consols, East London Railway Company	201	7	0
Painting notice boards	3	8	6	7,118l. 7s. 4d. Consols, London and Blackwall Railway Company	213	11	0
				26,000l. New 3l. per Cent.	780	0	0
To Cash paid, purchase of 52l. 9s. 4d. Consols (Timber a/c)	52	14	6	1,207l. 11s. 0d. Consols, Official Trustees of Charitable Funds	36	4	6
Cash paid, purchase of 1,136l. 7s. 3d. Consols, proceeds of sale of property to Fishmongers' Company	1,125	0	0	209l. 10s. 6d. ditto	6	6	0
Cash paid Governors of St. Paul's School on a/c new buildings at Hammersmith	15,043	15	0	52l. 9s. 1d. ditto	1	11	2
Cash paid, Arrears of rent written off	6	0	0	Half-year's dividend on—			
				1,136l. 7s. 3d. Consols, Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, half-year	17	0	11
				One year's dividend on—			
To Balance—				1,409l. 12s. 7d. Consols, High Master's house	42	5	0
Cash	7,014	2	10				1,837 17 4
„ Timber a/c	10	4	4	By cash—			
„ Quit-rent a/c	124	14	7	Of Fishmonger's Company, proceeds of sale of Nos. 26 and 27, Fish Street Hill, sanctioned by Charity Commrs. 5 Nov. 1880	1,125	0	0
				For Enfranchisement of Quit Rents	124	14	7
Rents in collection	5,509	9	5½	Of Borough of Colchester, compensation for damage by proposed sewer	15	0	0
Property tax not recovered	800	0	9	For School Board for London, Interest on purchase money for property taken	9	1	0
				Rent of Caretaker's House in Cable Street since surrender of lease	6	14	0
				For timber sold in Hengrove and Conscience Field Woods	32	10	2
				By difference between the year's rental of the estate and the amount actually received, including arrears	11,753	12	8½
					11,555	14	6
							197 18 2½
				By cash from proceeds of sale of—			26,893 5
				14,368l. 5s. 0d. Consols	14,412	0	0
				638l. 18s. 9d. New 3 %	631	15	0
							15,043 15 0
							41,937 0 0½

Audited and found correct, this 15th day of March 1882.

(Signed) JNO. YOUNG,
Auditor.

M 4

LORD CAMDEN'S EXHIBITIONS.

Dr.		Abstract of Accounts, year ending 31st December 1881.				Cr.	
		£ s. d.		Payments.		£ s. d.	
Balance in hand, 31st December 1880		-	-	Paid to Governors of St. Paul's School (balance 1880)		-	-
		1,123	5 1	Balance in hand, 31st December 1881		-	-
Receipts.		£ s. d.					
From dividends for the year		-	744 0 0				
" net proceeds of Woodhorn Tythes, 1881		-	367 8 9				
		1,111 8 9				2,234 8 10	
		2,234 8 10				2,234 8 10	

(Signed) JNO. YOUNG,
Auditor.

15th March 1882.

Dr.		CAMPDEN'S EXHIBITIONS.				Cr.	
		£ s. £				£ s. d.	
1881.				1881.			
Apr. 8	To Cash paid Governors of St. Paul's School, balance of account 1880	-	1,123 5 1	Jan. 1	By Balance	-	1,123 5 1
Dec. 31	To Balance	-	1,111 3 9	Dec. 31	By one year's dividends on 20,000l. Reduced 8 per Cents.	-	600 0 0
					By one year's dividends on 4,800l. Consols	-	144 0 0
					By Amount received this year from the Tithe Rent Charge of Woodhorn Net	-	367 3 9
			2,234 8 10				2,234 8 10

Audited and found correct, this 15th day of March 1882.

(Signed) JNO. YOUNG,
Auditor.

GROCERS' COMPANY.

TO THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS FOR
ENGLAND AND WALES.

In pursuance of a Minute of the Board of the 2nd February 1863, I have inquired into the condition

and circumstances of the following Charities under the management of the *Grocers' Company* of the *City of London*, and I have stated in the Report under the head of each specific endowment, the result of my investigation.

	Page		Page
Knowles' Gift	97	Lady Conway's Gift	100
Kebyll's	97	Lady Middleton's	101
Sir Wm. Butler's Gift	97	Wardall's	101
Sir J. Peche's	98	Keate's	101
Sir Wm. Laxton's	98	Wm. Robinson's (Penrith)	101
Lurchyn's	99	Box's School Gift (Witney)	102
Cloker's	99	Turville's Gift	102
Backhouse's	99	Sir Thos. Middleton's Gift	102
Mary Robinson's	100	Clerveaux's Gift	102
Bayning and Cocke's Gift	100	Saunders	102
Blundell's Gift	100	Lambert and Stile's Gift (and question of general security for Charity funds)	102
Lady Slaney's Gift (West Wickham)	100	Hale's Gift	108
Walwyn's (Colwall)	100	Tirrell's Gift	103
Groves'	100	Lady Slaney's Gift (Impropriations)	103
Wm. Robinson's Gift (Topcliffe)	100	Loan Charities	103
Pennefather's	100		

The Grocers' is the second of the 12 greater Companies. It is constituted of a master and three wardens, and a court of assistants, of a variable number, now about 33.

The liverymen are about 170 in number, and the freemen about 130 or 140. The number are said to be increasing rather than the contrary.

The title of the Company is "The Master and Wardens and Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Grocers."

DISTRIBUTION TO THE POOR MEMBERS OF THE
COMPANY.

The Company distribute annually, and casually, various sums of money to the freemen of the Company who are in poor circumstances.

The poor members are formed into three classes.

The first class consists of aged decayed freemen and widows of freemen. That class consists of about six or seven, who receive gifts amounting to 30*l.* a year, or thereabouts.

The second class consists of freemen and widows who are partially assisted. They are about 14 in number, receiving each about 20*l.* a year.

The third class consists of a similar class of persons, but whose circumstances do not, in the judgment of the Court, require or entitle them to an equal amount of assistance. They are about 23 in number, and receive generally 12*l.* a year.

In addition to the persons who are thus classed, there are certain liverymen and widows of liverymen to whom larger gifts are made, varying from 100*l.* a year to 30*l.* a year. At present there are 18 of this extra class of recipients.

There are also casual gifts made by the master and wardens on special emergencies arising amongst the poor members and their families.

These amount to from 50*l.* to 100*l.* a year.

The gifts of the Company to the poor members, in various ways, from 1852 to 1856 inclusive, was 7,827*l.* 19*s.*, averaging about 1,565*l.* per annum, and from 1857 to 1861 inclusive, 11,327*l.*, averaging 2,265*l.* per annum. Since 1861 the average has increased.

In addition to these gifts to the members of the Company, the Company distributes to public institutions and charities large sums as occasion arises. From 1852 to 1861 a sum of 10,151*l.* was given in such donations.

KNOWLES' GIFT.

Thomas Knowles, by will of the 12th July 1432, gave to the Company a messuage in St. Antholin's Parish for pure and perpetual alms for the relief of the poor.

A 14546.

The property thus devised consists of a warehouse, abutting on St. Antholin's Churchyard, Budge Row, let to Millington and Hutton, assignees of Wm. Leschalles, on lease for 21 years from Michaelmas 1845, at a rent of 125*l.* 17*s.*

This money is included in the distribution to poor freemen and widows of freemen of the Company, which I have already described.

KEBYLL'S GIFT.

Sir Henry Kebyll by his will of the 20th March 1514, gave to the Company two messuages in St. Mary-le-Bow, and two messuages and appurtenances in St. Margaret, Lothbury, and also a great messuage in the Parish of St. Peter-le-Poor, and a piece of ground in St. Olave's, Old Jewry, subject to certain superstitious uses, and then to pay weekly to seven poor men of the Company 3*s.* 6*d.*, to each 6*d.*

The Company charge themselves with 9*l.* 2*s.* annually, which forms part of the distribution to the poor members of the Company.

This portion of the fund and that which is included in the Gifts of Penefather, Lady Conway, Richard Phillips, Edward Turville, John Grove, John Wardall, and Lady Middleton, amount to 56*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* a year, and are classed in the Company's books under the head of revived Charities.

I presume that the residue of the estate was a part of the purchase made by the City Companies of the estates devised for superstitious uses, and which was confirmed by Act of Parliament, 4 James 1st (see my Report on the Fishmongers' Company).

SIR WILLIAM BUTLER'S GIFT.

Sir William Butler, by his will of the 6th August 1529, gave to the Company his messuage in Thames Street, and two messuages, five cottages, and garden in the parish of St. Michael Bassishaw, and three shops in Tower Street, and a quit-rent of 12*s.* for certain superstitious uses.

And to the churchwardens of Biddenham, Bedfordshire, 40*s.* yearly for repairing the king's highway; also,

For the poor of Biddenham - - - 20*s.*

For the poor of St. Mildred, Poultry, for coal 12*s.*

The Company pay 3*l.* a year on the receipt of the churchwardens of Biddenham for the use of that parish. I have suggested that the receipt of the minister and churchwarden should be required to join in giving the receipt, or that the minister should certify who are the churchwardens.

The sum of 12*s.* a year is paid to the churchwardens of St. Mildred, Poultry.

N

SIR JOHN PECHE'S GIFT.

By an indenture of the 20th June 1533, between the Bishop of Rochester of the first part, the abbess of the Minories without Aldgate of the second part, and the Company of the third part, reciting that John Peché had paid to the Company 500*l.* for certain obits, alms, and other works of piety, the Company covenanted to keep a yearly obit in the church of Lullingstone, and distribute 30*s.* to priests and clerks, and in alms to the poor there.

	£	s.	d.
To the parson of Lullingstone	2	13	4
To the three poor beadmen in the almshouses built by the said J. Peché at Lullingstone, at 8 <i>d.</i> a week to each	5	4	0
To the poor prisoners of Newgate, Ludgate, Marshalsea, and Kingsbench, 5 <i>s.</i> to each prison	1	0	0
Together with the repair of the almshouses at Lullingstone.			

The Company appear to have appropriated 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year as a gift to the poor of Lullingstone in respect of the share of the 30*s.* a year in which they were to participate with the priests and clerks at the obit, and this sum, with the payments above enumerated, make up 9*l.* 4*s.* a year, which is paid annually to Sir Percy H. Dyke, of Lullingstone, and by his direction distributed to the poor of the parish in bread and money.

The 20*s.* a year to the prisons, and other gifts to prisoners, have not been regularly paid for a considerable time. On the 29th December last the sum of 10*s.* was paid to Mr. Temple, of the Guildhall. There is at present a fund of 126*l.* in hand applicable to prisoners on this and other charitable accounts.

The same observations as to the present securities on which the capital is invested occurs in this case, as in that of Lambert and Stiles' Charities (page 6).

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT OUNDLE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Sir William Laxton, by a codicil to his will of the 27th July 1556, being minded to erect a free grammar school at Oundle in the house, late the guild or fraternity house at Oundle, such school to be called "The Free Grammar School of Sir William Laxton, Knight and Alderman of London," and to have an almshouse for seven poor men at Oundle; and having agreed with the Company, and set out to them certain lands in London, gave to the said Company all his messuages and hereditaments in St. Swithin's, Sherborne Lane, St. Nicholas Lane, Abchurch Lane, and Eastcheap, on condition that they should make suit to the King and Queen for the Fraternity House, to be employed for the school and almshouses, and provide a schoolmaster at 18*l.* a year, and an usher at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, and pay to each of the almsmen 34*s.* 8*d.* yearly.

To the vicar and churchwardens, for the repair of the house, 24*s.*

By a decree of the Commissioners of Charitable Uses dated 3rd September 1686, reciting that the jurors found that the Company did think fit to augment the several charitable payments to 102*l.* 16*s.*, and that they were willing in future to pay 82*l.* 16*s.*, and that their estate should be charged with the arrears, it was ordered that the whole estates of the Company should stand charged accordingly, and 20 years was given to them for payment.

The sum of 82*l.* 16*s.* was apportioned as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
The schoolmaster	30	0	0
The usher	10	0	0
Almsmen	36	8	0
Women to attend them	5	4	0
Repairs	1	4	0
	82	16	0

The state of this Charity at the time of the last inquiry is set forth in the Report of the Commissioners (vol. 6, p. 268). After that inquiry, and in the year 1841, an information was filed in the name of the Attorney-General, at the relation of several of the inhabitants of Oundle, praying that an account might be taken, under the direction of the Court, of certain property devised to the Grocers' Company, and to have a declaration, that all the rents, issues, and profits of those messuages, together with the dividends of a certain sum of stock were applicable and ought to be

applied to the support of a school which was founded and established as a grammar school at Oundle, and the maintenance of a schoolmaster and usher. And it prayed also that the decree of the Charity Commissioners made upon the inquisition of 1686, being contrary to the intention of the donor, might under the 43rd Elizabeth, cap. 4, sect. 10, be altered or varied according to equity and the true intent and meaning of the testator.

The information came on to be heard before Lord Langdale, the Master of the Rolls, on the 18th of January 1845. His Lordship held that the Company must be considered bound to pay the increased sums specified in the decree of the Commissioners of Charitable Uses in 1686, as upon that understanding they had then obtained an extension of time. As to the claim of this Charity for the entire rents of the estate, his Lordship said the argument for the information stood thus:—

"It is said the Charity may not be entitled to the whole of this fund; yet it turns out that the present fixed payments are not sufficient to maintain a proper school, or to pay the salaries of the schoolmaster and usher of a grammar school; then as it was clearly the intention of the testator that a grammar school should be maintained, that purpose ought not to fail by the accident of these fixed salaries turning out in the course of time to be insufficient for the purpose."

"That the Court may, therefore, consider, in the first instance, what would be a proper sum to pay for the maintenance of such a grammar school as would effectually answer the intention which the testator had in view, and that may be a sum very considerably larger than that which he allowed, and that sum being ascertained, then by the authority of the Grammar School Act it may be applied in the maintenance of a school affording the general instruction pointed out by that Act."

"This might be very well, provided you were not encroaching upon a revenue which, according to the construction which, it appears to me, ought to be put on this codicil, belongs as private property to this Company. If the testator has fixed on certain salaries which fail to provide for the fulfilment of his intentions, no doubt it is very much to be regretted, but you cannot, at the expense of the Company to whom the testator has given a beneficial interest, take that interest from them upon the notion that the testator, if he had thought better of the matter, would have assigned a larger sum to the Charity, or upon the notion that the Legislature has interfered as against the interests of that party to provide a school where there may be a larger instruction."

The information was, therefore, dismissed with costs, and no appeal was made against the decision; but it appears that in January 1850, an attempt was made to lay the case before the then Charity Commissioners to obtain their interference for the purpose of opening the question anew. This application does not appear to have been attended with any result.

The case of this school was brought before this Commission by the Vicar of Oundle in a communication addressed to the Board on the 30th December 1856, to which I find the Board replied by a letter of the 2nd March 1857 (File 1,138), stating to the effect that the Grocer's Company could not be called upon to render any account of their general receipts or expenditure in respect of the property, or any other account than a credit on one side sufficient to meet the charges, and on the other side a debit of the payments they actually make.

The return rendered to this Commission is in conformity with the above rule. The Company debit themselves with a rentcharge arising from messuages, lands, &c. in St. Swithin's, at London Stone, Sherborne Lane, Nicholas Lane, Abchurch Lane, Candlewick Street, and Eastcheap, London (to which should be added the White Hart Inn, at Oundle), amounting in the whole to 82*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.* a year, apportioned according to the decree of the Commissioners of Charitable Uses in 1686, thus:—

	£	s.	d.
The seven almsmen	41	12	0
schoolmaster	30	0	0
usher	10	0	0
repairs of the school house	1	4	0
	82	16	0

The Company, however, do not limit themselves in fact to the foregoing payments.

The Company paid to the master—

	£	s.	d.
7th December 1861	-	438	6 9
31st May 1862	-	435	15 10
Making together	-	874	2 7

which includes the master's and the second master's salaries, which are regulated by a capitation fee on a certain number of boys, and a fixed salary; including also the rates and taxes and repairs. Sums of nearly the same amount have been appropriated by the Company for the purposes of the school for several years past.

In answer to my inquiries as to the state of the school, I received the following letter from Dr. Stansbury, the head master:—

"The number of boys in the school is 132. The average age, 13. The course of instruction, all the branches of a liberal English education; the classics, mathematics, and French, for which latter, the only fee (except 1*l.* entrance fee), of 2*l.* a year is charged, and which fee is charged to prevent injury to the National and British Schools in Oundle, and the only payment for books and stationery amounting to an average of 2*l.* per annum.

"Every seat in the large school-room is filled, the six masters and 132 boys working satisfactorily to all concerned."

The Company appropriate also to the almspeople an annual sum of 278*l.* 17*s.*

There are six almsmen, five of whom receive six shillings a week, and one one seven shillings a week, in addition to Sunday dinners, washing, fuel, clothing, and medicines. The almsmen are appointed by the resident committee at Oundle, who are nominated by the Company.

The present committee is—

Watts Russell, Esq.

Jessee Russell, Esq.

Dr. Stansbury.

— Smith, Esq.

and the churchwardens of Oundle.

The committee elect an almsman to fill up the vacancy, and their choice is generally confirmed by the Company.

In addition to the above charges the Company have established from their own funds during the pleasure of the court, three exhibitions of 50*l.* to be held for four years, at either of the two English Universities, for boys of the Oundle School.

Between the years 1852 and 1861 the Company rebuilt the school and an almshouse for the six men, at an expense of upwards of 4,500*l.*

The Company have also recently contributed 500*l.* towards the restoration of Oundle church.

The property of the charity at Oundle is described in a statement laid before the Commissioners of Charities in 1850, as follows:—

Guildhall, situate on the south side of Oundle churchyard, used as the schoolroom and as the habitations of almsmen and nurse.

Messuages and premises situate on the west side of Oundle churchyard, and adjoining Church Lane, now the schoolmaster's house and dormitory for the boys, purchased by Lady Laxton in 1557.

A close of land, awarded on the enclosure of Oundle field in lieu of rights of common, appurtenances to last-mentioned premises, now in the occupation of John Bailey.

Messuage and premises in Church Lane, adjoining and now forming part of schoolmaster's house, purchased of — Gann.

Four cottages and premises in Church Lane, now in the occupation of Reuben King and others, purchased of — Wallis.

Messuage and premises in New Street, now consisting of playground for the boys.

The White Hart Inn, in the occupation of Samuel Rippiner.

Public Pig Market and dwelling house, in the occupation of Miss Underwood, of Southwell.

Copyhold premises of the manor of Oundle, adjoining Church Lane and above-mentioned cottages, used as a stable by the schoolmaster.

Upon this representation the only observation to be made, is that the Company claim the "White Hart

Inn" as their own property, and not subject to the trust, and I have no evidence that it is part of the charity estates.

All the rest of the property above described is occupied by the school premises, playground, master's house and garden, and the almshouses and the almshouse yard or court.

I append a document which has been transmitted to me from some of the inhabitants of Oundle.

LURCHYN'S GIFT.

John Lurchyn by his will of the 5th July 1459, gave two tenements in St. Mary, Bothaw parish, for the relief of the poor almspeople of the Company.

These tenements are said to have been situated in Canwick or Cannon Street, and to have been destroyed in the fire of London; and it is remarkable that no subsequent mention has been made of the premises or of the site, except that in an index to the book of wills of the Company, of the date 1762, as the Commissioners of Inquiry state (vol. 6., p. 270), there is a note that the Charity of Sir William Laxton for the Free Grammar School of Oundle has had credit for the Cannon Street property of this donor.

It is not possible now to distinguish or recover this property for the purpose of applying it to the trust.

CLOKER'S GIFT.

Henry Cloker, who died in 1574 gave certain houses in St. Michael's, Crooked Lane, to the Cooper's Company, upon trust to pay to the Grocer's Company 40*s.* a year.

The Company have for a long time past received 42*s.* a year, instead of 40*s.* (under a decree of the Court of Chancery, as it is stated, but of which I have no information).

The Grocer's Company pay 40*s.* a year to the almspeople in the Ratcliffe almshouses, under the government of the Cooper's Company.

BACKHOUSE'S GIFT.

Emme Backhouse, by her will of the 27th August 1587, gave a house to the Company upon trust to pay—

To four poor scholars of Cambridge	
5 <i>l.</i> each	20 <i>l.</i>
To four poor scholars of Oxford	
5 <i>l.</i> each	20 <i>l.</i>

hoping that they would prefer some of her own kindred to such scholarship, being fit for the same, before strangers, and the residue of the profits to be disposed to such good uses as the Corporation should think convenient.

The premises are No. 104, Wood Street, and were let on a lease which has recently expired.

They are now occupied by Hugh Jones, at a rent of 620*l.* a year.

The Company also receive 15*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* from the Haberdasher's Company, a fee farm rent, after deducting land and income tax, supposed to represent the house in Steyning Lane, which stood on part of the site of Haberdasher's Hall.

I do not find that any legal construction of the gift of the residue to "good uses" has ever been obtained. It is right however, to refer to the greatly increased exhibitions given by the Company, and the large amount distributed to charitable and for other purposes.

It should be observed that with regard to exhibitions alone, taking the entire present income of the Charity, together with 5 per cent. on the capital of the gifts of Mary Robinson, Bayning and Cocke, the annual produce would be 656*l.* a year, whilst (if we include the Oundle Exhibition) the annual fund appropriated to such objects amounts to 650*l.*, and if we add to this the payments from scholars of the City of London School, the fund dedicated to exhibitions is 770*l.* a year, exclusive of other specific charges for that purpose.

The exhibitions at Cambridge under this bequest are no longer limited to two, as at the last inquiry the Company debited this trust to pay eight exhibitions which they have raised to 25*l.* per annum each, four at Oxford, and four at Cambridge. They have also added eight other exhibitions, four to each University, of the like annual value, in respect of Robinson's and (I suppose) Bayning's and Cocke's Gift, although the two latter are not recognised in the books of the Company.

The Company have also voluntarily founded two exhibitions of 50*l.* a year, for the students of the City of London School, when at either of the two Universities, and they also educate at the City of London School, free of expense, six children, sons of freemen or liverymen, at a cost to the Company of about 120*l.* a year—about 10*l.* a year each for school fees, and 10*l.* a year each for the mid-day meals provided for the boys coming from a distance.

MARY ROBINSON'S GIFTS.

Mary Robinson, by her will of the 13th February 1617, gave to the Company 500*l.* to purchase land and pay 25*l.* a year to four poor scholars of Jesus College, Oxford.

The capital sum of 500*l.* was apparently not laid out in land, nor does it appear to be specifically invested, and must, I presume, be regarded as a charge on the general estates of the Company, subject to the same observations as I have made in my report on Lambert and Stiles' Gifts (page 6).

The Company pay altogether 16 exhibitions of 25*l.* each to under-graduates of the two universities. Eight of these are attributed to Backhouse's Gift, and the remainder to this endowment, or to the voluntary liberality of the Company.

BAYNING'S AND COCKE'S GIFTS.

Andrew Bayning, by will of the 4th October 1610, gave 120*l.* to the Company to purchase house or land of the yearly value of 5*l.* for a poor scholar at Cambridge, and—

Robert Cocke, by his will (date not known), gave 100*l.* to the Company to bestow same in lands and dispose of the rent towards the maintenance of a scholar of Oxford or Cambridge.

The Commissioners of Inquiry, not finding these endowments in the inquisition, and finding no trace of them in the books of the Company, conjectured "that they had never been received by the Company." It may, perhaps, be difficult to discharge the Company by this supposition, but I must refer to my reports (pp. 3 and 4) on Backhouse's and Robinson's Charities, showing that the Company have founded 16 exhibitions of 25*l.* a year each, and two of 50*l.* a year each, thus far exceeding the liability which these particular donations would impose.

BLUNDELL'S GIFT.

Peter Blundell, by will of the 9th June 1599, gave to the Company 150*l.* to purchase lands, and out of the rents, pay 40*s.* a year for the poor of Bedlam.

The Company possess 12 houses, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, Sun Street, Bishopsgate Street, upon which, or part of which, the 40*s.* a year is supposed to be charged.

The 40*s.* a year is paid to the treasurer of Bethlehem Hospital.

LADY SLANEY'S GIFT TO WEST WICKHAM.

Dame Margaret Slaney, by her will of the 20th October 1607, gave to the Company 40*l.* to pay yearly to the poor inhabitants of West Wickham, Kent, 3*l.* for apprenticing.

The sum of 3*l.* a year is paid by the Company to the churchwardens of West Wickham.

There is no trace of the investment of 40*l.*, nor does it appear to have been included in the mortgage.

WALWYN'S FREE SCHOOL AT COLWALL.

Humphrey Walwyn, by his will of the 10th December 1612, gave 600*l.* to buy houses, the rent to be paid as follows:—

To the Grocer's Company for visiting school	£ 5
To St. Martin Orgar parish, in coals to the poor	5

And the remainder of the rents to a free school at Colwall, Herefordshire, for the poor children of that parish, and seven of the parish of Little Malvern.

The investment directed by the testator does not appear to have taken place, but in lieu thereof, the Company have been charged, by arrangement, with a rentcharge of 30*l.* per annum, for the Colwall schoolmaster, and 5*l.* a year for the parish of St. Martin Orgar.

The appointment of the schoolmaster is vested in the Company; they have recently appointed the Rev. Robert O. Carter.

The Company do not limit themselves to the amount of the rentcharge, but they pay the head master 30*l.* a year, who occupies moreover a house in the parish belonging to the Company, in which he lives rent free.

The head master is regarded only as the visitor to the school, the duty of teaching the boys devolving on the second master.

The second master at present is Mr. Miller; he is not in orders, and the Company pay him an annual stipend of 70*l.* a year, and as a testimony of their satisfaction with his conduct of the school the Company two years ago made him a present of 50*l.*

There is a school house at Colwall, which has been built and repaired by the Company, but there is no dwelling provided for the second master.

The Company make also an annual vote of about 5*l.* a year for stationery and articles for the use of the school.

The Rev. R. O. Carter informs me that the average number of boys has been 62, and that the course of instruction embraces English, mathematics, geography, history, &c., and that the present condition of the school is satisfactory.

GROVE'S GIFT.

John Grove, by his will of the 10th December 1616, gave to the Company 100*l.* to distribute yearly, 6*l.*, to the poor of the Company.

This forms part of the distribution to the poor of the Company. It is included amongst what are called revived Charities, mentioned in my report on Sir Henry Kebyll's Gift.

ROBINSON'S GIFT.

William Robinson, by will of the 14th July 1633, gave to the Company 400*l.* for the purchase of houses to pay—

£
Towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster, in Topcliffe, Yorkshire - 16
and the residue among the poor of the Company.

There is no account of the investment of this fund, but the Company pay annually a sum of 16*l.* in half-yearly payments to the chairman of the feoffees of the school at Topcliffe, the Rev. H. A. Hawkins.

In answer to an application addressed to this gentleman as to the present state of the school, I was informed that there is a very good schoolmaster, that the average number of boys attending is 50, from the age of 7 to 15, that they are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and history, that one or two learn Latin, and that the school is going on in a satisfactory manner.

PENNEFATHER'S GIFT.

William Pennefather, by his will of the 26th January 1636, gave to the Company 233*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for the purchasing of land of the value of 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, to be paid to seven poor almspeople, 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each.

The capital sum is a charge upon the estates of the Company under the decree of 1686. It forms part of the distribution to the poor of the Company.

It is included amongst what are called the revived Charities, mentioned in my report on Sir H. Kebyll's Gift.

LADY CONWAY'S GIFT.

Catherine Viscountess Conway, by her will of the 29th March 1637, gave to the Company 200*l.* on trust, to pay 10*l.* to the parish of Acton, for bread to 20 of the poor on every Sunday, and 12*d.* a week for teaching six poor children, 10*l.*

And by a Codicil she gave 1,200*l.* out of her residuary estate to the Company to pay—

To the parish of Acton, for the most aged, lame, and impotent	£ 10
To the parish of St. Dunstan-in-the-East	10
To the parish of Luddington, Warwick	5
For releasing two poor persons in Ludgate Prison	5
For releasing one poor person in the Poultry Compter, and one in Wood Street Compter	5
To five poor widows of the Company	5
To Christ's Hospital	20

And she also gave to the Company 400*l.*, they paying to the parish of Acton, for apprenticing poor fatherless children, 20*l.*

The Company were charged by the Commissioners for Charitable Uses with the capital sums of—

£	s.	d.
200	0	0
1,200	0	0 and
41	13	4

the latter sum being the whole which appeared to have been received by the Company in respect of the last legacy of 400*l.*

The Commissioners appear also to have charged the Company with 8*s.* a year, in respect of a gift of 8*l.* by Mary Harrison, the executrix of Lady Conway, but no mention of this now appears in the books of the Company.

The sum of 72*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* forms the gross annual charge on the property of the Company in respect of these legacies; of this—

£	s.	d.
20	0	0
a year is paid to the treasurer of Christ's Hospital.		
5	0	0
to the churchwardens of Lud-dington, Warwickshire.		
10	0	0
to the churchwardens of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East.		
22	9	8
to the rector's warden of the parish of Acton.		
5	0	0
is applied to the distribution amongst the poor members and widows of members of the Company.		
62	9	8

The 10*l.* a year for prisoners has not been regularly demanded, and it forms part of a prison fund of 129*l.* now in hand.

LADY MIDDLETON'S GIFT.

Dame Ann Middleton, by her will of the 20th May 1645, gave the rectory and tythes of Forden, county of Montgomery, and a fee farm rent of 27*l.* out of the rectory of Austell, Cornwall, both of the value of 107*l.* a year, to the said Company to dispose of the same as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
For the release of poor prisoners in and about London	40	0	0
To Christ's Hospital	10	0	0
To the poor of Westham 3 <i>l.</i> for apprenticing, and 2 <i>l.</i> amongst 20 of the poorest people	5	0	0
To 10 poor ministers' widows 2 <i>l.</i> each	20	0	0
To 10 poor men and women	10	0	0
To the Company for their care	2	0	0
To the clerk of the Company	2	0	0
To the seven almsmen of the Company	3	10	0
To two persons mentioned in the will	10	0	0

And the residue of the property she left to be disposed of by the wardens and assistants for the relieving of poor and aged people at their discretion.

And by a codicil she directed her executor to settle and convey to the officiating minister of Forden a yearly pension of 30*l.* out of the tythes of said rectory of Forden, which was to cease if the Parliament should settle upon him any competent maintenance.

The Commissioners of Inquiry remark (Vol. 6, p. 275) that the gift of 40*l.* a year to the poor prisoners had been reduced to 10*l.* probably under the power given to the executor to dedicate the 30*l.* a year to the officiating minister at Forden.

	£	s.	d.
The fee farm rent arising from the rectory of Austell produces, after deducting Land Tax abatement, annually	23	18	8
The Forden tythes are commuted at a rentcharge of 328 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>			
The rentcharge in the year 1861–1862 was	372	8	9
The outgoings, disbursements, rates and taxes, and 15 <i>l.</i> for agent's salary	48	2	5
	324	6	4

£ s. d.

A piece of meadow land in Nant-cribbu Meadow, numbered 900 in the tythe map, and containing 4 <i>a.</i> 1 <i>r.</i> 6 <i>p.</i> and occupied by John Jones as yearly tenant	4	10	0
	£352	15	0

The application of this income, after the appropriation of the 30*l.* a year to the minister at Forden, 5*l.* to the parish of Westham, and 10*l.* to the account of poor prisoners (see Sir J. Peche's Gift) is as follows:—

£ s. d.

The clergymen's widows 40 <i>s.</i> each, directed by the will to be given to 10 clergymen's widows has been increased to 10 <i>l.</i> a year each	100	0	0
The Company have also added to the number of clergymen's widows a further number of 40 others, at 10 <i>l.</i>	400	0	0

Together with occasional gifts of a similar sum to unsuccessful candidates in advanced years, which in 1862 amounted to 75*l.* In the 10 years from 1852 to 1861 the sum given amongst clergymen's widows amounted to 3,370*l.*

WARDALL'S GIFT.

John Wardall, by will of the 29th August 1656, gave to the Company a tenement known by the name of the White Bear, in Walbrook,—

£ s. d.

To pay to St. Botolph, Billingsgate, for lighting the north-east corner of St. Botolph's church at night	4	0	0
To the parish of East Greenwich for bread	6	10	0

And the residue to the almsmen of the Company.

The tenement devised is the Bull's Head (formerly the Black Bull), No. 23, Walbrook, which is let on lease to James Waterman for 21½ years from Midsummer 1860, at a rent of 76*l.* 8*s.*

The payments made by the Company are,—

£ s. d.

To the parish of St. Botolph	4	0	0
To the parish of East Greenwich	6	10	0

The residue forms part of the distribution to the poor of the Company.

KEATE'S GIFT.

Gilbert Keate, by his will of the 10th June 1657, gave to the Company 750*l.*

100*l.* be lent gratis to two young men.

50*l.* to remain as a stock for the Company's poor.

And out of the profits of the remaining 600*l.* to pay,—

£ s. d.

To the parish of Bishopstone, Wilts	16	0	0
To the parish of St. Hearne, Cornwall	8	0	0

The 100*l.* directed to be lent forms part of the loan charities of the Company.

I apprehend that the 50*l.* as a stock must be regarded as a gift to the Company.

The 24*l.* a year in respect of the remaining sum of 600*l.* is paid annually.

16*l.* (in 1862) to Rev. H. F. Beasley, the curate of Bishopstone.

8*l.* to the rector, churchwardens, and overseers of St. Hearne.

ROBINSON'S GIFT.

William Robinson, by will of the 9th August 1661, gave to the Company all his tenements in Grub Street upon trust, to pay as follows:—

£ s. d.

To the free school at Penrith	10	0	0
For educating poor girls at Penrith	20	0	0
For 10 men and 10 women at Penrith	20	0	0
For a sermon on Christmas day at Penrith, 20 <i>s.</i> , clerk and sexton, 5 <i>s.</i> , and for a collation, 15 <i>s.</i>	2	0	0
For a sermon on Ascension Day, 20 <i>s.</i> , clerk and sexton, 5 <i>s.</i> , and for a collation, 35 <i>s.</i>	3	0	0
To Christ's Hospital, St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas', and Bridewell, 5 <i>l.</i> each	20	0	0

4*N* 3

The Company is in possession of the property in Milton Street, in the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, devised by this will, and out of the income they pay annually 55*l.* to the vicar and churchwardens of the parish of Penrith. The 5*l.* a year to Christ's Hospital was purchased by the Company some years ago.

The three other sums of 5*l.* each are paid to the treasurers of the three other hospitals above named.

The vicar of Penrith informs me that there is an average attendance of 50 scholars at the girls' school, who are supposed to be free, but that some few pay weekly pence for extras, and that the ages are from 6 to 13 years.

As to the 20 almspeople, they are selected by the Penrith vestry assembled before Christmas Day, and 20*s.* each is given to them by the vicar and churchwardens.

Box's SCHOOL, WITNEY, OXFORDSHIRE.

By an Act passed in the 15th Charles 2nd (1675), reciting that Henry Box had erected a large free school with a fair house standing on two acres of ground in Witney, and by his will declared his intention to settle the said premises and a rentcharge of 50*l.* out of lands in Longworth Parish, Berks, it was enacted that there should ever thereafter be a free grammar school for the instruction of children and youth, and that there should be one master and one usher, and that the Grocers' Company should be the governors thereof.

And by an indenture of the 19th July 1670, between Mary Box, the widow, and Ralph Box, the son and heir, of the one part, and the said Company of the other part, reciting that the said Mary Box had paid to the Company 286*l.* for settling the rentcharge thereinafter mentioned, the said Mary Box, for the better maintenance of the said school, and the said Ralph Box, in consideration of the said 286*l.* paid him by the Company, granted and confirmed to the said Company a yearly rent of 13*l.* issuing out of tenements in Longworth, viz.:—

- 10*l.* for the school,
- 2*l.* to the poor of Witney, and
- 1*l.* to the provost and fellows of Oriel College, Oxford,

towards their charge at the visitation of the said school.

The Commissioners of Inquiry (Vol. 32, Part 2, p. 699) report the condition of this school, and that the Grocers' Company had expended in repairs and improvements of the school premises 761*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* up to the year 1837, against which they were charged, apparently on account of a vacancy in the office of usher, with 518*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, leaving a balance of payments over receipts of the sum of 243*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* It would seem, however, that the balance thus stated was less by nearly 30*l.* than the real excess of the Company's payments. In 1861 the Company expended a further sum of 244*l.* in repairs of the school-house.

The Rev. Henry Gregory, the present head master, receives the rentcharge of 63*l.* from the Longworth estate, and transmits annually 3*l.* to the Grocers' Company, with his report on the condition of the school.

I append the statement transmitted to me by Mr. Gregory of the condition of the school.

TURVILLE'S GIFT.

Edmund Turville by his will (date unknown), gave to the Company 100*l.* to be lent gratis to two young men.

And he gave 1,000*l.* to pay 50*l.* in manner following:—

	£
To the churchwardens of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, in bread and money, for 13 of the poorest of the parish	11
To the poorest of the Parish of Kyrettyard, Worcestershire	8
To Allhallows, Barking, London	4
To St. Stephen's, Walbrook, for sermons every month before the Communion	10
To the poorest members of the Company	7
To the most needy of St. Olave, Southwark	5
To the most needy of St. Leonard, Shore-ditch	5

The Commissioners of Inquiry (Vol. 6, p. 278) notice the fact, that the 10*l.* a year for the preparation sermon

at St. Stephen's, Walbrook, was not included in the decree of the Commissioners of Charitable Uses, and had not been paid, the remaining uses are still upheld, and the sums paid as follows:—

- 7*l.* added to the distribution to the poor members of the Company.
 - 11*l.* to the churchwardens of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East.
 - 4*l.* to the churchwardens of Allhallows, Barking.
 - 5*l.* " " St. Leonard, Shore-ditch.
 - 5*l.* " " St. Olave, Southwark.
 - 8*l.* to the curate and churchwardens of Kyrettyard, Worcestershire.
- making together 40*l.* a year.

SIR THOMAS MIDDLETON'S, OR RICHARD PHILLIPS', GIFT.

Sir Thomas Middleton by his will (date unknown) gave to the Company two tenements near Baynard's Castle, charged with 7*l.* a year to the poor of the Company.

The Company possess property in Thames Street, Nos. 225 and 226, which is supposed to have been the subject of his devise, and they charge themselves with 7*l.* a year, which forms part of the distribution amongst the poor of the Company, classed as one of the revived Charities (*see* Sir Henry Kebyll's Charity).

CLERVEAUX'S GIFT.

Ralph Clerveaux gave to the churchwardens of St. Benet, Gracechurch Street, 2*l.*, which is paid to them by the Company as a rentcharge on No. 58½, Gracechurch Street, belonging to them.

SAUNDERS'S GIFT.

John Saunders by will (date not known) gave to the Company 210*l.*, for apprenticing a boy, in Upton Warren, Stoke Prior, or Chaddesley Corbet, Worcestershire, for 10*l.* a year, but if not performed to them, then the same to be paid to Christ's Hospital.

In December 1831 a petition was presented under Sir J. Romilly's Act, on behalf of the parish of Upton Warren, upon which an order was made, in February 1832, referring it to the Master to take an account of the arrears of the annuity of 10*l.* accrued since 1794, and directing the Company after the payment of costs to pay the balance into Court.

There was an appeal against this order, on the part of Christ's Hospital, by whom the arrears were claimed and in April 1833 such appeal was dismissed, but the costs of all parties were ordered to be paid out of the fund. The Master found the arrears to amount to 380*l.*, and the costs to 359*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, leaving a balance of 20*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* There does not appear to be any further report.

The Company pay 10*l.* a year on the receipt of the curate and churchwardens of Upton Warren.

LAMBERT AND STILES' GIFTS.

Robert Lambert by his will (date not known) gave 100*l.* to the Company, to be distributed after 21 years amongst the poor of the 25 wards; and

Nicholas Stiles by his will (date not known) gave 100*l.* to the Company upon the same trusts.

The capital sum of 200*l.* given by these donors does not exist in any specific investment, but it is secured in the real estate of the Company comprised in the inquisition and decree of the Commissioners of Charitable Uses, of the 27th August 1686, mentioned in the report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (Vol. 6, p. 265). The decree directed a conveyance to 12 trustees to secure the legacies to charities and the arrears. It does not, however, appear that the estate of the trustees has been kept on foot by any successive conveyance, and the Company hold their estates in their corporate character independent of any trust.

I have requested Mr. Ruck, the clerk of the Company, to furnish me with a statement of the situation, and present rental of the property charged, being the course which I adopted in the case of the Mercers' Company, whose general estates were charged by a deed and Act of Parliament with the payment of the income of Charitable funds which had been expended by the Company. The Grocers' Company, however, decline to exhibit any statement of their property not specifically charged by the respective founders of the charities. It has not been an uncommon circumstance in the case

of the other City Companies, that Charitable funds given to them are not found at present set apart in any definite form of investment, whilst the Company generally admit their liability, and pay the interest or dividends from their general property. There can be no doubt that in the case of these ancient, wealthy, and liberal bodies, the funds are practically secure, and I have therefore not thought it necessary to insist of any account being furnished to me of the mortgaged estate, nor to do more than thus submit the circumstances to the Board.

The 12*l.* a year is distributed annually to five of the City wards, in rotation, 20 recipients being nominated by the aldermen of the respective five wards on forms sent to them by the Company, and those nominated apply at the hall of the Grocers' Company, and receive 12*s.* each.

HALE'S GIFT.

Richard Hale, by his will (date not known) gave 100*l.* to be lent to two young men.

This is part of the capital of the Loan Charities.

The places called Harp Alley, and Lilley Alley, in the parish of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, are stated in the report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (vol. 6. P. 278), not to be in existence, and the 200 faggots given to that parish out of the produce of this fund, not to have been included in the decree of the Commissioners of Charitable Uses in 1686. The sum of 1*l.* 4*s.* is paid annually to the churchwardens of St. Mildred, Poultry, in respect of the 200 faggots given to the poor of that parish.

TIRRELL'S GIFT.

Francis Tirrell, by his will, (date not known) gave to the Company 1000 marks (666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) to remain as a stock in Grocers' Hall, to the intent that the Company should provide with the increase thereof 40 chaldron of coals, whereof 26 to be given at Christmas to the poor of the parishes of St. Giles, Cripplegate, St. Sepulchre, St. Olave, Southwark, St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, and St. Botolph, Aldgate, viz., to St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, 6 chaldron, and to each of the other parishes 5 chaldron, and the rest of the coals for the poor of the Company:—

The Company pay 26*l.* annually, as follows,

		£
To the churchwardens of St. Mary Magdalen,		
	Bermondsey	6
Do.	St. Botolph, Aldgate	5
Do.	St. Olave, Southwark	5
Do.	St. Sepulchre	5
Do.	St. Giles, Cripplegate	5

Nothing is specifically applied from this Charity to the poor of the Company. I have elsewhere stated the magnitude of the distribution to them.

LADY SLANEY'S FUND FOR THE PURCHASE OF IMPROPRIATIONS.

Dame Margaret Slaney, by her will of the 20th October 1607, gave to the Company 2,000*l.* to remain a perpetual stock for purchasing impropriated benefices, to bestow yearly some competent portion of the profits thereof in the maintenance of a learned preacher in the parish, retaining the estate of the benefice in their own hands until they had again made up the stock of 2,000*l.*, and then, under advice of counsel, to disappropriate the benefice so that the full profits should thenceforth remain to the parson and his successors, and so to continue and employ the said 2,000*l.* for ever in purchasing and disappropriating in manner aforesaid; provided that the said parsonages or benefices so appropriated should be donative and not presentative, and be for ever freed from first fruits and tenths, and archbishops' and bishops' fees. And she directed that no appropriated benefice should be purchased where the vicarage was worth 80*l.* a year, and that bonds should be taken from the ministers appointed, to resign if they accepted any other benefice, or were non-resident 40 days a year without leave as therein mentioned.

*DAME MARGARET SLANEY'S FUND FOR THE PURCHASE OF IMPROPRIATIONS.

By an order of the Board of 16th March 1865 the said Company were advised that they might properly declare their definitive approval of an agreement made under the provisions of the London (City) Tithes Act, 1864, between the parishioners of the parish of All-hallows, Staining, and the Rev. Francis John Stain-

By a covenant entered into with the executrixes of the testatrix, pursuant to a power in the will, it was agreed that Christ's Hospital should be allowed 6*s.* 8*d.* per cent. a year on the balance in the Company's hands; and by the decree of the Commissioners of Charitable Uses it was ordered that the Company should pay 50*s.* per cent. a year on the balance in their hands towards the increase of the stock.

Under a decree of the Court of Chancery of the 4th December 1761, it was declared that it was the best execution of the Charity that the Company should from time to time, as the fund would permit, purchase impropriations to which the right of patronage of the vicarage appertained, which vicarage the said Company might purchase to the amount of the gross annual sum, not exceeding 150*l.* a year, including the annual value of the said vicarage, and that such impropriation should be applied for the benefit of the vicar, as the court should after direct. And he ordered that the Company (having then in hand a stock far exceeding 2,000*l.*) should proceed to find out a purchase or purchases of such impropriation and patronage of the vicarage, but so as to retain in their hands at interest a capital sum of 2,000*l.* as a future fund; allowing interest for the same after the rate of 2*l.* 10*s.* per cent., the purchases when found out to be made with the approbation of the Master.

The following impropriations have been purchased:—

1620.	Rectory of North Hill, in the	£
	county of Bedford	value 400
1663.	Rectory of Allhallows, Steyning	
		value 600
1762.	Rectory of Bucknall, Shropshire	
		value 300
1786.	Rectory of Wyburch, Devonshire	
		value 250

The impropriate tythes belonging to all these benefices have been united to the respective churches; the presentation to the livings is vested in the Company.

In 1818 and 1819 the Company expended out of the fund the sum of 1,180*l.* in repairing the parsonage at North Hill, and in 1856 a sum of 1,500*l.* was advanced to rebuild the farm buildings in the same grant where the income is derived from the farms belonging to the rectory. Sums of money are also frequently contributed to restorations and improvements of the churches of these benefices.

The Company have not, however, charged the fund with these advances, but given it credit for the sum of 4,102*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* up to December 1862, upon which they paid the 6*s.* 8*d.* per cent. to Christ's Hospital and 50*s.* to the fund. They claim, however, the right of deducting the advances they have thus made for rebuilding the farms and the parsonage house.*

LOAN CHARITIES.

The amount of the several Loan Charities as set forth in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (Vol. 6, p. 280), is as follows:—

	£
Lady Slaney	100
Edmund Turville	100
Henry Anderson	100
John Newman	100
Gilbert Keate	100
Thomas Wheatley	50
Sir James Lyon	200
Edward Elmer	50
Thomas Farmer	100
Lettice Dean	200
Richard Lambert	200
Do.	100
Edward Jakeman	200
Katherine Hawes	100
Roger Knott	100
John Heydon	100
Sir Thomas Ramsey	200
Peter Houghton	400
Thomas Rudge	100

forth, the then incumbent of the said parish, and a grantee from the said Company of the impropriate tithes thereof for the commutation of the tithes, or sums of money instead of tithes, arising or growing due therein into a net and fixed annual tithe or sum of 1,600*l.* to be paid by the said parish and to be raised by tithe rates to be assessed therein according to the said Act.

	£
Thomas Dawkins -	20
Robert Brooke -	100
Mary Robinson -	200
George Holman -	100
Do. -	50
Richard Haile -	100
Thomas Westram -	100
Robert Bowyer -	50
John Hodgson -	100
Sir Robert Napper -	100
William Pennesfather -	100
Thomas Moulston -	200
Stephen Abberley -	250
John Melvill -	100
Thomas Gannell -	200
Constance Wrightman -	100
Sir Samuel Wright -	50
Thomas Freeman -	100
	<hr/>
	£4,620

In the year 1833 an information was filed by the Attorney-General v. The Grocers' Company praying amongst other things that an account might be taken as against the Company of the sums received by them upon trusts for making loans to poor freemen of the Company, and that it might be referred to the Master to settle a scheme or schemes for the due application of the same sums.

The case came on for hearing in the year 1835, before the Vice-Chancellor of England, who dismissed the information with costs with the following remarks:—

"Though it may be very true that for a long series of years these Charities have not been called into action, yet it is not at all certain but that to-morrow there may be an application to the Company on behalf of the

poor members of the Company for loans out of the aggregate sum of 4,620*l.*, and the mere circumstance that there has not heretofore been any application, does not in my mind constitute any breach of trust with respect to the persons who are to be the lenders, because it is apparent there can be no loan unless some persons can borrow, and the reason the fund has not been applied is that no person has made any application to the Company to participate in any loan. Then there is no breach of trust, and there still is a subsisting charity, which may be exercised whenever parties may make application for it. My opinion is that the fund is not given to charity generally, and the fund is still subsisting as an available fund for the purpose of being doled out in the shape of loans to young members of the Company who may apply for it, and who of course are to take the loans at the discretion of the wardens and assistants of the Company."

Of the above-mentioned sums, it is stated that from the loans which could not be recovered the gifts of—

Stephen Abberley, 250*l.*, was lost in 1835.

Thomas Westram or Westran, 100*l.*, lost in 1854.

Thomas Gannell, 50*l.*, lost in 1854.

The remaining sums making together 4,220*l.* are still held by the Company applicable to investments according to the directions of the several donors.

A sum of 200*l.* has been recently lent to a freeman of the Company without interest, this is the only sum at present out on loan.

It is not the habit to give any public notice of the existence of the fund in the newspapers or in the hall of the Company, but it is believed that the freemen of the Company are generally aware of the existence of the fund and their claims upon it.

All which I submit to the Board.

THOS. HARE,
Inspector of Charities.

15th December 1863.

APPENDIX.

OUNDL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

SIR WM. LAXTON'S CHARITIES.

At a meeting held in the Vestry Room on Saturday the 13th June 1863, in consequence of a letter received by the Churchwardens from the Commissioners of Charities.

PRESENT:

The Rev. J. Nussey, Vicar and Chairman.
J. W. Smith, Esq.
G. M. Edmonds, Esq.
J. C. Martin, Esq.
H. Yorke, Esq.
H. S. Smith, Esq.
Mr. Johnson.
Mr. Richard Price.
Mr. Linnell, Churchwarden.
Mr. Deacon.
Mr. Danford.

It was resolved unanimously,—

That this meeting desire to convey to the Charity Commissioners their thanks for the opportunity of communicating with them on the subject of Laxton's Charities.

That they feel from late changes instituted by the Grocer's Company that great improvements have already been made in the management and operation of the Charities.

That they consider some further improvements practicable, but in consequence of the shortness of the notice no suggestions of improvement could be sufficiently matured to be presented to the Charity Commissioners so soon as Monday next.

That, previously to offering any suggestions, they deem it would be desirable to communicate with the Grocers' Company respecting them.

That, therefore, they would feel obliged to the Charity Commissioners if they would allow them another opportunity at some early period for presenting such suggestions as they may find themselves enabled to decide upon.

That the chairman be requested to communicate these resolutions to the Charity Commissioners, and also to the Grocers' Company.

J. NUSSEY,
Chairman.

SIR,
Grammar School, Witney,
30th June 1863.

As preliminary to my answers to the questions contained in your letter of the 18th instant relative to the Witney Free Grammar School, it will be convenient to state that the school, founded about 1660, was intended to be free to 30 boys, natives of the town of Witney, the poorer applicants having priority of admission to the foundation.

In 1805 the Governors, exercising a power vested in them, limited the number of free scholars to 10, who were to be boys born in Witney, of parents not assessed to the maintenance of the poor, and ordered that a fee of 1*l.* 6*s.* per quarter should be paid by other scholars on the foundation.

The improvement of the Blue Coat School in this place, the rise of national schools, and more recently of a Wesleyan school have entirely absorbed the class con-

templated in the revised statute, and the school has practically ceased to be free to any—I mean in the sense of "gratis"—by right, though I have from time to time remitted the fees in the case of a few, sons of widows in reduced circumstances.

I will now take your questions as they come.

1st. Is the school duly maintained?

This seems to me to have a three-fold bearing, and I accordingly beg to inform you,—a, that the schoolroom, master's house, and premises generally are, through the liberality of the Governors, kept in excellent repair; b, that the endowment being a rentcharge of 63*l.* per annum, is regularly paid half yearly and applied to its intended uses. If the question refer to the suitable payment of the masters, I have only to state that the salary of the head master is 30*l.* per annum, nearly the whole of which is paid for rates and taxes incident to the mastership; and that of the usher and writing master com-

bined is 25*l.*, sums which, as I need scarcely observe, represented in 1660 a considerably larger amount than they do now; c, that the routine of school work is carried on regularly from 9 to 12 o'clock every morning, and in the afternoon from 2 to 4 or 5, according to the season of the year.

2nd. What are the numbers and average age of the boys?

During nearly 20 years the average attendance of day scholars has been 15 or 16, and since 1854, when the usher or second master began taking boarders in connexion with the grammar school, the number receiving education in the school has been about 30, never more than 33 nor less than 28 or 27. At the present time the number is 30, viz., 14 day boys and 16 boarders; of these 12 are under 12 years of age, 15 are 12 and under 14 years of age, and three are between 14 and 15 years of age. Boys are not admitted earlier than 7 years old, and very few have remained beyond 15.

3rd. What is the course of instruction?

By the statutes it is limited to teaching the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, or any of them, with writing, casting accounts.

On my appointment to the mastership I took upon myself the responsibility of introducing an extended course adapted to the requirements of the town and the age, and from time to time slight additions have been made.

To give efficiency to the plan, I engaged in 1845 a young man who, after being a pupil of mine, had been kindly sent by the then Rector of Witney to the Oxford Diocesan training school for teachers to fit him for school work. I am pleased to say that the good opinion I then formed of his moral qualities, varied abilities and singular aptitude and taste for teaching has been confirmed by 18 years experience. The course pursued in the school comprises religious and moral instruction, Latin and Greek, the first book of Euclid, algebra, &c., history, English grammar, geography, general English literature, writing in its usual varieties, arithmetic, book-keeping, linear drawing and mapping, and land surveying, with practice out of doors. Much attention is paid to reading and spelling with rules, to analyzing, parsing, and transposing works as Milton and Cowper, to dictation, to information on common subjects, by carefully reading and the next day writing from memory; to the proper style of letter and note writing, both commercial and social. A French and drawing master comes twice a week to teach such boys as wish to have lessons, and drilling is regularly practised under the direction of the sergeant of the R. O. Volunteers. Such are the subjects, means, and appliances for instruction open to all the scholars in this school. You will not expect that all boys go through the whole course. Very few have learned Greek—only a few, from time to time, Euclid, or algebra, or land surveying, or French and drawing under the Oxford master; but all learn Latin and go through the rest of the above-mentioned course. I have only to add on this point that reviewing and examinations are frequent, and that discipline and diligence in studies are sought to be maintained by moral persuasion and vigilance, any other means being exceptions to the rule, few and far between.

4th. Is the present condition of the school, in your opinion, satisfactory or otherwise?

As regards education and the constant, diligent, and efficient manner in which the course of instruction is carried on, I consider the school to be in a very satisfactory state.

In respect to the number of the scholars, considering that the school was intended for 30 boys in a town of which the population is about 3,000, and that the average attendance of boys during many years has scarcely exceeded the half of the specified number, the state of the school appears to be unsatisfactory; yet, in fairness to the establishment and all connected with it, and to enable others to form a correct opinion on this point, I beg leave to state a fact which materially modifies the above admission. After careful inquiry from time to time, I have found that all the boys of this town whose parents have been able to pay the fees have in their day been scholars in this school, with very rare exceptions, and these, for the most part, being boys who have been admitted to establishments possessing great advantages, as Christ's Hospital, Marlboro College, the Benevolent Medical School at Epsom. At the present time the day boys and boarders together amount to 30, as before stated, 14 of the former, 16 of the latter. Strange as it may seem and scarcely credible, I believe, that with the exception of three or four at other schools out of the town, these 14 day boys comprise all the sons (old enough to go to boys' schools) of the inhabitants of this town who can afford to pay the fees. It seems more surprising when it is known that the fees alluded to, including all charges for books, stationery, and drilling rarely amount to more than 6*l.* per annum. Few, therefore, as the boys from the town are in comparison of what the population would lead anyone to expect, and short as they fall of the wishes of those more immediately concerned, they appear to be all which under the circumstances of the case can be looked for. And so, except as not satisfying wishes, I hardly see how the condition of the school, even in this point, can be described as unsatisfactory. There has been during all the years of my acquaintance with this town a scarcity of boys, I mean of the sons of professional men and upper tradesmen, but the small fry is, I perceive, on the increase, and there is therefore a fair probability that in time they will be gathered in the school net as they come to the proper size and age, and the number in attendance be larger than it is now or has been for time past.

Apologising for the delay that has occurred in replying to your letter, and trusting I have given you all the information you require,

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY GREGORY.

P.S.—I find I have omitted mentioning that the boys have the benefit of the overlooking of an assistant in the schoolroom and in their play, and walks and bathing, &c.

This young man, lately a pupil here, is paid for his services jointly by myself and the second master.

H. G.

GROCERS' COMPANY.

Mr. Hare's
Report,
15th Dec.
1863.

A scheme was framed under the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, and approved by Her Majesty in Council on 24th March, 1873, for the conversion to education of divers non-educational charities therein mentioned, and for the establishment of schools to be called the Grocers' Company's Schools.

A copy of the scheme is annexed.

By an Order of the Board of 16th July 1873, the Governing Body of the Schools were authorised to sell and release unto the Company for their own use and benefit the entire beneficial interest belonging to the Charities in certain messuages, rent-charges, and hereditaments.

By an Order of the Board of 15th August 1876 directions were given by way of Scheme in partial variation of the said Scheme framed under the Endowed Schools Acts as follows, viz.:—

As to Clause 26.—That the stipend of the Head Master should be fixed at 100*l.* per annum, and that he should also receive a further payment of 1*l.* yearly for each boy attending the said schools up to the number of 400, and of 10*s.* yearly for each such boy above that number.

As to Clause 27.—That the tuition fees to be paid by

A 14546.

each boy attending the said schools should be fixed at not less than 3*l.*, nor more than 6*l.*

As to Clause 29.—That the following words, viz., "except with the written permission of the Governors, which in special cases may be given with the recommendation of the Head Master," should be inserted at the termination and form part of this clause.

Approved by Her Majesty in Council 24th March 1873.

176.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

SCHEME for the Conversion to Education of divers Non-educational Charities, and for the Establishment of Schools to be called THE GROCERS' COMPANY'S SCHOOLS.

PART I.—GENERAL OBJECTS OF THE SCHEME, THE SCHOOL FUND, AND THE GOVERNING BODY.

1. The object of this Scheme is to establish and maintain Middle-class Schools in London or its vicinity. Object of Scheme.

2. The Schools shall be called the "Grocers' Company's Schools." Name of Schools.

O

Declaration as to the application of property in Schedules A., B., and C. for purposes of education.

3. The Endowed Schools Commissioners, with the consent of the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Grocers of the City of London, herein-after referred to as "the Company," in pursuance of the 30th section of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, hereby declare that it is desirable to apply for the advancement of education, the whole of the rentcharges, hereditaments, and sums of money in that behalf specified in Schedules A., B., and C. hereunto annexed, subject as to the hereditaments specified in Schedule B. to such of the charges specified in Schedule D. as affect the same respectively.

Discharge of all existing trusts of the property, except those specified in Schedule D.

4. Upon this Scheme coming into operation, all trusts and directions contained in any Act of Parliament, Letters Patent, Statute, Deed, or Instrument, relating to the said rentcharges, hereditaments, and sums of money specified in Schedules A., B., and C. respectively, shall be repealed and abrogated as if the same were hereby enumerated for that purpose, and the said rentcharges, hereditaments, and sums of money shall be held by the Company upon trust for the Governing Body herein-after constituted for the purpose of this Scheme as herein-after provided.

Governing Body.

5. The Governing Body under this Scheme, herein-after referred to as "the Court," shall be the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Company for the time being.

Religious opinions not to affect the qualification of future Governors.

6. Provided always, that religious opinions, or attendance or non-attendance at any particular form of religious worship, shall not in any way affect the qualification of any person for being one of the Governing Body.

Order of the Charity Commissioners to be obtained.

7. The Governing Body shall forthwith apply to the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales for an order authorising the sale and release to the Company of the entire beneficial interest free from incumbrances in the said rentcharges and hereditaments specified in Schedules A. and B. respectively, subject only as to the said hereditaments specified in Schedule B. to such of the charges specified in Schedule D. as affect the said hereditaments, and to the tenancies subsisting therein respectively.

Payment by the Company of the School Fund.

8. The Company shall within three months after the date of the order of the Charity Commissioners authorising the said sale and release, pay to the Governing Body the price for the said rentcharges and hereditaments, subject as aforesaid, which shall be accepted as sufficient by the Charity Commissioners, and also the amount of the capital sums specified in Schedule C., together with such further sum not exceeding 10,000*l.* of their own free gift as shall make up the aggregate amount of 30,000*l.* to be called "The School Fund."

Accounts of School Fund.

9. Full accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the School Fund shall be kept and audited annually, and submitted to the Charity Commissioners in the form set out in Schedule E., unless the Charity Commissioners shall prescribe some other form.

PART II.—THE SCHOOLS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

Schools of higher or lower scale.

10. The Schools established under this Scheme shall be in a single building or otherwise as the Court shall determine. They shall be conducted on some suitable site or sites to be chosen by the Court within three miles of the City of London, or, with the consent of the Endowed Schools Commissioner, at a further distance therefrom. They shall be adapted for Day Scholars, amounting if possible to not less than 500. And a residence for a Head Master may, if the Court shall so determine, be added.

11. The Schools shall in the first instance be opened for boys, but the Court shall have power at any time to convert them wholly or partly to the use of girls if deemed expedient.

12. The aim of the Schools shall be to give a practical education suitable for the children of that class who desire to educate their children up to the age of 14 years or thereabouts.

13. The Boys' Schools shall be under the direction of one man, called the Head Master, unless the Court thinks it better to carry them on in two distinct buildings and to appoint a Head Master for each.

Appointment and qualification of Head Master.

14. The Head Master shall be appointed by the Court. The circumstance that a candidate for the appointment is not and does not intend to be in Holy Orders shall not affect his qualification. In order to obtain the best candidates the Court shall for a sufficient time before making any appointment give public notice of the vacancy, and invite competition by advertisements in newspapers or other methods, as they may judge best calculated to secure the object.

15. The Court may dismiss a Head Master without assigning cause, after six calendar months' written notice.

Dismissal.

16. For urgent cause the Court may, by resolution passed at a meeting duly convened as a special one for that purpose, declare that a Head Master ought to be dismissed from his office, and in that case they may appoint another special meeting to be held within not less than a week of the former one, and may then by a similar resolution wholly and finally dismiss him. And the Court assembled at the first of such meetings may, if they think fit, at once suspend a Head Master from his office until the second meeting. Full notice and opportunity of defence at both meetings shall be given to the Head Master affected by such resolution.

17. Every Head Master, previously to entering into office, shall be required to sign a declaration to be entered in the Minute Book of the Court, or book to be kept for that purpose, in the following form:—

Declaration to be signed by Head Master.

"I, _____, declare that I will always, to the best of my ability, discharge the duties of Head Master of the Grocers Company's School at _____ during my tenure of the office, and that if I am removed by the Court, I will acquiesce in such removal, and will thereupon relinquish all claim to the mastership, and its future emoluments, and will deliver up to the Court, or as they direct, possession of all the property then in my possession or occupation as such Head Master as aforesaid."

18. Every Head Master shall reside in the dwelling-house (if any) assigned for his residence. He shall have the occupation and use of such house and of any other property of the School Fund, or of the Company of which he becomes possessed in respect of his official character and duties and not as tenant, and shall if removed from his office, deliver up possession of such house and other property to the Court, or as they direct. He shall not, except with the permission of the Court, permit any person to occupy such house or any part thereof.

Head Master to reside in the house assigned to him in his official character.

19. Every Head Master shall give his personal attention to the duties of his School, and during his tenure of office he shall not accept or hold any benefice having the cure of souls, or any office or appointment, which in the opinion of the Court may interfere with the proper performance of his duties as Head Master.

Head Master not to have other employment.

20. No Head Master or Assistant Master shall in respect of the School work, receive, or demand from any boy in any School administered under this Scheme, or from any person whomsoever on behalf of any such boy, any gratuity, fee, or payment, except such payments as are prescribed or authorised by this Scheme, or by the Court.

Head Master not to receive other than authorised fees.

21. Within the limits fixed by this Scheme, the Court shall prescribe the general subjects of instruction, the relative prominence and value to be assigned to each group of subjects, the division of the year into school time and vacation, the payments by the scholars, and the holidays to be given. They shall take general supervision of the sanitary condition of the School buildings and arrangements. They shall determine what number of Assistant Masters ought to be employed. They shall every year assign the amount which they think proper to be paid out of the income of the School Fund, for the purpose of maintaining Assistant Masters and a proper plant and apparatus for carrying on the instruction given in the School.

Jurisdiction of Court over scholastic arrangements.

22. Before making any regulations as to any School under the last preceding clause, the Court shall consult the Head Master thereof, if there be one, in such a manner as to give him full opportunity for the expression of his views.

Court to consult the Head Master.

23. Subject to the rules prescribed by or under the authority of this Scheme the Head Master shall have under his control the choice of books, the method of teaching, the arrangement of classes and School hours, and generally the whole internal organisation, management, and discipline of his School; provided that if he expel a boy from his School, he shall forthwith make a full report of the case to the Court.

Jurisdiction of Head Master over scholastic arrangements.

24. The Head Master shall have the sole power of appointing and dismissing all Assistant Masters in his School, and shall determine in what proportions the sum assigned by the Court for the maintenance of Assistant Masters and of plant and apparatus ought to be divided among the various persons and objects for the aggregate of whom it is assigned. And the Court shall pay the same accordingly, either through the

Head Master to appoint and dismiss Assistant Masters, and to distribute fund assigned to Assistant Masters or plant.

hands of the Head Master, or directly, as they think best.

Head Master may submit proposals to the Court.

25. The Head Master may from time to time submit proposals to the Court for making or altering regulations as to any matter within his province relative to his School, and the Court shall consider such proposals and decide upon them.

Income of Head Master.

26. The Head Master shall receive a fixed stipend of 200*l.* a year. He shall also receive payment according to the number of boys in the School; that is to say, such sum calculated on such a scale, uniform or graduated, as may be agreed upon between him and the Court, being not less than 1*l.* yearly for each boy. These payments shall be made terminally, and shall not be made for any boy who has not belonged to the School for the whole term.

Payments for entrance and tuition fees.

27. All boys, except as herein-after provided, shall pay such entrance and tuition fees as the Court shall fix from time to time, provided that no such entrance fee shall exceed 1*l.*, and that no tuition fee shall be less than 3*l.* or more than 5*l.* No extra of any kind shall be allowed without the sanction of the Court.

28. All payments for entrance and tuition fees in each School shall be made in advance to the Head Master thereof, or to such other person as the Court shall from time to time determine, and shall be accounted for by the person receiving them to the Court, and shall be treated by the Court as part of the general income of the School Fund.

Age for the School.

29. No boy shall be admitted into the School unless he has attained the age of seven years and is under the age of 12. No boy shall remain in the School after the expiration of the term in which he attains the age of 15 years.

Withdrawal of idle or incapable boys.

30. The Head Master shall, with the sanction of the Court, make regulations for the withdrawal of boys from his School in cases where from idleness or incapacity to profit by the studies of the place, they have fallen materially below the standard of position and attainment proper for their age.

To whom school is open.

31. Subject to the provisions established by or under the authority of this Scheme, the Schools and all advantages of the Schools shall be open to all boys who are of good character, and of sufficient bodily health.

Mode of admission.

32. Applications for admission shall be made to the Head Master, or to some other person named by the Court, according to a printed form to be approved of by the Court, and delivered to all applicants.

Register of applications.

33. The Head Master or other person named by the Court shall keep a register of applications showing the date at which every application is made for the admission of a boy, the date of his admission, withdrawal, or rejection, the cause of rejection, and the age of a boy at the date of the application.

Entrance examination.

34. Every applicant for admission shall be examined by or under the direction of the Head Master, who shall appoint convenient times for that purpose and give reasonable notice to the parents of those boys whose turn is arriving. No boy shall be admitted except on the terms of undergoing such examination and being found fit for admission. Those who are so found fit shall, if there is room for them, be admitted in order according to the dates of their application, but it shall be competent to the Court to direct that if there is not room their priority shall be determined by Competitive Examination, and boys nominated by the Court or by any member of the Court, shall in all cases have priority of admission on passing the usual examination.

35. The examination for admission shall be graduated according to the age of the boy, but it shall never fall below the following standard, that is to say:—

Reading monosyllabic narrative and Writing text hand.

Easy sums in the first two Rules of Arithmetic.

The Court may raise the minimum standard for all or any of the Schools from time to time if they deem it advantageous.

Provisions for special exemptions from religious instruction and worship.

36. The parent or guardian of or person liable to maintain or having the actual custody of any scholar may claim, by notice in writing addressed to the Head Master of the School, the exemption of such scholar from attending prayer or religious worship, or from any lesson or series of lessons on a religious subject, and such scholar shall be exempted accordingly, and a scholar shall not by reason of any exemption from attending prayer or religious worship or from any lesson or series of lessons on a religious subject, be deprived of any advantage or emolument in his School

or out of the School Fund to which he would otherwise have been entitled. If any teacher in the course of other lessons at which any such scholar is in accordance with the ordinary rules of his School present, teaches systematically and persistently any particular religious doctrine, from the teaching of which any exemption has been claimed, as in this clause before provided, the Court shall, on complaint made in writing to them by the parent, guardian, or person liable to maintain or having the actual custody of such scholar, hear the complaint, and inquire into the circumstances, and if the complaint is judged to be reasonable, make all proper provisions for remedying the matter complained of.

Religious instruction.

37. The Court and the Head Master shall, each within their own departments, as herein-before defined, and, subject to the provisions of this Scheme, make proper regulations for the religious instruction to be given in the School.

38. The subjects of secular instruction shall be the following:—

Subjects of secular instruction.

Reading and Spelling.

Writing.

Arithmetic.

The Elements of Algebra and Geometry.

Geography, Political and Physical.

Some Branch or Branches of Physical Science.

One or more of the following Languages,—Latin, French, German.

English Grammar and Composition.

English Literature.

English History.

Drawing.

Vocal Music.

The Court shall prescribe to which of the foregoing subjects the main efforts of the teachers shall be directed.

39. The boys in each School shall be instructed in the foregoing subjects according to the arrangements made by the Head Master. The Court may also provide for lessons being given by competent teachers in Navigation, Land Surveying, or Agricultural Chemistry, to every boy who is sufficiently advanced to profit by such instruction, but not so as to interfere with the arrangements made by the Head Master for the conduct of the School business.

Arrangements for instruction. Extra subjects.

40. There shall be once at least in every year an examination of the scholars by an Examiner or Examiners appointed for that purpose by the Court, and paid by them, but otherwise unconnected with the School. The Examiners shall report to the Court on the proficiency of the scholars in each School, and on the state of the School as regards instruction and discipline, as shown by the results of the examination and with special regard to the elementary subjects. The Court shall communicate the reports to the Head Master.

Annual examination.

41. The Head Master shall make an Annual Report to the Court on the general condition of his School, the details of his entrance examinations, and any special occurrences which have happened in his School during the past year. He also may mention the names of any boys who in his judgment are worthy of praise or substantial reward, having regard both to proficiency and conduct.

Head Master's Annual Report.

42. By way of exhibitions tenable at the School, the Court shall grant exemptions from the payment of tuition fees for such periods and on such conditions as the Court shall think fit. Such exemptions shall be given as the reward of merit only, and shall be assigned—in the case of candidates for admission, on the result of the examination provided for in clause 34—in the case of boys already attending a School, on the Reports of the Examiners and Head Master, and no exemption shall be granted to any boy if the Head Master reports that he is rendered undeserving of it by ill-conduct. The Court may, under the above conditions, exempt boys from the payment of the whole, or of one-half of the tuition fee, but such exemption shall in every case be liable to forfeiture in the event of misconduct or failure to maintain a reasonable standard of proficiency. The boys so exempted shall, if children of freemen of the Company, be called and ranked as Grocers Scholars, and in all other cases as Foundation Scholars, and the degrees of exemption shall be further distinguished if the Court think fit. Not more than 10 per cent. of the boys shall be wholly exempt, and no further exemptions shall be allowed, when such exemptions, total and partial, reach the proportion of one in every five boys in the School. In providing such exemptions, the Court shall arrange that one-third shall be competed

Exhibitions at the Schools themselves.

for, in the first instance, by children of freemen of the Company, and none of this class shall be thrown open to all comers until the Head Master has reported that there are not enough of such children who, on examination, prove worthy to take them. Subject to this preference, the emoluments of the Endowment shall be freely and openly competed for.

43. The Court may also, in cases of distinguished merit, grant further exhibitions tenable at the School in the shape of money payment, or in such other shape as they think fit.

Exhibitions to Schools of higher scale.

44. The Court may also give at their discretion, for competition by all scholars, one or more Exhibitions of 25l. a year, each tenable for three years, either in a School of higher scale, or by way of starting or outset in life, under such regulations as the Court shall in each case direct.

Exhibitions not to be perverted from their proper purpose.

45. The Exhibitions established under this scheme shall be tenable only for the purposes of education, or gaining a start in some profession or calling. If the holder is guilty of misconduct or idleness, or wilfully ceases to pursue his education, it shall be competent to the Court to determine the Exhibition.

Pensions.

46. The Court may, if they think fit, agree with any Head Master that in consideration of an annual contribution by him of a fixed sum of money, the Court shall annually add to it another fixed sum, and that the whole shall be invested and accumulate for his benefit, and shall be given to him in the way of Pension or Superannuation Fund, on retirement after 20 years' service, or in the event of permanent disability by illness; and that in the event of dismissal or resignation before the expiration of 20 years, the fund produced by his own contribution shall be returned.

Girls' schools.

47. If and when the Court decide upon the establishment of a School for Girls, they may conduct it upon the general principles, *mutatis mutandis*, hereinbefore laid down for the Boys' Schools; or they may apply for a fresh Scheme to the Charity Commissioners.

Residue.

48. If there is any residue of income, the Court may employ it in increasing the stipend of any Head Master, or the Fund applicable to the payment of Assistant Masters and School plant or apparatus, in improving the accommodation of the School buildings, in aiding the games of the Scholars, or generally in promoting the spirit and efficiency of the Schools. Whatever they do not think fit to spend in these ways, they shall, on passing the yearly accounts, state as Unapplied Surplus, and shall deposit it in a Bank, and if the sums so deposited rise to 300l., they shall invest the same in Government Stock, in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, to the general credit of the Trust.

Unapplied surplus.

GENERAL.

Saving of lawful claims against Trust funds.

49. Nothing contained in this Scheme shall prejudice any lawful claim against the Trust funds; and the Trustees who have acted up to the date of this Scheme shall have the same right to indemnity out of the Trust funds against the consequences of all acts done by them in the execution of their Trusts, as they would have had supposing this Scheme had not been passed.

Further endowments.

50. The Court may receive any additional donations or endowments for the general purposes of the Schools. They may also receive donations or endowments for any special objects directed by the donors, provided that such objects are certified by the Charity Commissioners to be for the general benefit of the Schools, and not calculated to give privileges to any boy on any other ground than that of merit, and not otherwise inconsistent with, or calculated to impede, the due working of the provisions of this Scheme.

Charity Commissioners to decide doubtful questions.

51. If any doubt or question arises among the Court as to the proper construction or application of any of the provisions of this Scheme, the Court may apply to the Charity Commissioners for their opinion and advice thereon, which opinion and advice when given shall be binding on the Court.

Commissioners to make new Schemes.

52. The Charity Commissioners may from time to time, in the exercise of their ordinary jurisdiction, frame Schemes for the alteration of any provisions of this Scheme or otherwise for the government or regulation of the Trust, provided that such Schemes be not inconsistent with the first part of this Scheme, or with anything contained in the Endowed Schools Act, 1869.

Scheme to be printed.

53. This Scheme shall be printed and a copy given to every person who shall become a Governor of the Trust, and to every Master, or Assistant Master, and Teacher appointed to the School, and sold at a reasonable price to any person who may wish to buy one.

54. The date of this Scheme shall be the day on which Her Majesty by Order in Council declares Her approbation of it.

SCHEDULE A.

ANNUAL CHARGES ON THE WHOLE OF THE COMPANY'S PROPERTY UNDER A DECREE OF COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITABLE USES, DATED THE 3RD DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1686.

£	s.	d.	
9	2	0	Under the will of Sir Henry Kebyll, dated 15th March 1514, payable among seven poor men of the mystery of grocers, such as had been leaseholders or occupiers of the same mystery in the City of London, and fallen into decay and poverty.
6	0	0	Under the will of John Grove, to be distributed yearly for ever among the poor almsmen within Grocers Hall, equally.
11	13	4	Under the will of William Pennefather, dated 26th January 1636, to be divided equally among seven poor almspeople, from time to time dwelling in the almshouses in the Court Yard of Grocers Hall.
5	0	0	Under the will of Catherine Viscountess Conway, dated 29th March 1637, for five poor widows of freemen of the Company, 20s. each.
10	0	0	Under the will of Dame Ann Middleton, dated 20th May 1645, for 10 poor men and women, aged and past labour, or otherwise made impotent.
1	0	0	Under the will of John Wardall, dated 29th August 1656, to two poor freemen of the Company, at 10s. each.
7	0	0	Under the will of Sir Thomas Middleton, date unknown, for the poor of the Company.
7	0	0	Under the will of Edmund Turville, date unknown, amongst the poorest members of the Company.
20	0	0	Under the will of Lady Middleton above-mentioned, to be paid to 10 poor ministers' widows, 40s. a piece.
12	0	0	Under the wills of Robert Lambert and Nicholas Styles, dates unknown, to be distributed amongst poor persons of each of the wards of the City of London.

SCHEDULE B.

Two freehold houses, Nos. 29 and 30, Old Jewry, in the City of London, held by the Company upon the trusts of the will of Thomas Knolles, or Knowles, dated 12th July 1432, for a free and perpetual alms for the support and relief of the poor of the Company.

A freehold house, No. 23, Walbrook, devised to the Company by the before-mentioned will of John Wardall, to the intent that the Company should pay yearly the sums mentioned in the first part of Schedule D.

[By a codicil to the will, the whole improved rent is given for the use and profit of the almsmen of the Company.]

The rectory and tithes of Forden, in the county of Montgomery, and a fee farm rent of 27l. per annum out of the rectory of St. Anstell, in the county of Cornwall, conveyed under the directions of the will and codicil of Lady Middleton before-mentioned, to the Company, to be by them disposed as follows:—

	Per annum.
	£ s. d.
To the parish of West Ham -	5 0 0
To poor prisoners 40l., afterwards reduced to -	10 0 0
To clergymen's widows -	20 0 0
To Christ's Hospital -	10 0 0
To 10 poor aged and impotent persons to be selected by the court -	10 0 0
By a codicil to the will the testatrix gave to the minister of Forden -	30 0 0
And the residue for the relief of such poor and aged people as the Company should think fit.	

The whole of the fixed charges, except those specified in the 2nd part of Schedule D., and the charge in favour of Christ's Hospital, which has since been redeemed by the Company, are already included in Schedule A.

SCHEDULE C.

	£	s.	d.
Gifts for loans -	3,450	0	0
Gifts under the will of Gilbert Keat before-mentioned, for the Company's poor -	50	0	0

SCHEDULE D.

PART I.

	£	s.	d.
To the churchwardens of St. Botolph, Billingsgate -	4	0	0
To the churchwardens of East Greenwich -	6	10	0

PART II.

To the parish of West Ham -	5	0	0
To the minister of Forden -	30	0	0

SCHEDULE E.

THE GROCERS' COMPANY'S SCHOOLS.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING

N.B.—Receipts or expenses not falling under any specific heads should be inserted separately in an appropriate place under one of the more general heads.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
1. <i>From Endowment.</i>			
2. <i>From Fees of Scholars.</i>			
Entrance fees during the whole year -			
Tuition fees:			
First term -			
Second term -			
Third term -			
Fourth term -			

3. *Incidentals.*

	£	s.	d.
Property tax returned -			
Total income of the year -			
Balance at commencement of account			

Total receipts -			
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EXPENSES.

	£	s.	d.
1. <i>Management of the Trust.</i>			
Salary of clerk -			
Postage, Stationery, &c. -			
Advertisements -			
2. <i>Expenses on Property occupied by School.</i>			
Repairs, &c. in excess of income of repairs fund -			
Rates and taxes -			
Insurance -			
3. <i>Temporary or Extraordinary Expenses.</i>			
Interest on money borrowed -			
Pensions (or annual payments under § 46) -			
Property tax -			

4. *Net Expenditure on Schools.*

Salary of Head Master -			
Aggregate payment for Assistant Masters, school apparatus, &c. -			
Expenses of examination -			
Exhibitions -			
Prizes -			
Stationery -			
Gas, water, coal, &c. -			
Cleaning, &c. -			

Total expenses of the year -			
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Unapplied surplus (less current balance)			
Balance in hand at close of account) -			

GROCERS' COMPANY.

COPY CHARITABLE ACCOUNTS FOR 1881.

SIR WILLIAM BUTLER'S GIFT.

Date.	Donor's Name.	Property given or devised to the Company.	Yearly Sums chargeable thereon.	To what Parish, Hospital, School, &c.	For what purpose to be applied, according to the Terms of the Gift.
1529. Aug. 6	Sir William Butler.	Ground built on in Mincing Lane, Thames Street, &c., London.	£ s. d. 3 0 0	Biddenham, Bedfordshire	For repairing the highways there, 2l.
			0 12 0	St. Mildred, Poultry, London.	To the poor of Biddenham, 1l. For their poor.

Dr. The ACCOUNT of the above GIFT for the Year ending 31st December 1881.

Cr.

1881. Dec. 31	Receipt.	£ s. d.	1881. Oct. 13	Expenditure.	£ s. d.
	To rents during the year sufficient to meet the charges.	3 12 0		By paid one year's Charity, St. Mildred, due Michaelmas.	0 12 0
			" 5	By paid one year's Charity, Biddenham, due Michaelmas.	3 0 0

(Signed) WILLIAM RUCK,
Clerk.

SIR JOHN PECHE'S GIFT.

Date.	Donor's Name.	Property devised or given to the Company.	Yearly Sums chargeable thereon.	To what Parish, Hospital, School, &c.	For what purpose to be applied, according to the Terms of the Gift.
25th Hen. 8th	Sir John Peché, Knight.	500l., money - -	£ s. d. 2 13 4	To the minister of Lullingstone, Kent.	
			5 4 0	To the almsmen there.	
			1 6 8	To the poor there on New Year's Day.	
			1 0 0	To the relief of poor prisoners in Newgate, Marshalsea, Ludgate, and King's Bench.	
			10 4 0		

Dr. The ACCOUNT of the above GIFT for the Year ending 31st December 1881.

Cr.

1881. Jan. - Dec. 31	Receipt.	£ s. d.	1881. Jan. 14 Oct. 10	Expenditure.	£ s. d.
	To balance last account - -	9 4 0		By paid Parish of Lullingstone, one year's Charity, due Christmas 1880.	9 4 0
	To one year's amount of charge - -	10 4 0		By paid Receiver of Prison Charities, one year, due Michaelmas.	1 0 0
				By balance - - -	9 4 0
		19 8 0			19 8 0
	To balance - - -	9 4 0			

(Signed) WILLIAM RUCK,
Clerk.

SIR WILLIAM LAXTON'S GIFT.

Date.	Donor's Name.	Property given or devised to the Company.	Yearly Sums chargeable thereon.	To what Parish, Hospital, School, &c.	For what purpose to be applied, according to the Terms of the Gift.
1556. July 27	Sir William Laxton.	Messuages, Lands, &c., in St. Swithin's at London Stone, Sherborne Lane, Nicholas Lane, Abchurch Lane, Candlewick Street, and Eastcheap, London.	<p>£ s. d. 41 12 0</p> <p>30 0 0</p> <p>10 0 0</p> <p>1 4 0</p> <hr/> <p>82 16 0</p>	<p>Seven Almsmen at Oundle, in the County of Northampton, 2s. a piece per week, and a woman to attend them the like.</p> <p>To the Schoolmaster at Oundle.</p> <p>To the Usher.</p> <p>To repairs of the School-house.</p> <p>[These payments were settled by a Decree of the Commissioners of Charitable Uses, dated 3rd Sept. 1868, and by a Judgment of the Master of the Rolls in 1843.]</p>	

Dr.

The ACCOUNT of the above Gift for the Year ending 31st December 1881.

Cr.

1881. Dec. 31	Receipt.	£ s. d.	1881. Apr. & Oct. June & Dec.	Expenditure.	£ s. d.
	To Rents during the year sufficient to meet the charges.	82 16 0		By Cash paid Almsmen at Oundle and a Woman to attend them, to Michaelmas.	41 12 0
				By do. Schoolmaster - - -	30 0 0
				By do. Usher - - -	10 0 0
				By do. for Repairs - - -	1 4 0
		82 16 0			82 16 0

(Signed) WILLIAM RUCK,
Clerk.

HENRY CLOKER'S GIFT.

Date.	Donor's Name.	Property given or devised to the Company.	Yearly Sums chargeable thereon.	To what Parish, Hospital, School, &c.	For what purpose to be applied, according to the Terms of the Gift.
1574.	Henry Cloker	A rentcharge of 40s. per annum out of houses in St. Michael's, near Crooked Lane. payable by the Coopers' Company.	£ s. d. 2 0 0	20s. to the Almshouses at Ratcliffe. 20s. to the Grocers' Company's Officers.	To the poor Almsmen or Women of the House.

Dr.

The ACCOUNT of the above Gift for the Year ending 31st December 1881.

Cr.

1881.	Receipt.	£ s. d.	1881. Oct. 3.	Expenditure.	£ s. d.
	To Cash of the Coopers' Company -	2 2 0		By Cash paid Ratcliffe Almspeople 1 year due Michaelmas.	2 0 0
				By do. retained by the Company -	0 2 0
				[Note. Under a Decree of the Court of Chancery, the annual payment by the Coopers' Company to the Grocers' Company has been increased from 2l. to 2l. 2s.; on the other hand, the Grocers' Company have for very many years paid the whole of the 2l. to the Ratcliffe Almspeople instead of 1l. only.]	

(Signed) WILLIAM RUCK.
Clerk.

O 4

EMME BACCHUS'S GIFT.

Date.	Donor's Name.	Property given or devised to the Company.	Yearly Sums chargeable thereon.	To what Parish, Hospital, School, &c.	For what purpose to be applied, according to the Terms of the Gift.
1687. Aug. 27	Emme Backhouse (or Bacchus).	Messuage and house in Wood Street, London, and part of Haberdashers' Hall.	£ s. d. 40 0 0	The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.	Towards the maintenance, education, and bringing up of four poor scholars at Oxford, and four at Cambridge, allowing to each 5 <i>l.</i> per annum.

Dr.

The Account of the above Gift for the Year ending 31st December 1881.

Cr.

1881. Dec. 31	<i>Receipt.</i>	£ s. d.	1881.	<i>Expenditure.</i>	£ s. d.
	To rents during the year sufficient to meet the charges.	40 0 0		By exhibitions paid within the year, viz. :—four to Oxford, four to Cambridge. [<i>Note.</i> —These exhibitions have been voluntarily increased by the Company. They are now 50 <i>l.</i> per annum each.]	40 0 0

(Signed) WILLIAM RUCK,
Clerk.

MARY ROBINSON'S GIFT.

Date.	Donor's Name.	Property given or devised to the Company.	Yearly Sums chargeable thereon.	To what Parish, Hospital, School, &c.	For what purpose to be applied, according to the Terms of the Gift.
1618. April	Mary Robinson	500 <i>l.</i> (money) - -	£ s. d. 25 0 0	To pay four scholars of Jesus College, Oxford.	—

Dr.

The Account of the above Gift for the Year ending 31st December 1881.

Cr.

1881. Dec. 31	<i>Receipt.</i>	£ s. d.	1881. Oct. 12	<i>Expenditure.</i>	£ s. d.
	To one year's amount to Christmas -	25 0 0		By paid Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, one year's exhibitions, due Michaelmas.	25 0 0

(Signed) WILLIAM RUCK,
Clerk.

PETER BLUNDELL'S GIFT.

Date.	Donor's Name.	Property given or devised to the Company.	Yearly Sums chargeable thereon.	To what Parish, Hospital, School, &c.	For what purpose to be applied, according to the Terms of the Gift.
1599. June 9	Peter Blundell	Ground built on in Dunning's Alley, Bishops-gate Street, London.	£ s. d. 2 0 0	Hospital of Bedlam, London.	To poor people there.

Dr.

The Account of the above Gift for the Year ending 31st December 1881.

Cr.

1881. Dec. 31	<i>Receipt.</i>	£ s. d.	1881. Oct. 6	<i>Expenditure.</i>	£ s. d.
	To rents during the year sufficient to meet the charge.	2 0 0		By paid Bethlem Hospital, one year's Charity due Michaelmas.	2 0 0

(Signed) WILLIAM RUCK,
Clerk.

LADY MARGARET SLANEY'S GIFT TO WEST WICKHAM.

Date.	Donor's Name.	Property given or devised to the Company.	Yearly Sums chargeable thereon.	To what Parish, Hospital, School, &c.	For what purpose to be applied, according to the Terms of the Gift.
1607. Oct. 12 .	Dame Margaret Slaney.	40 <i>l.</i> (money) - -	£ s. d. 3 0 0	West Wickham, Kent -	For apprenticing poor children of the Parish.

Dr. The ACCOUNT of the above GIFT for the Year ending 31st December 1881.

Cr.

1881. Dec. 31	Receipt.	£ s. d.	1881.	Expenditure.	£ s. d.
	To balance - - - -	3 0 0		By balance - - - -	6 0 0
	To 1 year's amount due Michaelmas -	3 0 0			
		6 0 0			
	To balance - - - -	6 0 0			6 0 0

(Signed) WILLIAM RUCK,
Clerk.

HUMPHRY WALWYN'S GIFT.

Date.	Donor's Name.	Property given or devised to the Company.	Yearly Sums chargeable thereon.	To what Parish, Hospital, School, &c.	For what purpose to be applied, according to the Terms of the Gift.
1612. Dec. 10	Humphry Walwyn.	600 <i>l.</i> (money) - -	£ s. d. 30 0 0 5 0 0 35 0 0	Schoolmaster of Colwall, Herefordshire. Parish of St. Martin Orgars, London.	

Dr. The ACCOUNT of the above GIFT for the Year ending 31st December 1881.

Cr.

1881. Dec. 31	Receipt.	£ s. d.	1881.	Expenditure.	£ s. d.
	To balance from last account -	7 10 0	Mar. 29	By paid Colwall Schoolmaster, half year's salary due Lady-day.	15 0 0
	To one year's amount to Christmas -	35 0 0	Oct. 3	By paid Parish of St. Martin Orgar, half year's Charity due Michaelmas.	5 0 0
		42 10 0	„ 10	By paid Colwall Schoolmaster, half year's salary due to Michaelmas.	15 0 0
	To balance - - - -	7 10 0		By balance - - - -	7 10 0
					42 10 0

(Signed) WILLIAM RUCK,
Clerk.

WILLIAM ROBINSON'S GIFT.

Date.	Donor's Name.	Property given or devised to the Company.	Yearly Sums chargeable thereon.	To what Parish, Hospital, School, &c.	For what purpose to be applied, according to the Terms of the Gift.
1633. July	William Robinson.	400 <i>l.</i> (money) - -	£ s. d. 16 0 0	Topcliff School, Yorkshire	

Dr. The ACCOUNT of the above GIFT for the Year ending 31st December 1881.

Cr.

1881. Dec. 31	Receipt.	£ s. d.	1881.	Expenditure.	£ s. d.
	To balance from last account -	8 0 0	Jan. 28	By paid Topcliff Schoolmaster, half year due Christmas last.	8 0 0
	To one year's amount to Christmas -	16 0 0	Aug. 10	By paid Topcliff Schoolmaster, half year due Midsummer.	8 0 0
		24 0 0		By balance - - - -	8 0 0
	To balance - - - -	8 0 0			24 0 0

(Signed) WILLIAM RUCK,
Clerk.

LADY CONWAY'S GIFT.

Date.	Donor's Name.	Property given or devised to the Company.	Yearly Sums chargeable thereon.	To what Parish, Hospital, School, &c.	For what purpose to be applied, according to the Terms of the Gift.
1637. March 29	Lady Catherine Conway.	1,441 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> (money)	<div>£ s. d. 20 0 0 5 0 0 10 0 0 22 9 8 10 0 0 67 9 8</div>	Christ's Hospital - Parish of Luddington, Warwickshire. St. Dunstan-in-the-East, London. Town of Acton, Middlesex For releasing prisoners out of the prisons in and about London. 3 <i>l.</i> to poor widows of members of the Com- pany (redeemed under "Endowed Schools Act, 1869," in the year 1873).	To place out four children. For their poor. For their poor. For their poor.

Dr.		The ACCOUNT of the above GIFT for the Year ending 31st December 1881:				Cr.	
1881. Dec. 31	<i>Receipts.</i> To amount of Gift as above, for one year.	£ s. d. 67 9 8	1881. Oct. 13	<i>Expenditure.</i> By paid Christ's Hospital, one year's Charity, due Michaelmas. " 25 By paid Parish of Acton, one year's Charity, due Michaelmas. " 10 By paid Receiver of Prison Charities, one year's Charity, due Michaelmas. " 20 By paid Parish of St. Dunstan, East, one year's Charity, due Michaelmas. " 25 By paid in Luddington, one year's Charity, due Michaelmas.	£ s. d. 20 0 0 22 9 8 10 0 0 10 0 0 5 0 0 67 9 8		
			(Signed)		WILLIAM RUCK, Clerk.		

LADY ANN MIDDLETON'S CHARITY.

Date.	Donor's Name.	Property given or devised to the Company.	Yearly Sums chargeable thereon.	To what Parish, Hospital, School, &c.	For what purpose to be applied, according to the Gift.
1645. May 20	Lady Ann Middleton.	Land in and tythes of the Parish of Forden, Montgomeryshire; and a fee farm rent of 27 <i>l.</i> per annum issuing out of the Rectory of St. Austell, Cornwall. [The Forden tithes are commuted for a rent-charge of 328 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per annum, varying with the averages.]	<div>£ s. d. 30 0 0 5 0 0 10 0 0</div>	10 <i>l.</i> to Christ's Hospital (but which has been long since extinguished by the payment of a gross sum to the Hos- pital). To the Parish of West Ham, Essex. Residue to poor persons at the discretion of the Company (reduced under "Endowed Schools Act, 1869," in the year 1873).	To the Master of Forden. For releasing prisoners out of Ludgate and the two Compters.

Dr.		The ACCOUNT of the above GIFT for the Year ending 31st December 1881.				Cr.	
1881.	<i>Receipt.</i> To balance - - To rentcharge rents sufficient to meet the charges as on other side.	£ s. d. 20 0 0 45 0 0 65 0 0 5 0 0	1881. Jan. 10	<i>Expenditure.</i> By paid Vicar of Forden, half year, due Michaelmas 1880. July 29 By paid Vicar of Forden, half year, due Midsummer 1880. Oct. 10 By paid Receiver of Prison Charities, one year, due Michaelmas. Jan. 4 By paid Receiver of Parish of West Ham, one year, due Michaelmas. Dec. 31 By paid Minister of Forden, half year, due Christmas. By balance, West Ham - -	£ s. d. 15 0 0 15 0 0 10 0 0 5 0 0 15 0 0 5 0 0 65 0 0		
			(Signed)		WILLIAM RUCK, Clerk.		

JOHN WARDELL'S GIFT.

Date.	Donor's Name.	Property given or devised to the Company.	Yearly Sums chargeable thereon.	To what Parish, Hospital, School, &c.	For what purpose to be applied, according to the Terms of the Gift.
1656. Aug. 26	John Wardell	House in Walbrook, London, now on lease to Robert Ford for 21½ years from Midsummer 1860, at the yearly rent of 76 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i>	<div>£ s. d.</div> <div>6 10 0</div> <div>4 0 0</div>	To the Parish of East Greenwich, Kent. St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, London. Residue to the Poor of the Company (redeemed under "Endowed Schools Act, 1869," in the year 1873.	To the poor there. For maintenance of a light there.

Dr. The ACCOUNT of the above GIFT for the Year ending 31st December 1882.

Cr.

1881.	Receipt.	£ s. d.	1881.	Expenditure.	£ s. d.
	To rent sufficient to meet the charges as on other side.	10 10 0	Mar. 29	By paid Parish of East Greenwich, one year, due Lady-day.	6 10 0
			Oct. 4	By paid of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, one year, due Michaelmas.	4 0 0
		10 10 0			10 10 0

(Signed) WILLIAM RUCK,
Clerk.

GILBERT KEATE'S GIFT.

Date.	Donor's Name.	Property given or devised to the Company.	Yearly Sums chargeable thereon.	To what Parish, Hospital, School, &c.	For what purpose to be applied, according to the Terms of the Gift.												
1657. June 10	Gilbert Keate	600 <i>l.</i> (money) - -	<table><tr><td>£</td><td>s.</td><td>d.</td></tr><tr><td>16</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>24</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	£	s.	d.	16	0	0	8	0	0	24	0	0	Parish of Bishopstone, Wilts. Parish of St. Hearne, Cornwall.	For their poor, to be distributed equally amongst four aged persons. For their poor, amongst two aged persons in like manner as Bishopstone.
£	s.	d.															
16	0	0															
8	0	0															
24	0	0															

Dr. The ACCOUNT of the above GIFT for the Year ending 31st December 1881.

Cr.

1881.	Receipt.	£ s. d.	1881.	Expenditure.	£ s. d.
Dec. 31	To amount as on the other side -	24 0 0	Apr. 14	By paid Parish of Bishopstone, half-year, due Lady-day.	8 0 0
			July 13	By paid parish of St. Hearne, one year, due Midsummer.	8 0 0
			Oct. 7	By paid Parish of Bishopstone, half-year, due Michaelmas.	8 0 0
		24 0 0			24 0 0

(Signed) WILLIAM RUCK,
Clerk.

WILLIAM ROBINSON'S GIFT.

Date.	Donor's Name.	Property given or devised to the Company.	Yearly Sums chargeable thereon.	To what Parish, Hospital, School, &c.	For what purpose to be applied, according to the Terms of the Gift.
1661. Aug. 9	William Robinson.	Lands and tenements in the Parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, London.	<div><div>£ s. d.</div><div>55 0 0</div><div>5 0 0</div><div>5 0 0</div><div>5 0 0</div><div>70 0 0</div></div>	To the Town of Penrith in Cumberland, 5l. to Christ's Hospital (but which was purchased by the Company many years since and is extinguished. To St. Bartholomew's Hospital. To St. Thomas's Hospital Bridewell Hospital.	

Dr. The ACCOUNT of the above GIFT for the Year ending 31st December 1881. Cr.

Receipt.			Expenditure.		
1881. Dec. 31	To rents during the year sufficient to meet the charges.	<div><div>£ s. d.</div><div>70 0 0</div><div>70 0 0</div></div>	1881. Oct. 6	By paid Bridewell Hospital one year, due Michaelmas.	<div><div>£ s. d.</div><div>5 0 0</div><div>5 0 0</div><div>5 0 0</div><div>55 0 0</div><div>70 0 0</div></div>
			" 11	By paid St. Bartholomew's Hospital one year, due Michaelmas.	
			" 4	By paid St. Thomas's Hospital one year, due Michaelmas.	
			Dec. 28	By Parish of Penrith one year, due 1st November.	

(Signed) WILLIAM RUCK,
Clerk.

RALPH BOX'S GIFT.

Date.	Donor's Name.	Property given or devised to the Company.	Yearly Sums chargeable thereon.	To what Parish, Hospital, School, &c.	For what purpose to be applied, according to the Terms of the Gift.
Will confirmed by Act of Parliament 15 Charles 2nd.	Ralph Box	Rentcharge of 63l. per annum, issuing out of land in Longworth in Berkshire.	<div><div>£ s. d.</div><div>30 0 0</div><div>15 0 0</div><div>10 0 0</div><div>3 0 0</div><div>2 0 0</div><div>1 0 0</div><div>2 0 0</div><div>63 0 0</div></div>	To the master of Witney School in Oxfordshire. The usher. The writing master. For repairs of the school house. Dinner to the visitors. Horse hire for do. Towards poor rates of Witney.	

The ACCOUNT of the above GIFT for the Year ending 31st December 1881.

1881. Dec. 13	The rentcharge of 63l. per annum is received by Mr. John J. Heele, the master of the Witney School at Witney, and the whole is retained by him to cover the above payments with the exception of the sum of 3l. for repairs, which is remitted by him to the Grocers' Company yearly. The Company have laid out very considerable sums in repairs out of their own funds. The sum of 3l. was remitted to the Company.				
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(Signed) WILLIAM RUCK,
Clerk.

EDMUND TURVILLE'S GIFT.

Date.	Donor's Name.	Property given or devised to the Company.	Yearly Sums chargeable thereon.	To what Parish, Hospital, School, &c.	For what purpose to be applied, according to the Terms of the Gift.
—	Edmund Turville.	1,000 <i>l.</i> (money) - -	£ s. d. 11 0 0 4 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 8 0 0 33 0 0	7 <i>l.</i> to poor members of the Company (redeemed under "Endowed Schools Act, 1869," in the year 1873.) St. Dunstan-in-the-East, London. Allhallows, Barking, London. St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, London. St. Olave, Southwark - Kyre Ward, Worcester-shire.	For the relief of their Poor. For the same use. For the same use. For the same use. For the same use.

Dr. The ACCOUNT of the above GIFT for the Year ending 31st December 1881.

Cr.

1881. Dec. 31	Receipt.	£ s. d.	1881. Dec. 28	Expenditure.	£ s. d.
	To one year's amount - -	33 0 0		By paid Parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, one year, due Lady-day.	5 0 0
			Oct. 4	By paid parish of Allhallows, Barking, one year, due Michaelmas.	4 0 0
			„ 10	By paid Parish of St. Olave, Southwark, one year due Michaelmas.	5 0 0
			„ 13	By paid Parish of Kyre Ward, one year, due Michaelmas.	8 0 0
			„ 20	By paid Parish of St. Dunstan, East, one year, due Michaelmas.	11 0 0
		33 0 0			33 0 0

(Signed) WILLIAM RUCK,
Clerk.

RALPH CLERVEAUX'S GIFT.

Date.	Donor's Name.	Property given or devised to the Company.	Yearly Sums chargeable thereon.	To what Parish, Hospital, School, &c.	For what purpose to be applied, according to the Terms of the Gift.
	Ralph Clerveaux.	House in Gracechurch Street, London.	£ s. d. 2 0 0	Parish of St. Benet, Gracechurch.	For the poor there.

Dr. The ACCOUNT of the above GIFT for the Year ending 31st December 1881.

Cr.

1881. Dec. 31	Receipt.	£ s. d.	1881. Oct. 17	Expenditure.	£ s. d.
	To rent during the year sufficient to meet the charge.	2 0 0		To Cash paid one year to Michaelmas	2 0 0

(Signed) WILLIAM RUCK,
Clerk.

ALDERMAN SAUNDERS' GIFT.

Date.	Donor's Name.	Property given or devised to the Company.	Yearly Sums chargeable thereon.	To what Parish, Hospital, School, &c.	For what purpose to be applied, according to the Terms of the Gift.
—	Alderman Saunders.	210 <i>l.</i> (money) - -	£ s. d. 10 0 0	To Parish of Upton Warren in Warwickshire..	To the placing out an apprentice.

Dr. The ACCOUNT of the above GIFT for the Year ending 31st December 1881.

Cr.

1881. Dec. 31	Receipt.	£ s. d.	1881. May 1.	Expenditure.	£ s. d.
	To one year's amount as on the other side.	10 0 0		By Cash paid Parish of Upton Warren, one year, due 1st May.	10 0 0

(Signed) WILLIAM RUCK,
Clerk.

RICHARD HALE'S GIFT.

Date.	Donor's Name.	Property given or devised to the Company.	Yearly Sums chargeable thereon.	To what Parish, Hospital, School, &c.	For what purpose to be applied, according to the Terms of the Gift.
---	Richard Hale	100 <i>l.</i> (money) - -	£ s. d. 1 4 0	St. Mildred, Poultry, London.	For fagots for the relief of the poor.

Dr. The ACCOUNT of the above GIFT for the Year ending 31st December 1881. Cr.

1881. Dec. 31.	Receipt.	£ s. d.	1881. Oct. 3.	Expenditure.	£ s. d.
	To amount as on the other side -	1 4 0		By Cash paid Parish of St. Mildred, Poultry, one year to Michaelmas.	1 4 0

(Signed) WILLIAM RUCK,
Clerk.

FRANCIS TYRREL'S GIFT.

Date.	Donor's Name.	Property given or devised to the Company.	Yearly Sums chargeable thereon.	To what Parish, Hospital, School, &c.	For what purpose to be applied, according to the Terms of the Gift.
---	Francis Tyrrel	700 <i>l.</i> (money) - -	£ s. d. 6 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0	Parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey. To St. Olave, Southwark St. Botolph, Aldgate, London. St. Giles, Cripplegate, London. St. Sepulchre, London -	For coals for the poor. For the same use. For the same use. For the same use. For the same use.

Dr. The ACCOUNT of the above GIFT for the Year ending 31st December 1881. Cr.

1881. Dec. 31.	Receipt.	£ s. d.	1881. Apr. 26 Sept. 7 Oct. 20 " 10 " 11	Expenditure.	£ s. d.
	To one year's amount - - -	26 0 0		By paid Parish of St. Botolph, Aldgate, one year, due Lady-day. By paid Parish of Bermondsey, one year, due Midsummer. By paid Parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, one year, due Michaelmas. By paid Parish of St. Olave, Southwark, one year, due Michaelmas. By paid Parish of St. Sepulchre, one year, due Michaelmas.	5 0 0 6 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0
					26 0 0

(Signed) WILLIAM RUCK,
Clerk.

Dr.		LADY SLANEY'S GIFT.				Cr.
Date.	Donor's Name.	Property given or devised to the Company.	Yearly Sums chargeable thereon.	To what Parish, Hospital, School, &c.	For what purpose to be applied, according to the Terms of the Gift.	
1607. Oct. 20	Lady Slaney	Gave a sum of money to be accumulated in the hands of the Grocers' Company for the purchase of lay impropriations.	£ s. d. 0 6 8 per cent.	Christ's Hospital -	For their poor.	

Dr.		The ACCOUNT of the above GIFT for the Year ending 31st December 1881.				Cr.	
1881. Dec. 31	<i>Receipt.</i>	£ s. d.	1881. —	<i>Expenditure.</i>	£ s. d.		
	To Balance from last account - -	15 16 1		By Balance - - - -	31 18 1		
	„ 6s. 8d. per cent. at Christmas 1881 upon 4,830l. 3s. 2d. the amount of the accumulated fund in the hands of the Grocers' Company for the above purpose at Christmas 1880.	16 2 0					
		31 18 1					
	To balance - - - -	31 18 1			31 18 1		

(Signed) WILLIAM RUCK,
Clerk.

DRAPERS' COMPANY.

TO THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.

IN pursuance of a minute of the board on the 13th day of November 1860, I have inquired into the condition and

circumstances of the Charities under the management of the Drapers' Company of the City of London, and I have stated under the head of each specific endowment the result of my investigation.

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The style or title of the Draper's Company is "The Master and Wardens and Brethren and Sisters of the Guild or Fraternity of the Blessed Mary the Virgin of the Mystery of Drapers."

The government of the Company is vested in the—

Master,

Four wardens, and

Court of assistants, consisting of a minimum of 12, but now consisting of 21 besides the master and wardens.

The livery, consisting of upwards of 300 (about 320), who are necessarily free (and by a recent regulation free four years before eligible for the livery).

Many freemen and freewomen are not on the livery; the number of these are unknown.

The freedom is acquired—

I. By patrimony; the son or daughter of a freeman having been born after the parent had taken up his freedom is free.

II. By servitude; seven years to a freeman or freewomen of any calling.

III. By redemption on payment of 100 guineas at the option of the court; and

IV. By the free grant of the court.

SIR THOMAS ADAMS' CHARITY.

Sir Thomas Adams, by an indenture of the 20th June 1666, granted to the Drapers' Company an annuity of 40*l.*, charged on the manor of Chaworth in Essex, in trust to pay the same to the Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge.

This is received without deduction from Lord Maynard, and paid to the Professor of Arabic at Cambridge. The Rev. Henry G. Williams is the present professor.

SIR THOMAS ADAMS' CHARITY.

Sir Thomas Adams bequeathed to the Company 200*l.* to be lent out at 4*0s.* per cent., to be paid to the poor of the Company.

The 200*l.* is part of the 3,811*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* administered under the decree in Clonne's Charity, and the 4*l.* per annum is applied to the pensions to the poor on the roll (see Kendrick's Charity).

LADY ASKEW'S OR ASCUE ALMSHOUSES.

Lady Askew or Ascue, according to the Company's books, by her will (I presume in consideration of some devise or bequest which does not appear), laid upon the Company the obligation to provide and assign seven poor widows of good name and honest conversation severally to

have and hold the tenements or almshouses in Beech Lane during their lives rent free, and to distribute amongst the poorest people of the Company 20s., part of the Company's rent of the land in Beech Lane adjoining to the said almshouses, and to take for their pains the yearly sum of 10s.

The almshouses regarded as derived from this foundation are eight old tenements in a row in Beech Lane, St. Giles Cripplegate. They are about to be removed to Tottenham under the arrangements referred to in my report on Milborne's Almshouses. They are occupied by eight poor widows, chosen by the master and wardens at a court of wardens.

The will of Dame Ann Askue, of which a copy is in the possession of the Company, purports to devise to the Company seven tenements in the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, and also two gardens and two lodges and stable, and one capital messuage and a hog yard adjoining in Beech Lane, in the said parish, for the sustenance of the almshouses, with a gift of the residue of the issues and profits to the poor of the Company at the discretion of the master and wardens. Except the almshouses and the houses belonging to Walters' trust, the Company have no property in Beech Lane.

Nothing in the way of income is known to have been derived from any gift of Lady Askew. There is 1*l.* paid annually to the general charities on account of her donation, but nothing to this institution.

The principal fund from which the inmates of these almshouses are supported is derived from,—

BUCK'S CHARITY.

Robert Buck, by his will of the 17th November 1620, gave to the Drapers' Company a messuage and land in the parish of Langley, Kent, on trust that the renter warden should pay to the two younger wardens 20*l.* for the purchase of clothing, which, with 3*l.* in money, should be sent to the parish of Ugley in Essex, for such of the surname of Buck as should inhabit Bollington Hall. And he directed that the clothing and money should be given in the second year to the parish of Manendine in Essex, and in the third year to the parish of Stansted-Mountfichett, in Essex. And he further directed the following payments:—

	£	s.	d.
To the eight poor widows in the Beech Lane Almshouses, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> a month each	12	0	0
To the wardens	0	10	0
Clerk	0	6	8
Renter-warden	0	6	8
Beadles	0	3	4

And the residue to the wardens for the repairs of the estate, or to such other charitable uses as they should deem expedient.

The Commissioners of Inquiry referred this case to the Attorney-General. An information ex-officio was filed by Sir John Campbell, Attorney-General, on the 28th May 1838, stating the said certificate of the Commissioners, and that according to the true construction of the will the whole of the rents of the said lands and premises ought to have been applied to charitable purposes, and the said Company were not nor had ever been entitled to any part thereof for their own use and benefit, and they ought to account for all such sums as had been received by them out of such rents, and applied for their own use and benefit, and that all proper directions ought to be given for the proper application of the said rents and profits for the future: And praying that it might be declared that the whole of the lands, &c., and the rents thereof, were applicable to charitable purposes, and that the Company were not entitled to apply any part of the rents thereof to their own use, and that an account might be taken of the sums received by the Company, or by any persons on their behalf, in respect of the rents of the said lands or from such fines or premiums as aforesaid, and of their application thereof, and that in taking such accounts they might not be allowed any such sums which should not appear to have been applied by them to the purposes of the charity in accordance with the intention of the testator; and that they might be decreed to make good whatever upon such account should appear to have been received by them over and above what they had properly applied and disposed of as aforesaid. And that all proper inquiries might be directed for the purpose of ascertaining of what the lands and premises so devised as aforesaid consisted, and that all directions might be given for the proper application of the sums which should be coming from the said Company upon such accounts to be taken as aforesaid, and for securing the rents of the said lands for the future for the

A 14546.

charitable purposes as intended by the will of the said testator as aforesaid.

The suit appears to have been terminated in pursuance of an arrangement, shown in the following correspondence, between Mr. Parkes, acting for the Attorney-General, and Mr. Lawford on behalf of the Company:—

" 21, Great George Street,
26th June 1839.

" DEAR SIR,

" Attorney-General v. Drapers' Company (Buck's Charity).

" As it appears from the defendants' answer that the surplus revenue belonging to this charity carried to the Company's general account has been more than repaid out of the Company's income in monthly stipends of 1*l.* 9*s.* paid to each of the eight poor women residing in the almshouses in Beech Lane, I am desirous of being informed whether the Company will consent to a decree to keep for the future the whole proceeds of the charity distinct from their general account, and not carry over the surplus revenue as heretofore; if so, I will prepare and send you minutes of proposed decree, as the account prayed against the Company will be waived in the event of their consenting to the terms now suggested. They must, however, pay the costs of the suit, which they can retain from the future receipts of the charity estate.

" I am, &c.

" JOSEPH PARKES."

" Drapers' Hall,
26th May 1840.

" DEAR SIR,

" Attorney-General v. Drapers' Company (Buck's Charity).

" We are favoured with your letter of the 19th instant, with a copy of that of the 26th June last, and in reply to your proposal, we beg to state that we have no objection to the defendants' entering a resolution on their books to keep for the future the whole proceeds of this charity distinct from their general account, and not carry over the surplus revenue as heretofore; and in order to dispose of the suit we will recommend our clients to pay the costs, as between party and party, out of their own funds, and the suit can then be dismissed upon the usual petition, which we will direct our clerk in court to sign; the arrangement above suggested will effect what you propose in your letter of the 26th June last; but we should object to any decree for which there seems no reason, but, in truth, if the facts had not been misunderstood by the Commissioners there could have been no suit.

" We are, &c.

" E. and J. LAWFORD."

" 21, Great George Street,
22nd August 1840.

" DEAR SIR,

" Attorney-General v. Drapers' Company.

" I SEE no objection to ending this suit by the arrangement mentioned in your letter of the 26th May, and which will save the expense of a hearing.

" You will therefore be good enough to enter the resolution on the Company's books as proposed, and obtain the sanction of the Company thereto in the usual manner. When this is done please to make an early appointment for me to inspect the resolution. I enclose you my costs in the suit, which I will at the same time settle with you. The information may then be dismissed as proposed.

" I am, &c.

" JOSEPH PARKES."

By an order of the Master of the Rolls of the 30th April 1841, it was ordered that the information might stand dismissed out of the Court without costs.

It appears that there was no resolution of the Company subsequently to the last-mentioned letter, but that previous to the letter of Mr. Lawford of the 26th May 1840 the subject had been brought by him to the notice of the Court of Assistants; their resolution thereon is recorded in the following minute of the 14th April 1840, authorising the arrangement:

" It is resolved, that the Court do authorise the clerk of the Company to pay the costs in question, and to adopt such course as may appear to him most proper for staying the proceedings in the information filed against the Company in relation to Buck's Charity, either upon the terms mentioned in the letter from Mr. Parkes or such modification of the plan proposed as shall appear to him expedient."

Since the dismissal of the information, and in pursuance of the arrangement made with the Attorney-General's solicitor, the practice has been to carry the income of the estate to one account, intituled "Robert Buck's Trusts," with 5*l.* a year from Lady Ramsey and the 6*l.* 8*s.* from Henry Butler's Charities.

;

Q

The estate, as described by the Commissioners of Inquiry, consists of an old mansion-house at Caring, in the parish of Langley, near Maidstone in Kent, and 98 acres of land let to George Cutt, a yearly tenant of 140*l.*, the rent not having been raised since the last inquiry.

	£	s.	d.
The eight almspeople each receive 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> per month	201	12	0
The water rate is paid	2	8	0
Insurance	1	0	0
The gifts of clothing every third year to Stansted-Mountfitchett, Manendine, and Ugley (the last three years, including 3 <i>l.</i> in money)	25	9	11
The gift of clothes in 1860 consisted of 67 yards Dowlas, 30 of blue serge, 18 of towelling, 1 gross buttons, 23 yards blue cloth, 3 black beaver bonnets, 3 felt hats, 9 tanned sheepskins. It is forwarded to the churchwardens of the several parishes. The payments of 1 <i>l.</i> to the wardens, 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to the clerk, 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to the beadle, and 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to the upper porter are also made -	2	0	0
	<u>£232</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>

On the 31st December 1860 the balance of payments entered in the Company's books in excess of receipts on account of the three charities was 767*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*

It appears by the state of this account, and the proceedings and correspondence, that the administration of the fund, whatever discretion or absolute power the Company may theoretically assert, is practically satisfactory; that even more than the charity could strictly require is applied for its benefit; and the Attorney-General has thought that any legal proceedings would be idle, in which opinion I have no doubt the Commissioners will concur.

DAME MARY RAMSAY'S GIFT.

Dame Mary Ramsay, by her will of the 8th July 1601, gave to the Company 200*l.* towards the relief of the poor of the said Company. The management of the loan fund is stated in my report on Clonne's Charity. Of the interest of this sum at 5*l.* per cent., 5*l.* or one moiety is annually carried to the account of the poor in the almshouses in Beech Lane, and 5*l.* to the poor of the Company.

BUTLER'S GIFT.

Henry Butler bequeathed to the Company 100*l.* to purchase lands and pay thereout 4*l.* a year to the eight poor widows in the Beech Lane almshouses. To this was subsequently added an unpaid accumulation of 34*l.*, and making together 134*l.*, the interest of such amounting to 6*l.* 8*s.* a year is paid to the same account as Robert Buck's Trust.

WHITBREAD'S GIFT.

Samuel Whitbread, as executor of his father, transferred 833*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Consols to the names of the master and wardens, in trust, to pay the annual dividends amongst the poor widows in the Beech Lane almshouses, as declared by an indenture of the 22nd April 1797. The fund now stands as part of a large sum of like stock in the corporate name of the Company, which varies annually as circumstances require. The dividends, amounting to 25*l.* a year, are divided half-yearly in January and July amongst the eight widows in the Beech Lane almshouses, in addition to what they receive from the Robert Buck Trust. This annual gift amounts to 1*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* each.

ASILWOOD'S OR HAZLEWOOD'S CHARITY.

John Asilwood or Hazlewood devised to the Drapers' Company by his will of the 27th November 1532 all his messuages and tenements in the parishes of St. Bennet, Gracechurch Street, St. Clement, near Lombard Street, and St. Edmund towards the support of poor brethren and sisters of the said Company.

The book of abstracts of deeds of the Company, referred to by the Commissioners of Inquiry (vol. 32, part 2, page 434) under the head of "Gracechurch," refers to an indenture by which the property appears to have been vested in fee simple in John Haslewood (or Asilwood), William Milborne, William Calby, and John Rudstone. Of these it would seem that Asilwood was the survivor, but whether he held the property in his own right or as trustee of the Company, does not appear, and may be very doubtful, especially having regard to the decision in the case of the Attorney-General (relator, Thos. Spencer Hall) v. the Fishmongers' Company, mentioned in my report on

the charities administered by that body (pages and).

The house in Gracechurch Street was purchased by the City of London under the London Bridge Approaches Acts, and the purchase money was received by the Company, and a portion has been reinvested in the purchase of a house in Mark Lane.

The rent of the property before the sale and the income of the purchase money since, as well as the rents of the Mark Lane property, have been carried to the account of the income of the Company, and has not been regarded as subject to any charitable trust (except as to 105*l.* a year mentioned in Colborne's case).

The Commissioners of Inquiry certified this case to the Attorney-General. It does not appear, however, that any steps have been taken in the matter. The Drapers' Company are not aware of any proceedings subsequent to the Commissioners' Inquiry, nor have my inquiries been the means of gathering any additional information relating to it.

Upon the subject of the origin of the title of the Company to property acquired under devises prior to the Reformation, I would also refer to my concluding observation in the report on Sir John Milborne's almshouses, below.

BANCROFT'S CHARITY.

Francis Bancroft, by his will of the 18th March 1727, gave to the Drapers' Company all his real and personal estate, on trust, to lay out 4,000*l.* or 5,000*l.* in purchasing a piece of ground, and building thereon almshouses for 24 old men, with a chapel and schoolroom for 100 poor boys, and two dwelling-houses for masters, and the residue of his personal estate to be employed in the purchase of estates of inheritance to answer such charitable purposes for ever, and any surplus to be applied in improving the charity as the Company should think fit. The testator directed that the 24 old men should be members of the Company, and appointed by them and the two schoolmasters to be chosen, and the 100 boys to be placed in the school by the said Company. And he further directed that the 24 old men should have 8*l.* a year each, half a chaldron of coals, and a baize gown every third year; that the two masters should have each 30*l.* a year, and 20*l.* a year should be allowed for coals and candles, and that the boys should be clothed yearly. Also he directed two sermons to be preached yearly, the ministers to receive 20*s.* each and the readers 10*s.*, and clerks and sextons 2*s.* 6*d.* each; and he directed that the children on leaving school should have 2*l.* 10*s.* for clothes or 4*l.* for binding them apprentice. And he gave to the clerk of the Company 20*l.* a year and 30*s.* to his man.

The Commissioners of Inquiry, by their report on the parish of St. Dunstan, Stepney, in the county of Middlesex, in which this institution was established, set forth the residuary, real, and personal estate which accrued to the Company under this devise and bequest (vol. 4, p. 182), together with the fact of the purchase by the Company in pursuance of the will of about five acres of ground at Mile End, on which the almshouses, chapel, school, and master's houses then stood. They stated also in detail the real estate derived under the founder's will and the investments made by the Company out of the residuary personal estate. They also stated the augmentations in the charitable disbursements which had been made: first, in 1803, by the conversion of the day school for the 100 boys into a boarding school, the increase of the salaries of the masters, and the appointment of a chaplain.

The Commissioners made a later report on the same institution, on the occasion of the inquiry into the charities under the Drapers' Company (vol. 32, pt. 2, p. 421). The only material additions to the former report were the fact that the accumulations of stock had increased since the former report from—

40,800 <i>l.</i> Consolidated Annuities, and	} to {	40,900 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>l.</i> per cent. Consols, and
33,400 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>l.</i> per cent. Reduced Annuities;		33,800 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>l.</i> per cent. Reduced Annuities;

that the almsmen had been increased from 24 to 30. Six additional houses having been erected, and that a question of the proportionate amount of rents of some property in Coleman Street, purchased partly with money of the charity and partly with the property of the Company, was a matter for the decision of a court of equity, and had been therefore certified to the Attorney-General. The steps taken on this point are mentioned at No. 19, in the following table:—

The present estate of the charity consists of the following particulars:—

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	1,755	15	5
16. An undivided moiety of No. 10, Poultry (the other undivided moiety belonging to Dixon's Charity), let to Elizabeth Boyall for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1851, at 180 <i>l.</i>	90	0	0
17. No. 11, Poultry, on lease for 13 years, from Michaelmas 1859, to William Horner	175	0	0
18. A portion of the house No. 55, Gracechurch Street (the residue belonging to Rainey's Charity), let (the entire house) for 21 years, from Christmas 1855, to Thomas Statchet Palmer at 135 <i>l.</i> , for this portion, $\frac{1}{4}$ th	33	15	0
19. A portion of the rent of a house at the back of Coleman Street leading from Glean Alley, being the same proportion to the entire rent of 300 <i>l.</i> a year, as 9 <i>l.</i> bore at the time of the purchase to 70 <i>l.</i> , the rent at that time. The premises, which front in Basinghall Street, are let to William Trego for 21 years, from Midsummer 1848, at 300 <i>l.</i>	38	11	6

The question as to the charity share of this rent was the matter which the Commissioners of Inquiry thought it right, as before stated, to refer to the Attorney-General. The Company, when they became aware of that measure, came to the following resolution (May 1839).

"The clerk of the Company called the attention of the Court to the report of the Commissioners of Inquiry advertising to the rentcharge of 9*l.*, and which was certified to the Attorney-General, as the 9*l.* a year did not then bear the same proportion to the whole rent of the premises as it did when originally charged thereon. And the Court referring to their minutes of 15th March 1758, whereby it appeared that a small piece of ground in Glean Alley, Coleman Street, was then purchased by the Company out of cash of Bancroft's trust for 260*l.*, and referring also to minutes of 24th October 1759, whereby, with the view of letting the ground in question with the premises belonging to the Company, agreed with the tenant to purchase his interest for 25 guineas. And it appearing that this arrangement was carried into effect, and the lease surrendered and an agreement afterwards entered into with the tenant for a lease of the whole premises at 70*l.* a year. And it further appearing that it was resolved that 9*l.* a year should be payable out of the premises on account of Bancroft's trust. And it appearing that such 9*l.* had since been carried to such trust. And that in May 1787 the premises were again let for 61 years at 120*l.* a year. And that the Commissioners of Inquiry in 1820 called the attention of the then clerk of the Company to the above circumstances, with an intimation that the trust ought to have the benefit of the improvement in the rent since the apportionment. And it appearing that the said Commissioners stated that if 9*l.* was the fair proportion when the rent was 70*l.*, the charity would be entitled to about 15*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* per annum, and that as the trust ought to have had the benefit of the improved rent from 1820, such a sum ought to be carried to the account of the trust as would be sufficient to cover the arrears of the difference from that time, adding, however, that in the opinion of the Commissioners the more correct mode of ascertaining what was due to the charity would be by taking the present actual value of the portion of the premises purchased as aforesaid and of the remainder thereof and divide the reserved rent in the same proportion, which being considered, and it appearing that from the state of the property the latter mode would be the least beneficial

Carried forward - 2,093 1 11

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	2,093	1	11
to the charity, it was resolved that the sum of 115 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> , being 18 years' arrears of the difference between 15 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> a year suggested by the Commissioners and 9 <i>l.</i> carried to that account, be carried to the credit of Bancroft's trust, and that thenceforth there also be carried to the credit of the trust in respect of the piece of ground in question the annual sum of 15 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of Charity.			
And subsequently, in July 1839, the clerk of the Company informed the Court that the solicitor of the Attorney-General stated that if the Court undertook to pay the 15 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , during the present lease of the premises no further proceedings would be carried on against the Company. It was resolved that the clerk be authorised to accede to the solicitor's proposition.			
The funded property of the charity is—			
47,700 <i>l.</i> , Bank 3 per cent. Consolidated Annuities	1,431	0	0
32,454 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> 3 per cent. Reduced Annuities	973	12	6
(This includes a purchase of 300 <i>l.</i> in the year 1861.)			
	£4,497	14	5

The charges and expenditure on the estate of the charity are as follows:—

1.—The Charges.		£	s.	d.
The collection of the fee-farm rents and the land tax have previously been deducted from the gross rents.				
The clerk and his man under the will		21	10	0
Rentcharges on the portion of the Holborn property (No. 9 in the above table), part of the Unicorn Brewery; 2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> each to the parishes of Waldren, Harwich, and Putney, out of which 1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> is retained for land tax			6	0
Tithe of the garden ground at Mile End			1	16
Land tax on ditto			1	10
			£30	16

In the year 1859 a sum of 91*l.* was paid for the cost of the conveyance of the premises in the Poultry purchased by the Company, but this cannot be regarded as a usual charge.

2.—Expenditure on the Charity.		£	s.	d.
The Head Master of the Hospital:—				
Salary	250	0	0	
Coals (about)	4	0	0	
Ditto Stipend as Chaplain of the Hospital	31	10	0	
			285	10
The Under Master:—				
Salary	160	0	0	
Coals	4	0	0	
			164	0
The usher (with board, lodging, and washing.)			60	0
The matron (with board, lodging, and washing.)			60	0
Five female servants (with board and lodging.)			76	10
Porter (an almsman)			16	0
Chapel clerk (an almsman)			5	0
Two gatekeepers, 10 <i>l.</i> and 5 <i>l.</i> (two of the almsmen who are in the lodges)			15	0
Thirty almsmen at 30 <i>l.</i> per annum			900	0
The pensions are stated by the Commissioners of Inquiry to have been increased from time to time, and to have been finally raised in 1815 to 20 <i>l.</i> They were raised to 26 <i>l.</i> in July 1835, and from 26 <i>l.</i> to 30 <i>l.</i> in the year 1853 (17th March).				
Donations for the relief of sick almsmen (say)			25	0
Coals for almsmen, say			80	0
The housekeeping expenses for the school of 100 boys, the usher, matron, and female servants, exclusive of salaries in 1860)			1,007	3
			2,694	3

Carried forward - 2,694 3 10

Brought forward - £ s. d.
2,694 3 10

The accounts of the dietary and allowances of food are set forth in the accompanying printed regulations of the hospital (Appendix, p. 6) - - -

The clothing of the 100 boys in school (see Regulations, Appendix, p. 5) :—

	£	s.	d.	
1858 -	305	12	7	
1859 -	485	0	10	
1860 -	172	15	6	
Shoes, 1858 -	171	15	2	635 0 0
Caps, &c. 1859 -	189	19	3	
1860 -	132	7	10	
Washing 1858 -	149	8	6	average
1859 -	136	11	7	
1860 -	165	2	11	

Medicine and medical attendance for almsmen and boys - - - 105 0 0

Apprentice and gifts—

	£	s.	d.	
1858 -	85	0	0	66 13 4
1859 -	75	0	0	
1860 -	40	0	0	
				average

Every boy who leaves the school is allowed 2l. 10s. to buy clothes, or an apprentice fee of 10l. if bound as an apprentice. (This has been increased from 4l., see Regulations, Appendix, p. 2.) The indentures are in that case prepared by the clerk of the Company, unless the master is free of London when the indentures are prepared at the Guildhall. The boys now leave the school at 14, unless the time is prolonged by special application to the committee. The apprentice fees and gratuities for apprenticeship are not always applied for. They are not obliged to be apprenticed immediately on leaving the school, and often deferring the application for the 50s., probably with the view of obtaining the apprentice fee.

The allowance for stationery for the school books, &c. - - - 75 0 0

The visiting committee of five members, who visit the hospital every fortnight, carriage hire, and the master, wardens, and committee, one annual visitation (the last Thursday in July), with clerk and surveyor, and some of the court. The committee on this occasion receives the usual fee of 2l. 2s. each (25l. 4s. in July 1860), (say) - - - 60 0 0

Clocks, repair, &c., say - - - 6 0 0

Gaslights at hospital - - - 31 10 0

Rates, taxes, and insurance, say - - - 65 0 0

Repairs and surveyor's charges—

	£	s.	d.	
1858 -	391	6	6	say 300 0 0
1859 -	308	12	2	
1860 -	215	13	1	

Incidental expenses—

1858 -	71	12	11	say 55 0 0
1859 -	40	9	2	
1860 -	51	9	10	
				4,093 7 2

At the end of the year 1860 there was a balance to the credit of the charity above the disbursements of 235l. 6s. 2d., which, with a small sum added to it, making 274l. 17s. 6d., was invested in the sum of 300l. 3l. per cent. Reduced Annuities.

The duties of the head master and the second master and the other officers of the establishment are pointed out in the printed statement of the foundation and rules of the hospital annexed to this report.

The almspeople are chosen from the freemen of the Company (or freemen in preference) by the master and wardens at a court of the master and wardens. There is no prescribed limit as to age, but aged men are generally selected. Their wives are admitted with them, but cannot remain when they become widows. A daughter of an almsman of competent years is permitted to be with him.

The boys are not restricted to any class or condition. They are presented by members of the Court of Assistants

in rotation, and if thought proper and eligible appointed by the master and wardens. The class of parents of the children very greatly varies, from that of professional persons to domestic servants. It is, in fact, an entire relief of the parent of the expenses of the child from 7 to 15. The education is in reading, writing, arithmetic, Latin, and drawing. It is a good middle class education. The present master is the Rev. William Hunt. He is a clergyman of the Church of England, and has been accustomed to tuition at Birmingham and Marlborough. The second master, Mr. Cornelius Laycock, is not in orders. The usher is William Grant, who has been in a training school. The whole of the appointments are made by the Court of Assistants.

The present matron is the widow of a late under master, and has held that situation about 10 years. She appoints the female servants.

SIR EDWARD BARKHAM'S CHARITY.

Sir Edward Barkham gave, by his will of the 14th January 1632, an annuity of 6l. 13s. 4d. issuing out of a house in Cheapside. Six of the oldest and poorest freemen to have 20s. each, and the clerk and beadle each 6s. 8d. The house belongs to Lord Fredegar, and the rentcharge, amounting to 5l. 6s. 8d. (1l. 6s. 8d. being deducted by the owner for land tax), is received by the Company. The amount of the gift to the poor of the Company is carried to the account of the charities general (see Sir Richard Champion's Charity), and forms part of the fund distributed on the quarter day to the quarterly poor. The 13s. 4d. is paid to the clerk and beadle as directed.

LADY BAYLY'S CHARITY.

Lady Bayly, by some gift or bequest to the Company, purchased from them, 2d. in meat, 1d. in bread, and 1d. in money for each of five poor persons every Sunday at the Church of St. Michael, Paternoster Royal, being poor householders in that parish. The Company pay 4l. 6s. 8d. a year to the churchwardens of the parish.

BLOOMER'S CHARITY.

Giles Bloomer, by his will of the 22nd February 1676, bequeathed to the Company 100l. to be lent at 3l. per cent. to an upholsterer free of the Company, and the interest distributed among 10 persons of the Company, 6s. each. And he also gave one third of the residue of his personal property to be placed out in like manner and distributed amongst the poor of the Company by 6s. to each, and if any upholsterers, to have 12s. each; and if a third of the residue amounted to 300l., then 3l. per annum to be disposed of as follows :—

On a dinner for the wardens -	30s.
Clerk of the Company -	20s.
Beadle and porter (5s. each) -	10s.

The sum of 100l. forms part of the 3,811l. 10s. 6d. advanced under the decree of the Court in Clonne's Charity. The sum of 9l. is carried to the pensions of the poor on the roll (see Kendrick's Charity). The sum of 3l. is the charge imposed upon the Company by the deed poll mentioned in Clonne's Charity, that being the interest of the loan fund. There are also payments of—

18s. to the account of the warden,
12s. to the clerk, and
3s. to the beadle of the Company,

which continue to be annually made. These, I presume, with the exception of the payment to the poor of the Company beyond the 3l., represent the extent of the residuary estate of the testator.

BLUNDELL'S CHARITY.

Peter Blundell, by his will of the 9th June 1599, gave to the Company 150l. to purchase lands to pay thereout 40s. for poor prisoners in the Compter in the Poultry, and the residue to be bestowed that the master and wardens should have the benefit for their labour and pains. The sum of 40s. a year is paid annually to Mr. Temple, the city officer, who receives the payments for the prisons; 1l. 12s. a year is carried to the account of the master, and the other 6l. 8s. to that of the wardens of the Company. There does not appear to be any reason for fixing this charge upon any especial property.

SIR WILLIAM BOREMAN'S SCHOOL, GREENWICH.

Sir William Boreman, Clerk of the Green Cloth to King Charles 2nd, by his will of the 3rd February 1684, devised to the Drapers' Company a schoolhouse and premises and certain fee-farm rents, rentcharge, and lands for the maintenance of a schoolmaster, and for the lodging, clothing, feeding, education, and maintenance of 20 poor boys, and for the maintenance of four poor widows to be placed in an almshouse. And he bequeathed to the Company 500l. for the increase of the revenue of the said school and the poor boys.

The school was subjected to a body of ordinances and statutes prescribed by the founder, by which he directed that 20 boys, born in Greenwich, the sons of seamen, watermen, and fishermen, inhabitants of East Greenwich, especially of such loyal men as have served the King in his wars, should be maintained with meat, drink, lodging, clothes, and teaching, and are to be chosen by the Company on every vacancy from two to be nominated by the minister and churchwardens, and the feoffees to appoint the master and to be the sole electors, visitors, and governors of the foundation, and the founder thereby also directed the order of religious teaching and divine services.

The property of the charity at present is as follows :—

1. The schoolhouse at the back of London Street, Greenwich, consisting of a large schoolroom, a dormitory over, and several other sleeping apartments for the master and his family, and the boys ; there is also a dining-room, kitchen, and domestic offices, a garden and playground - - - In hand.

2. Eight houses in Bexley Place, on the north side of London Street, Greenwich, which was a portion of the site of the original premises near the school called the Lyon House and White House, and which was described by the Commissioners as vacant at the time of the last inquiry, let on a building lease to Robert Juter for 66 years, from Midsummer 1821, at - - - 70 0 0

3. A house in London Street, let to A. K. Bristow for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1847, at - - - - - 54 0 0

4. A house in London Street adjoining the last, let to Hugh Hughes (which has been assigned to A. R. Bristow) for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1847 - - - - - 36 0 0

5. A builder's yard and cottage let to Henry Durnford for 21 years, from Christmas 1847, at - - - - - 60 0 0

The three last-mentioned tenements were comprised in the lease to Thos. Suter of 1786, mentioned in the report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (Vol. 2, page 28).

6. The fee-farm rent issuing from the manors of Pulham St. Mary and Pulham St. Magdalen. £ s. d.

Gross amount - - - - - 108 14 5

£ s. d.

Deduction—

Land tax - 21 12 0

Collection - 5 0 0

26 12 0

82 2 5

The fund is remitted to the Company by Robert Copeman, and the allowance for collection appears always to have been made. The Company have nothing in their possession to show whether the fee-farm rent is collected in small sums or in one or more payments. If the latter, the charge would appear to be high.

7. A fee-farm rent from the £ s. d. manor of Offord, in the county of Kent - - - 30 0 0

It is paid by the solicitor of Lord Amhurst, and there is deducted for remittance - 1 0 0

29 0 0

8. A rentcharge from the manor of Borkingfold, in Kent.

£ s. d.

Gross - - - - - 40 0 0

Land tax - - - - - 10 0 0

30 0 0

9. The sum of 7,400*l.*, 3*l.* per cent. Consols, standing in the name of the Company, and being part of a larger sum - - - 222 0 0

10. 1,500*l.* 3 per cents. Reduced, also standing in the name of the Company, and part of a larger sum - - - 45 0 0

The additional 500*l.* beyond what appeared at the last inquiry was purchased with 481*l.* 5*s.*, cash accumulations in the year 1859.

The 1,000*l.* which forms the previous fund is stated to be the produce of Sir William Langham's legacy.

£629 5 2

The disbursements in respect of the institution are— £ s. d.

To the master of the school for the board, clothing, and education of the 20 boys, at 22*l.* per head - - - 440 0 0

Up to month of January last (1861) the amount had been 21*l.* per head. The increase has been made on the ground of the increased price of necessaries.

Statutory allowances.

The clerk of the Company - - - 8 0 0

The visitation dinner (which now forms an additional gift to the master) of - 3 0 0

Donation to a boy (for an oration) - - 0 10 0

451 10 0

The above form the separate expenses which are charged to Sir William Boreman's Trust. There is a further income and an additional branch of the establishment under William Clavell's foundation, and the expenses not included in the above table are charged upon the joint fund being apportioned.

CLAVELL'S CHARITY.

William Clavell, who had been educated in the school, by his will bequeathed to the Company a legacy of 5,000*l.*, (which they received in June 1818) for the maintenance, education, and clothing of so many additional boys as the same would provide for. The sum has been increased by accumulations from 5,700*l.* 3*l.* per cent. Reduced Annuities, the amount at the last inquiry, to 7,200*l.* like stock, which stands to the account of the Company as part of a larger sum.

The dividends amount to 216*l.* per annum, which, with the income of Sir Wm. Boreman's trust, forms an annual receipt of 844*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*

£ s. d.

On the Clavell branch of the establishment, or Clavell's establishment, there are eight boys, for whose board, clothing, and education the master receives, at 22*l.* per head - - - 176 0 0

The joint expenses on the Boreman foundation and Clavell establishment are—

Rates and taxes - - - 13 17 6

Medicine and attendance - - - 8 1 6

Coals - - - - - 13 12 0

Repairs on the school premises, including surveyor's charges—

£ s. d.

1860 - - - 60 0 10

1859 - - - 18 3 10

1858 - - - 63 6 8

In 1858 and 1860 there were considerable improvement in the school furniture and in the erecting of lavatories, which cannot be regarded as an annual expense. They may average yearly about - - - 40 0 0

Books and stationery (1860) - - - 10 5 4

Pension to a retired master - - - 40 0 0

301 16 4

The master of the school at this time is Mr. Peter Blake. He had been a schoolmaster in Greenwich previously to his election to this office in February 1854. He has no other profits, although the statutes permit him to teach 20 oppidans or town boys for his further benefit and advantage. The foundation and establishment boys are nominated by the minister and churchwardens of East Greenwich on every vacancy, who present two boys, described and certified to be of the qualifications mentioned in the statutes, not less than seven nor more than nine years of age, and otherwise as before stated. The presentation recites the will and the cause of the vacancy, and proceeds—

"We hereby certify that the children hereafter named appear to us to be both of them qualified and to be the most preferable objects according to the limitations above mentioned."

The boys are generally removed about the age of 14. There is no further benefit in the way of apprenticeship or any future provision. No record is preserved of the subsequent history of the children educated in the school. There is no instruction in navigation or any other special science.

At the end of the year 1860 there was a balance in hand on the account of Boreman's Trust of 171*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*, and on account of Clavell's Trust of 90*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*

SIR W. LANGHORNE'S CHARITY.

Sir William Langhorne, in the year 1713, gave to the Company a sum of money which, with savings, was invested in the sum of 1,000*l.* Reduced Annuities, and was appropriated to the Green Coat School, and now forms part of the 1,500*l.* Reduced Annuities mentioned in the report on that school.

* 3rd May 1882.

Her Majesty by Order in Council of this date declared Her approbation of the following scheme for the administration of the charities of Sir Wm. Boreman, Wm. Clavell, and Sir William Langhorne.

SCHEME for the ADMINISTRATION of the FOUNDATION and ENDOWMENTS above mentioned or referred to.

1. The foundation and endowments above mentioned or referred to shall henceforth be administered as one foundation in accordance with the provisions of this scheme under the name of Sir William Boreman's Nautical School at Greenwich, herein-after called the foundation.

2. The estates and property of the foundation, except as otherwise hereby provided, shall continue to be managed by the Worshipful Company of Drapers of the City of London, herein-after called the Company, according to the general law applicable to the management of property by trustees of charitable foundations. And the Company shall in each year pay over to the governing body, herein-after constituted and called the governors, or as the governors shall direct, the income of such estates and property, after deducting all proper charges for management and necessary outgoings (including the statutory payment of 8*l.* to the clerk of the Company), and a reasonable balance for current expenses of management. And in case of dispute as to such deductions or payments, either party may refer the matter to the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, whose decision shall be final.

3. Any money arising from the sale of timber or from any mines or minerals on the estates of the foundation shall be treated as capital, and shall be invested under the direction of the Charity Commissioners, except in any special cases in which such Commissioners may allow such money or any part thereof to be otherwise dealt with.

4. The accounts of the Company in respect of the foundation shall be made up and balanced to the 31st day of December in every year, or some other convenient day to be approved from time to time by the Charity Commissioners. The accounts shall be examined by a committee consisting of not less than five members of the Court of Assistants of the Company, and signed by such committee and the clerk of the Company within two calendar months after the day to which they are made up. As soon as practicable after the accounts are so signed they shall be audited in accordance with regulations to be approved by the Charity Commissioners.

5. The Company shall in each year cause a sufficient abstract of the accounts to be printed, and shall send the same within 30 days after the audit to the governors, and to the Charity Commissioners, and shall publish the same in one or more local newspapers. Such abstract shall be in the Form A. given in the Schedule hereto, unless some other form is prescribed by the Charity Commissioners, in which case the form so prescribed shall be followed.

THE SCHOOL.

6. Subject as herein provided, the governing body of the foundation herein called the governors, shall consist of nineteen persons, of whom five shall be called ex-officio governors, and fourteen shall be called nominated governors.

7. The ex-officio governors shall consist of the vicar and churchwardens of St. Alphege, Greenwich, Her Majesty's Astronomer Royal, and the Captain Superintendent of the Greenwich Hospital School, respectively for the time being, if they respectively shall be willing to accept the office; but any such Astronomer Royal may from time to time by writing under his hand delegate his office as governor to some other fit person for any specified period, if the person so delegating his office so long remain Astronomer Royal.

8. The nominated governors shall be competent persons duly qualified to discharge the duties of the office, and shall be appointed by the following electing bodies respectively in the following proportions; that is to say, two by the corporation of the Trinity House in London, two by the

At the former inquiry Mr. H. Smith, the then clerk of the Company, stated that the above legacy was originally invested in Bank 4 per cent. Annuities, and afterwards transferred to South Sea Stock, in which there appears to have been several changes and some loss, and it was converted into 200*l.* South Sea Annuities, which, with 500*l.* South Sea Annuities added to the account in March 1748, were sold out in 1775, and the produce laid out on mortgage of an estate in Ireland, which mortgage was paid off in 1811, and the money invested in 1,000*l.* 3*l.* per cent. Reduced Annuities.*

members of the School Board for London elected by the Greenwich division of the Metropolis, and ten, of whom two shall be resident in the parish of Greenwich, by the Company.

Such appointments shall be made as often as there may be occasion by the body entitled to appoint, at a meeting thereof which shall be convened, held, and conducted as nearly as may be in conformity with the ordinary rules or practice of such body. Every nominated governor shall be appointed to office for the term of five years, reckoned from the date of the appointment. The first nominated governors shall be appointed as soon as conveniently may be after the date of this scheme. The chairman or other presiding officer of each meeting at which the appointment of any nominated governors or governor shall be made, shall forthwith cause the names or name of the persons or person so appointed to be notified, in the case of the first such appointment to the vicar of St. Alphege, Greenwich, and in the case of every subsequent appointment to the chairman of the governors or their clerk, if any, or other acting officer. Any appointment of a nominated governor not made as aforesaid within six calendar months from the date of this scheme, or of the notice herein-after prescribed of the occurrence of a vacancy, as the case may be, shall for that turn be made by the then existing governors.

9. Any nominated governor who shall become bankrupt or incapacitated to act, or express in writing his wish to resign, or omit for the space of one year to attend any meeting, or in the case of a governor appointed by the Company as being a resident in the parish of Greenwich, shall cease to be so resident, shall thereupon forthwith vacate the office of governor; and the governors shall cause an entry to be made in their minute book of every vacancy occasioned by any of the said causes, or by the death or the expiration of the term of office of any nominated governor; and as soon as conveniently may be after the occurrence of any vacancy a new nominated governor shall be appointed by the body entitled as aforesaid to make such appointment. Any governor may be re-appointed. Notice of the occurrence of every vacancy of the office of nominated governor shall be given as soon as conveniently may be by or under the direction of the governors to the proper electing body or the clerk, if any, or other acting officer of such body.

10. Every governor shall, at or before the first meeting which he attends upon his first or any subsequent entry into office, sign a memorandum declaring his acceptance of the office of governor, and his willingness to act in the trusts of this scheme. And until he has signed such a memorandum he shall not be entitled to act as a governor.

11. The governors shall hold meetings in some convenient place in Greenwich, or elsewhere, as often as may be found necessary or desirable, and at least twice in each year, in Greenwich, on and at convenient days and times to be appointed by themselves, and to be notified to each governor by the clerk, if any, or by some other person acting under the direction of the governors, at least seven days before every meeting.

12. A preliminary meeting for the arrangement of the conduct of the business shall be held upon the summons of the vicar of St. Alphege, Greenwich, upon some day to be fixed by him, being within one calendar month after the time at which, under the provisions herein contained, the administration of the foundation shall, subject as herein provided, pass to the governors.

13. The governors shall, at the said preliminary meeting, and afterwards at their first meeting in each year, elect one of their number to be chairman of their meetings for the current year, and they shall also make regulations for supplying his place in case of his death, resignation, or absence during his term of office. The chairman shall always be re-eligible.

14. A quorum shall be constituted when five governors are present at a meeting. All matters and questions, except as herein provided, shall be determined by the majority of the governors present at a duly constituted meeting; and

Future administration of foundation.

Management of property.

Timber and minerals.

Accounts.

Abstracts of accounts.

Governing body.

Ex-officio governors.

Nominated governors.

Vacancies.

Declaration by governors on entry into office.

Meetings of governors.

Preliminary meeting.

Chairman.

Quorum and voting.

BUCK'S CHARITY.

Robert Buck, by his will of the 17th November 1620, gave to the Drapers' Company 300*l.*, to be lent to three young men at 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per cent., and the produce paid

in case of equality of votes the chairman shall have a second or casting vote. Whenever the decision on any matter or question so determined is carried by the votes of less than a majority of the number of governors for the time being, any two governors may, within 15 days from the day of the decision, require by a notice addressed to the chairman of the meeting that the decision shall be once reconsidered at a special meeting, to be held not later than one calendar month next after such decision.

Special meetings.

15. The chairman or any two governors may at any time summon a special meeting for any cause that seems to him or them sufficient. All special meetings shall be convened by or under the direction of the person or persons summoning the meeting by notice in writing delivered or sent by post to each governor, specifying the object of the meeting. And it shall be the duty of the clerk, if any, to give such notice when required by the chairman or by any two governors.

Adjournment of meetings.

16. If a sufficient number of governors to form a quorum are not present at any meeting, or if the business at any meeting is not fully completed, those present may adjourn the meeting to a subsequent day and time, of which notice shall be given in manner aforesaid to each governor.

Minutes.

17. A minute book and proper books of account shall be provided and kept by the governors, and minutes of the entry into office of every new governor, and of all proceedings of the governors, shall be entered in such minute book.

Accounts.

18. The governors shall cause full accounts to be kept of their receipts and expenditure in respect of the foundation; and such accounts shall be stated for each year, and examined and passed by the governors at the first meeting in the ensuing year, unless some other meeting shall be appointed for the purpose with the approval of the Charity Commissioners. A copy of the accounts so passed shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting.

The governors shall cause sufficient abstracts of the accounts to be published annually for general information. Such abstracts shall be in the form B given in the schedule hereto, unless some other form is prescribed by the Charity Commissioners, in which case the form so prescribed shall be followed.

Business arrangements.

19. The governors may from time to time make such arrangements as they may find most fitting for the custody of all deeds and other documents belonging to the foundation, for the deposit of money, for the drawing of cheques, and also for the appointment of a clerk, or of any necessary agents or other proper officers for their assistance in the conduct of the business of the foundation, at such reasonable salaries or scale of remuneration as shall be approved by the Charity Commissioners, but no governor acting as such clerk or officer shall be entitled to any salary or remuneration.

Transfer of administration of foundation to governors.

20. So soon as the full number of governors shall have been completed according to the provisions of this scheme, or upon the expiration of the first three calendar months after the date of this scheme, if the full number of governors shall not then have been completed, the administration of the foundation shall, subject as herein provided, pass to the governors in place of the present governing body, and such governing body shall thereupon, subject as herein provided, become ipso facto removed and discharged from their office, and shall cause all deeds, minute and account books, and other papers and documents belonging or relating to the foundation, except such as are needful to be retained by them for the management of the estates and property of the foundation by them as herein provided, and all cash balances (except a sufficient balance for current expenses of management), and personal effects belonging thereto, and not herein required to be transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, to be transferred to the governors as they shall direct. In the meantime the foundation shall continue to be administered and managed so far as may be necessary by the present governing body as nearly as may be in conformity with the provisions of this scheme. The aforesaid time of three calendar months may be extended, if necessary, by an order of the Charity Commissioners, made upon the application of any one or more of the present governing body, or of the governors, if any.

Governors may act although body not full.

21. After the administration of the foundation has passed, subject as herein provided, to the governors as aforesaid, the governors for the time being, if a quorum is constituted, may act for all the purposes of this scheme, although the governing body as herein-before constituted is not full.

on the 8th November to 40 poor men and women of the Company receiving no other pension of any other men's gifts. The 300*l.* forms part of the 3,811*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* mentioned in Clonne's Charity, and the 10*l.* a year is approx-

22. The governors shall take all proper measures for carrying the provisions of this scheme into effect as soon as practicable.

Carrying scheme into effect.

23. Any payment, or exemption from payment, or other benefit to which any boy who was on the 27th day of September 1878, being the date of the publication of this scheme, on the foundation is legally entitled thereunder shall be continued to him.

Saving of interests of scholars.

THE SCHOOL AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

24. The school of the foundation shall be for boys, and shall be maintained in or near the parish of Greenwich, and shall be a day school only.

Day school.

25. As soon as conveniently may be the governors shall provide upon some convenient site in or near the parish of Greenwich, and if it may be, near the river side, proper school buildings suitable for not less than 200 day scholars, and planned with a view to convenient extension, and may apply for the purpose a sufficient sum, and such sum shall accordingly on the application of the governors be provided or raised, if needful, by the Company out of the capital endowment or property of the foundation by sale or otherwise, but for all the purposes of this clause the governors and the Company shall act subject to the consent and approval of the Charity Commissioners. The site and buildings so provided shall be transferred to the Official Trustee of Charity Lands and his successors in trust for the foundation, and shall be managed exclusively by the governors.

School site and buildings.

26. There shall be a head master of the school. He shall be a graduate of some university in the United Kingdom, or have such other qualification or certificate or other test of his attainment as may be fixed from time to time by any regulation of the governors, approved by the Charity Commissioners. Every head master shall be appointed by the governors at some meeting to be called for that purpose, as soon as conveniently may be after the occurrence of a vacancy, or after notice of an intended vacancy. In order to obtain the best candidates, the governors shall, for a sufficient time before making any appointment, give public notice of the vacancy and invite applicants for the office by advertisements in newspapers, or by such other methods as they may judge best calculated to secure the object.

Head master. Appointment.

27. The governors may dismiss the head master without assigning cause, after six calendar months written notice, given to him in pursuance of a resolution passed at two consecutive meetings held at an interval of at least fourteen days, and convened for that purpose, such resolution being affirmed at each meeting by not less than two thirds of the governors present.

Dismissal.

The governors for what in their opinion is urgent cause may by resolution passed at a special meeting convened for that purpose, and affirmed by not less than two thirds of the whole number of governors for the time being, declare that the head master ought to be dismissed from his office, without the aforesaid notice, and in that case they may appoint another special meeting to be held not less than a week after the former one, and may then by a similar resolution, affirmed by as large a proportion of governors, absolutely and finally dismiss him. And if the governors assembled at the first of such meetings think fit at once to suspend the head master from his office until the next meeting, they may do so by resolution affirmed by as large a proportion of governors. Full notice and opportunity of defence at both meetings shall be given to the head master.

28. Every future head master, before entering office, shall sign a declaration, to be entered in the minute book of the governors, to the following effect:—

Declaration to be signed by head master.

"I, _____, declare that I will always to the best of my ability discharge the duties of head master of Sir William Boreman's Nautical School at Greenwich during my tenure of the office, and that if I am removed by the governors, I will acquiesce in such removal, and will thereupon relinquish all claim to the mastership and its future emoluments, and will deliver up to the governors, or as they direct, possession of all the property of the school then in my possession or occupation."

29. The head master shall dwell in the residence, if any, assigned for him. He shall have the occupation and use of such residence and of any other property of the school of which he becomes the occupant as such head master, in respect of his official character and duties, and not as tenant, and shall, if removed from his office, deliver up possession of such residence and other property to the governors, or

Head master's official residence.

priated to the pensions of the poor on the roll mentioned in Kendrick's Charity.

CAMPE'S CHARITY.

Lawrence Campe, by an indenture of the 17th March 1612, gave (*inter alia*) 5*l.* a year to the Drapers' Company

as they direct. He shall not, except with the permission of the governors, permit any person not being a member of his family to occupy such residence or any part thereof.

30. The head master shall give his personal attention to the duties of the school, and during his tenure of office he shall not hold any benefice having the cure of souls, or undertake any office or employment which, in the opinion of the governors, may interfere with the proper performance of his duties as head master.

31. No head or assistant master of the school shall be a governor.

32. Neither the head master nor any assistant master shall receive or demand from any boy in the school, or from any person whomsoever on behalf of any such boy, any gratuity, fee, or payment, except such as are prescribed or authorised by this scheme.

33. Within the limits fixed by this scheme, the governors shall prescribe the general subjects of instruction, the relative prominence and value to be assigned to each group of subjects, the arrangements respecting the school terms, vacations, and holidays, and the payments of day scholars. They shall take general supervision of the sanitary condition of the buildings and arrangements. They shall determine what number of assistant masters shall be employed. They shall every year assign the amount which they think proper to be contributed out of the income of the foundation for the purpose of maintaining assistant masters and providing and maintaining a proper school plant or apparatus, and otherwise furthering the current objects and the efficiency of the school.

34. Before making any regulations under the last foregoing clause the governors shall consult the head master in such a manner as to give him full opportunity for the expression of his views. The head master may also from time to time submit proposals to the governors for making or altering regulations concerning any matter within the province of the governors. The governors shall fully consider any such expression of views or proposals, and shall decide upon them.

35. Subject to the rules prescribed by or under the authority of this scheme, the head master shall have under his control the choice of books, the method of teaching, the arrangement of classes and school hours, and generally the whole internal organisation, management, and discipline of the school, including the power of suspending boys from attendance at the school, for any adequate cause to be judged of by him, but upon suspending any boy he shall forthwith report the case to the governors, and the governors shall thereupon remit or confirm such suspension or expel the boy as they think fit.

36. The head master shall have the sole power of appointing and may at pleasure dismiss all assistant masters, and shall determine, subject to the approval of the governors, in what proportions the sum assigned by the governors for the maintenance of assistant masters, or the other current objects of the school shall be divided among the various persons and objects for which it is assigned in the aggregate. And the governors shall pay the same accordingly, either through the hands of the head master or directly as they think best.

37. The head master shall receive a fixed yearly stipend of 150*l.* He shall also be entitled to receive a further or capitation payment calculated on such a scale, uniform or graduated, as may be fixed from time to time by the governors, at the rate of not less than 1*l.* nor more than 2*l.* a year for each boy attending the school. The governors may arrange so that if in any of the first three years from the first appointment of a head master under this scheme the income of the head master under the foregoing provisions of this clause is less than 300*l.*, the difference shall in such year be made up to him out of the income of the foundation.

38. All boys, except as herein-after provided, shall pay entrance fees on admission to the school, and such tuition fees as may be fixed from time to time by the governors, provided that no such entrance fee shall be more than 1*l.* and that no such tuition fee shall be fixed at the rate of less than 3*l.* or more than 6*l.* a year for any boy. Provided nevertheless that all boys whose fathers are or, if dead, were seamen, watermen, or fishermen and inhabitants of the parish of Greenwich shall be admitted without payment of any entrance fee, and shall be charged tuition fees at the rate of one half of the tuition fees which would otherwise be payable by such boys respectively. Except as aforesaid,

for the relief of their poor. The 5*l.* a year is received from the churchwardens of St. John-the-Baptist, Walbrook, and is carried to the fund of the charities general for the "poor on the roll." (*See Kendrick's case.*)

no difference in respect of entrance or tuition fees shall be made between any scholars on account of place of birth or residence. No extra or additional payment of any kind shall be allowed without the sanction of the governors, and the written consent of the parent or person occupying the place of parent of the scholar concerned.

All payments for entrance and tuition fees shall be made in advance to the head master, or to such other person as the governors shall from time to time determine, and shall be accounted for by the person receiving them to the governors, and treated by them as part of the general income of the foundation.

39. No boy shall be admitted into the school under the age of seven years. No boy shall remain in the school after the age of 15 years, or if he attains that age during a school term then after the end of such term, except with the permission of the governors, which in special cases may be given upon the recommendation of the head master.

40. Subject to the provisions established by or under the authority of this scheme, the school and all its advantages shall be open to all boys of good character and sufficient health who are residing with their parents, guardians, or near relations within degrees to be determined by the governors. No boy not so residing shall be admitted to the school without the special permission of the governors.

41. Applications for admission to the school shall be made to the head master, or to some other person appointed by the governors, according to a form to be approved of by them, and delivered to all applicants.

42. The head master or some other person appointed by the governors shall keep a register of applications for admission, showing the date of every application and of the admission, withdrawal, or rejection of the applicant, and the cause of any rejection, and the age of each applicant.

43. Every applicant for admission shall be examined by or under the direction of the head master, who shall appoint convenient times for that purpose, and give reasonable notice to the parents or next friends of the boy to be so examined. No boy shall be admitted to the school except after undergoing such examination and being found fit for admission. Those who are so found fit shall, if there is room for them, be admitted in order according to the date of their application, but if there is not room for all, they shall be admitted in the following order of priority:—

- (1.) Sons of watermen, seamen, or fishermen, inhabitants of the parish of Greenwich, who have served in the Royal Naval or Marine forces;
- (2.) Sons of watermen, seamen, or fishermen, inhabitants of the parish of Greenwich, who have not so served;
- (3.) Sons of parents who are, or, if dead, were inhabitants of the parish of Greenwich;
- (4.) Other boys.

The examination for admission shall be graduated according to the age of the boy, and shall be regulated in other particulars from time to time by or under the direction of the governors, but it shall never for any boy fall below the following standard, that is to say:—

Reading;

Writing from dictation;

Sums in the first two simple rules of arithmetic.

44. The parent or guardian of, or person liable to maintain or having the actual custody of, any scholar attending the school as a day scholar may claim by notice in writing addressed to the head master, the exemption of such scholar from attending prayer or religious worship, or from any lesson or series of lessons on a religious subject, and such scholar shall be exempted accordingly, and a scholar shall not, by reason of any exemption from attending prayer or religious worship, or from any lesson or series of lessons on a religious subject, be deprived of any advantage or emolument in the school to which he would otherwise have been entitled. If any teacher in the course of other lessons at which any such scholar is in accordance with the ordinary rules of the school present, shall teach systematically and persistently any particular religious doctrine, from the teaching of which any exemption has been claimed, as in this clause before provided, the governors shall, on complaint made in writing to them, by the parent, guardian, or person liable to maintain or having the actual custody of such scholar, hear the complainant, and inquire into the circumstances, and if the complaint is judged to be reasonable, make all proper provisions for remedying the matter complained of.

Ages for school.

To whom school is open.

Applications for admission.

Register of applications.

Entrance examination.

Religious exemptions.

CRAWLEY OR CAWLEY'S CHARITY.

William Cawley, as appears by an old book of the Drapers' Company, directed them to pay 2*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

Instruction.

45. Subject to the foregoing provision, religious instruction in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England shall be given in the school. Instruction shall also be given in the school in the following subjects:—

Reading, writing, and arithmetic;
Geography and history;
English grammar, composition, and literature;
Practical mathematics, and the application of steam and machinery to navigation;
Navigation and nautical astronomy;
Surveying on land and water;
At least one foreign European language;
Natural science;
Drawing, drill, and vocal music;

and in such other subjects as the governors shall from time to time prescribe. Subject to the above provisions, the course of instruction shall proceed according to the classification and arrangements made by the head master.

Annual examination.

46. There shall be once in every year an examination of the scholars by an examiner or examiners appointed or approved by the governors, but otherwise unconnected with the school. The day of examination shall be fixed by the governors after consulting with the head master. The examiner or examiners shall report to the governors on the proficiency of the scholars and on the condition of the school, as regards instruction and discipline, as shown by the result of the examination. The governors shall communicate the report to the head master.

Head master's annual report.

47. The head master shall make a report in writing to the governors annually at such time as they shall direct on the general condition and progress of the school, and on any special occurrences during the year. He may also mention the names of any boys who, in his judgment, are worthy of reward or distinction, having regard both to proficiency and conduct.

Prizes.

48. The governors may award prizes of books or other suitable rewards as marks of distinction to any boys mentioned as worthy of reward or distinction by the head master or by the examiner.

Scholarships for boys from public elementary schools.

49. The governors shall apply not less than the sum of 150*l.* yearly in maintaining scholarships tenable at the school of the foundation, each of which shall entitle the holder to a free education at the school and to a payment in money at the rate of 10*l.* a year. These scholarships shall be competed for in the first place by boys who are and have for at least three years been in any of the public elementary schools in the parish of Greenwich, and whose fathers are, or, if dead, were seamen, watermen, or fishermen, and inhabitants of the parish of Greenwich. In cases of equal merit preference shall be given to such as are sons of seamen who have served in the Royal Navy. In default of fit candidates so qualified as aforesaid, these scholarships shall be competed for by boys who are sons of poor inhabitants of the parish of Greenwich and are and have for at least one year been in any of the public elementary schools in the parish of Greenwich. For the purposes of this clause the Greenwich Hospital School shall be reckoned as a public elementary school.

Apprenticing and exhibitions for boys.

50. The governors shall apply the yearly sum of 250*l.* in providing apprenticeship premiums of the value of not more than 50*l.* each for apprenticing the holders in the mercantile marine service, or exhibitions for enabling the holders to qualify themselves for entry into the scientific branches of the Royal Navy, or other nautical service, or some profession or skilled employment connected therewith, and to be awarded to boys who are and have for not less than three years been in the school of the foundation.

Exhibitions for girls.

51. The governors shall, if the income of the foundation is sufficient, apply the further yearly sum of 100*l.* in maintaining exhibitions of such number and yearly value as they think fit, tenable at any place of higher education, approved by them, to be awarded to girls who on examination show proficiency in knowledge of the liturgy and catechism of the Church of England, and to be competed for in the first place by girls who are and have for at least three years been in any of the public elementary schools in the parish of Greenwich, and whose fathers are, or, if dead, were, seamen, watermen, or fishermen, and inhabitants of the parish of Greenwich. In cases of equal merit preference shall be given to such as are daughters of seamen who have served in the Royal Navy. In default of fit candidates so qualified as aforesaid, these exhibitions shall be competed for by girls who are daughters of poor inhabitants of the parish of Greenwich, and are and have for at least one year been in any of the public elementary schools in the parish of Greenwich.

Conditions as to scholarships

52. Every scholarship, apprenticeship premium, and exhibition under this scheme shall be given as the reward of

annually to the mayor of Winchester for the use of the poor of that city. The payment is annually made by the Company on the receipt of the mayor.

merit, and shall be subject to such conditions of award and tenure, as, subject to the provisions of this scheme, the governors shall lay down. Every scholarship and exhibition shall, except as herein provided, be freely and openly competed for, and shall be tenable only for the purposes of education. No scholarship, apprenticeship premium, or exhibition shall be granted for which there shall be no candidate so qualified as aforesaid who on examination shall be adjudged worthy to take it. If the holder of a scholarship or exhibition shall, in the judgment of the governors, be guilty of serious misconduct or idleness, or fail to maintain a reasonable standard of proficiency, or wilfully cease to pursue his or her education, the governors may at once determine the scholarship or exhibition, and for this purpose, in the case of an exhibition, may act on the report of the proper authorities of the school or place of education at which the exhibition is held, or on such other evidence as the governors think sufficient. For the purposes of this clause the decision of the governors shall be final in every case.

exhibitions, and other benefits.

APPLICATION OF INCOME.

53. The Company shall transfer the sum of 1,500*l.* three per cent. Government stock into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and the governors shall place the same in their books to a separate account, entitled "Repairs and Improvements Fund." The income of such fund shall be paid to the governors, and applied by them in ordinary repairs or improvements of property used for the purposes of the school, and if not wanted for that purpose shall be accumulated for the like purpose in any future year or years.

Repairs and improvements fund.

54. The governors may, if they think fit and the income at their disposal suffice for the purpose, agree with the head master for the formation of a fund in the nature of a pension or superannuation fund, the main principles of such agreement being that the head master and the governors respectively shall contribute annually for a period of 20 years such sums as may be fixed on; that these contributions shall accumulate at compound interest; that in case the head master serves his office for 20 years he shall on his retirement be entitled to the whole of the accumulated fund; that in case he retires earlier on account of permanent disability from illness he shall also be entitled to the whole of the same fund; that in all other cases he shall, on his ceasing to be master, be entitled to the amount produced by his own contributions. If any question shall arise upon the construction or working of this provision, the same shall be referred by the governors to the Charity Commissioners, whose decision thereon shall be final and conclusive.

55. Subject to the payment of the expenses of management of property and business, and of any necessary or proper outgoings any income of the foundation, received by the governors and not applied under the foregoing provisions, and not needed as a balance to meet current expenses, may be applied either in increasing the said yearly sum for exhibitions to be competed for by girls, or in improving the accommodation or convenience of the school buildings or premises, or generally in extending or otherwise promoting the objects and efficiency of the school, and so far as not so applied shall, on passing the yearly accounts, be invested in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in trust for the governors in augmentation of the endowment of the foundation.

Residue.

GENERAL.

56. The governors may receive any additional donations or endowments for the general purposes of the foundation. They may also receive donations or endowments for any special objects connected with the foundation, which shall not be inconsistent with or calculated to impede the due working of the provisions of this scheme. Any question arising upon this last point shall be referred to the Charity Commissioners for decision.

Further endowments.

57. Within the limits prescribed by this scheme the governors shall have full power from time to time to make regulations for the conduct of their business and for the management of the foundation, and such regulations shall be binding on all persons affected thereby.

General power of governors to make regulations.

58. Any question affecting the regularity or the validity of any proceeding under this scheme shall be determined conclusively by the Charity Commissioners upon such application made to them for the purpose, as they think sufficient.

Question of proceedings under scheme.

59. If any doubt or question arises among the Company or the governors as to the proper construction or application of any of the provisions of this scheme, the Company

Construction of scheme.

SIR RICHARD CHAMPION'S CHARITY.

Sir Richard Champion by his will of the 22nd October 1568, gave to the Company 200*l.* to be lent to four young men without interest.

And he directed his wife, Barbara Champion, to buy so much lands as would countervail the yearly alms of Mr. Mylborne.

or the governors, as the case may be, shall apply to the Charity Commissioners for their opinion and advice thereon, which opinion and advice when given shall be binding on the Company or the governors, as the case may be, and all persons claiming under the foundation who shall be affected by the question so decided.

60. From the date of this scheme all jurisdiction of the ordinary relating to or arising from the licensing of any master in the school shall be abolished.

61. From the date of this scheme all rights and powers reserved to, belonging to, claimed by, or capable of being exercised by any person or body other than Her Majesty as visitor of the foundation shall be transferred to Her Majesty, and all such rights and powers and also any like rights or powers vested in Her on the 2nd day of August 1869, shall be exercised only through and by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales.

62. The Charity Commissioners may from time to time, in the exercise of their ordinary jurisdiction, frame schemes for the alteration of any portions of this scheme, provided that such schemes be not inconsistent with anything contained in the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, and amending Acts.

63. From and after the date of this scheme the foundation shall for every purpose be administered and governed wholly and exclusively in accordance with the provisions of this scheme, notwithstanding any former or other scheme, Act of Parliament, charter or letters patent, statute, or instrument relating to the subject matter of this scheme.

64. The governors shall cause this scheme to be printed, and a copy to be given to every governor, master, and assistant master, upon their respective appointments, and copies may be sold at a reasonable price to all persons applying for the same.

65. The date of this scheme shall be the day on which Her Majesty by Order in Council declares Her approbation of it.

SCHEDULE.

SIR WILLIAM BOREMAN'S NAUTICAL SCHOOL AT GREENWICH.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING _____

N.B.—Receipts or expenses not falling under any specific heads should be inserted separately in an appropriate place under one of the more general heads.

A.—COMPANY'S ACCOUNT.

ANNUAL INCOME RECEIVABLE.

	£	s.	d.
Houses or land let on lease for 21 years or less, gross rental	-	-	-
Houses or land let on lease for more than 21 years, gross rental	-	-	-
Houses or land, annual tenancies, gross rental	-	-	-
Rentcharges	-	-	-
Mineral rent	-	-	-
Interest on unpaid purchase moneys of lands taken or sold	-	-	-
Government stock, annual dividends	-	-	-
Interest or dividends on other investments (to be set out separately)	-	-	-
Special or casual receipts	-	-	-

Total gross annual income £ _____

RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ENDING _____

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. From Endowment.						
*Rents for the year received	-	-	-			
Arrears of rent received	-	-	-			
Sales of timber, or profits of woods	-	-	-			
Minerals	-	-	-			

* Arrears of rent still due for current year - £ s. d.
 " " previous years - _____

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Specify whether sale, rent, or royalties.						
Dividends on Government stock	-	-	-			
Interest or dividends on other investments (to be set out separately)	-	-	-			
Interest on cash at bankers	-	-	-			
Special or casual receipts	-	-	-			
2. Incidentals.						
Property tax returned	-	-	-			
3. Extraordinary.						
Capital sums raised for School site and buildings	-	-	-			
Total receipts	-	-	-	£		

EXPENSES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Management of business.						
Salary of clerk or other officers	-	-	-			
Postage, stationery, stamps, &c.	-	-	-			
Law expenses (ordinary)	-	-	-			
2. Charges on the Foundation.						
Specify in detail.						
3. Expenses on property not in the occupation of the School.						
Repairs	-	-	-			
Rates and taxes (excluding property tax)	-	-	-			
Insurance	-	-	-			
Land tax, &c.	-	-	-			
4. Temporary payments.						
Property tax	-	-	-			
5. Payment to Governors.						
Total expenses	-	-	-	£		

B.—GOVERNOR'S ACCOUNT.

RECEIPT FOR YEAR ENDING _____

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. From endowment.						
Received from Company	-	-	-			
Interest on investments	-	-	-			
Interest on cash at bankers	-	-	-			
2. From fees of pupils.						
Entrance fees for the whole year	-	-	-			
Tuition fees	-	-	-			
1st quarter or term	-	-	-			
2nd quarter	-	-	-			
3rd quarter	-	-	-			
4th quarter	-	-	-			
Total income of the year						
Balance at commencement of account	-	-	-			
Total receipts	-	-	-	£		

Dame Barbara Champion, by a codicil to her will of the 23rd September 1576, gave 100*l.* to the Drapers' Company, to be lent out to young men without interest, and gave to the Company lands and tenements in St. Margaret Pattens and St. Dunstan's in the East, which she had purchased in part performance of the will of her husband.

In a report of the Committee of the Company of the 8th December 1791 under the head of "monthly pensions," it is stated that "these pensions were established by the wills of Thomas Russell and Sir Richard Champion, each giving 2*s.* 6*d.* per month to 13 poor persons of the Company, the former are directed to be to members of the Company, the latter to poor men or women."

In a book of extracts of wills in the possession of the Company there is the following entry: "The Company according to the will and appointment of Lady Champion and in performance of the last will of Sir Richard Champion, knight and alderman, deceased, are with the rents of certain lands given to the Company to pay monthly, viz., 12 times in the year, to 13 poor brethren or sisters of the Company the sum of 32*s.* 6*d.*, viz., to each of them, 2*s.* 6*d.*, being the like pension as is paid Sir John Milbourne's pensioners by his appointment."

In the same book of extracts is the following statement of the will of Lady Champion:—

"Whereas I, the said Dame Barbara Champion, did of late purchase of one Dabridge Cort, gentleman, certain lands and tenements in the parishes of St. Margaret Patton and St. Dunstan in the East of London as by the writings thereof made may appear. The which purchase so by me made was in part of performance of the testament and will of Sir Richard Champion, knight, late citizen and alderman of London, deceased, my late husband. Now my mind and will is that all the said lands and tenements so by me purchased of the said D. Cort, with all and singular their appurtenances, profits, and commodities, shall be and remain wholly unto the master wardens and fellowship of the Worshipful Company of Drapers of London, and to their successors, master and wardens of the same Company or fellowship of Drapers of London. To have and to hold all the same lands and tenements with all their issues, rents, profits, and commodities so by me purchased of the said D. Cort unto the master, wardens, and company or fellowship of the drapers of London, and to their successors for ever, in part performance of the said testament and last will of the said Sir Richard Champion, my late husband, deceased, and the residue that shall be unperformed of the

testament of my said late husband, as well touching the drapers as touching the poor prisoners, or otherwise, I will that my executors with all convenient speed shall see the same performed and finished as my trust is in them."

It appears by the old account books in the possession of the Company that after the death of Sir Richard Champion the widow, during her lifetime, paid to the Company 19*l.* 14*s.* a year under her husband's will, which would be 4*s.* more than the 19*l.* 10*s.* which the husband's gift would annually amount to, and the Company paid the 19*l.* 10*s.* to the poor. After the death of Lady Champion, her executors paid the Company 11*l.* 14*s.* per annum, which, with 8*l.* a year, the then rent of the premises in St. Margaret Pattens and St. Dunstan's in the East, made up the like sum of 19*l.* 14*s.* This payment continued for a few years and then ceased, but nothing appears to account for the cessation, which may be conjecturally explained either by the estate being fully administered or by the possible payment of a capital sum sufficient to provide for the future annual deficiency of which, however, no trace appears. The same payment was continued to the poor after the excess ceased to be received from the executors.

The receipts for rent are first entered in ancient and contemporary accounts of the Company under the head of "revenues belonging to the Company of Drapers called the House Lands, wherewith the said Henry May is to be charged for one whole year, ending at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, 1578."

(Among others.)—

"St. Margaret Pattens and St. Dunstan in the East."

"Edward Blow, pewterer, payeth by the year for certain tenements in the parishes of St. Margaret Pattens and St. Dunstan in the East given to the Company by Sir Richard Champion, viii *l.*"

The discharge is thus stated: "Item, paid, to divers poor people of our Companie in the presence of the masters and the wardens, the charity bequeathed by Sir Richard Champion, kt., for xii. months, the last month ending the last of September 1576, at xxxii *s.* vi *d.* for one month amongst the poor, some, xix *l.* xiii *s.*"

For two or three years the receipt from the executors of Lady Champion is thus entered,—

"Received of Master Thomas Heardsome, one of the executors of the Lady Champion, deceased, in money towards the performance of Sir Richard Champion, his devise for the poor of this Company the sum of xi *l.* xiv *s.*"

EXPENSES.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Management of business.							
Salary of clerk or other officers	-	-	-	-			
Postage, stationery, stamps, &c.	-	-	-	-			
Advertisements	-	-	-	-			
2. Expenses on property in the occupation of the School.							
Repairs in excess of income of Repairs Fund	-	-	-	-			
Rates and taxes	-	-	-	-			
Insurance	-	-	-	-			
3. Temporary expenses.							
Interest on money borrowed (<i>l.</i>)	-	-	-	-			
Pension payments	-	-	-	-			
Other payments	-	-	-	-			
4. Extraordinary expenses of the year.							
Specify in detail }							
5. Investments made during the year.							
6. Net Expenditure on the School.							
Salary of head master	-	-	-	-			
Payment for assistant masters, school apparatus, &c.	-	-	-	-			
Examiners' fees and expenses	-	-	-	-			
Printing examination papers, &c.	-	-	-	-			
Book prizes	-	-	-	-			
Books (for library, &c.)	-	-	-	-			
Paper, pens, ink, &c.	-	-	-	-			
Gas, water, coal, &c.	-	-	-	-			
Cleaning, portorage, &c.	-	-	-	-			
Special payments:—							
Lecturer on any special subject	-	-	-	-			
Prize-day expenses, &c.	-	-	-	-			
&c.	-	-	-	-			
7. Scholars, Premiums, and Exhibitions.							
Specify according to Clauses }							
Total expenditure of the year	-	-	-	-			
Unapplied surplus (less current balance)	-	-	-	-			
Balance in hand at close of account	-	-	-	-			
Total	-	-	-	-	£		

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING _____

Dr.		£	s.	d.	Cr.		£	s.	d.
Balance at commencement of account	-	-	-	-	Ordinary repairs	-	-	-	-
Dividends on £ Government stock	-	-	-	-	Extraordinary repairs or improvements	-	-	-	-
					Balance to next account	-	-	-	-
		£					£		

The Company have administered this charity for 70 years past under the recommendation of the committee of the 8th December 1791 hereafter mentioned, and the payment forms part of the gift to the poor on the roll. By some oversight the 19l. 10s. a year has not been brought into the account, an omission which will, however, be seen to be substantially immaterial, inasmuch as a very much larger sum has been always paid than the charities would amount to, including that sum.

A search has been made amongst the muniments of the Company, but nothing can be found showing what was the bequest of Sir Richard Champion for four prisoners. An ancient copy of the will of Lady Champion was discovered, by which it appears that she gave 30l. to be distributed amongst the poor prisoners of several city and neighbouring prisons by 10l. a year in three years; and it is not improbable that the gift of the husband was to be distributed within a short period in the same manner.

The premises in St. Margaret Pattens and St. Dunstan's in the East comprised in the purchase from Dabridge Court and other property, comprising altogether 19 messuages taken under the London Bridge Approaches Act prior to the last inquiry (volume 32, part 2, p. 434). The Company received on that occasion for the whole property so taken the sum of 19,676l. The accounts of the Company do not enable them to distinguish the amount received in respect of the Dabridge Court purchase, supposed to be the Champion property from the amount received for the other estates. If, as stated by the Commissioners of Inquiry (p. 434), the Champion Estate consisted of 11 messuages, it may be roughly estimated that the latter estates included $\frac{1}{11}$ of the whole, and therefore produced about 11,000l.

The Commissioners of Inquiry (see vol. 32, part 2, p. 434), state that they had certified the case to the Attorney-General. Upon examination of the Parliamentary returns of proceedings by the Attorney-General, I do not find that any steps have been taken in the matter; and the Drapers' Company, who must have been parties, are not aware of any such proceedings.

The two sums of 200l. and 100l. were not brought into the loan charities or made part of the scheme referred to in Clonne's Charity, as I have elsewhere observed; nor are these sums specifically in existence, or at present represented by any fund.

The Commissioners of Inquiry in their report (vol. 32, part 2, p. 447) state the method of keeping the accounts of the charities. That system was established in conformity with a report of a committee, made the 8th of December 1791, which recommended that,—

“If the proposed method should be approved by the court your committee would recommend that the amount of the charities should be kept in the Company's books in the following manner, to wit,—That all the charities should be charged to the account of Charities General, as they are paid, and that at the end of the year each trust for which a separate account is kept should be debited and the account of Charities General credited for the amount of the different founders' allowances; and that in like manner the Company's income should be debited for the amount of each specific charity for which no account is separately kept in the Company's books, and a list made of the names of the persons to whom such charity was given, together with the Company's additional allowances, in order to show that the provisions in the different founders' wills have been substantially complied with.”

The committee at the time of making that report contemplated that it would be “more for the benefit of the poor that the said charities should be consolidated, and that instead of giving the trifling sums established by the pensions therein-before mentioned, and the small sums on the different charity days above stated, all the poor of the Company upon the roll, except those provided for by almshouses and pensions, should be paid “pensions of 6l. 6s. a year;” and which occasioned an annual excess of payments on the charity account above the receipts of 80l. 3s. 10d. The pensions of 6l. 6s. per annum adopted in pursuance of that recommendation have at various times been increased and now amount to 16l. per annum, and the excess above the allowances have been augmented in proportion, and in the last year ending 31st December 1860, amounted to 486l. 14s. 10d. I have

elsewhere mentioned the progressive augmentation of the stipends of the almspeople, which have increased the aggregate amount of the excess of payments over receipts on the “Charities General” to a much larger sum.

This aggregate excess in the same year was 1,235l. 2s. 4d. exclusive of large gifts of a charitable nature from the funds of the Company not brought into the account of “Charities General” to other poor of the Company.”

CHRISTOPHER CLARKE'S CHARITY.

Christopher Clarke, by his will of February 1671, gave certain messuages and land in Whitechapel, on trust, to pay—

	s.	d.
To the poor wardens	10	0
To the clerk	10	0
To the beadle and porter	6	8
and the residue to the poorest freemen of the Company who should be greatest objects of charity, 20s. each.		
The property consists of the following particulars:—	£	s. d.
Nos. 66, 68, and 69, Whitechapel Road, let to William Plumptre for 31 years, from Michaelmas 1854	86	0 0
(Permission to grant this lease was granted under the seal of the Board, 20th June 1854, on the terms therein mentioned).		
Nos. 70, 71, Whitechapel Road, let to Charles Champion for 21 years, from Christmas 1840	100	0 0
No. 72, Whitechapel Road, by lease for 21 years, from Christmas 1842, to Joseph Skinner	40	0 0
No. 73, Whitechapel Road, by lease for 21 years, to Christmas 1840, to John Savage	45	0 0
Plots of land at Mile End, formerly 6a. 1r. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (and of which about one acre has been taken by the Eastern Counties Railway Company), let to the representatives of John Gardner, tenant from year to year	29	10 0
The sum of 376l. 0s. 5d. 3l. per cent. Consols standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery. This is the produce of the 345l. received for land taken by the Canal Company mentioned in the report of the Commissioners of Inquiry, vol. 32, part 2, page 443	11	5 8
The sum of 1,072l. 7s. 8d., 3l. per cent. Consols, produced by the sum of 1,000l. cash, received from the Eastern Counties Railway Company in respect of the acre of land (above-mentioned) formerly in Gardner's occupation at Mile End	32	3 5
A sum of 211l. 12s. 9d. Reduced 3l. per cent. Annuities the produce of 200l. cash received from the Eastern Counties Railway for a small piece of land at Mile End, taken for the railway	6	7 0
	350	6 1

The estate is subject to a ground rent of 6s. 6d. to the lord of the manor of Stepney in respect of the copyhold land.

I am informed that the property in the Whitechapel Road is held not in fee simple, but subject to a lease, dated the 16th January, 27th Elizabeth (1585), granted by Henry Lord Wentworth to John Denton of part of the waste soil or ground of the manor of Stevonheath for a term of 500 years from the Michaelmas before the date of the lease, reserving a rent of 20 pence a year. This lease and the premises therein comprised was assigned to John Clarke by deed of the 5th April 1610 for the residue of the term. I do not observe that this is mentioned in the report of the Commissioners of Inquiry.

There is paid to the wardens and clerks of the Drapers' Company 1l. 6s. 8d.

The balance is paid to the account of the Charities General (see John Rainey's Charity) and applied for the benefit of the poor of the Company.*

* CHRISTOPHER CLARKE'S CHARITY.

27th May 1864. By an order of the Board of Charity Commissioners of this date, the Company were authorised to sell, for the sum of 3,000l., a field containing 1a. 3r. 37p. situate on the western bank of the Regent's Canal at Mile End.

13th April 1865. By an order of the said Board of this

date, the Company were authorised to sell, for the sum of 3,500l., a piece of land containing 2a. 0r. 12p. situate on the east side of the Regent's Canal at Mile End.

The above sales were subsequently completed, and the purchase money invested in Consols in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, in accordance with the directions contained in the respective orders.

FRANCES CLARKE'S CHARITY.

Frances Clarke, widow of Roger Clarke, gave 200*l.* to the Drapers' Company, and by an indenture of the 15th February 1608 the Company covenanted with her to pay to the poor prisoners in the Compter, Wood Street, 10*l.* a year at Midsummer and Christmas for releasing them out of prison or relieving them if they lie there, as should be most agreeable to charity.

The Company desire the Governor of Whitecross Street Prison to acquaint them annually with the names of prisoners for debt who can be released at the expense of a sum not exceeding 5*l.* The governor in conformity with this application supplied the Company (in 1860) with a list of twenty-three prisoners who could be released by the Insolvent Debtors Court, or by arrangement, for sums varying from 5*l.* to 2*l.* 2*s.*, making up the sum of 109*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* (the exact sum which the clerk of the Company had in his letter intimated that the Company could bestow). This fund was made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Clarke's Charity -	10	0	0
Kendrick's Charity -	72	15	6
Ogborn's „ -	27	0	0
	109	15	6

CLONNE'S CHARITY.

Owen Clonne, by his will of the 22nd August 1563, gave to the Company his lands and tenements in the parishes of St. Andrew Hubert, St. Margaret Pattens, and St. Mary at Hill, on trust, to sell the same and lend the produce to 10 young men of the Company for five years at 5*l.* per cent., and distribute the profit to the poorest householders of the Company.

The Commissioners of Inquiry, after mentioning the sale of the premises for 1,100*l.*, observe that with regard to this and several other sums of money held in trust to lend at different rates of interest and to apply to other charitable uses, the Company paid the income without making any such loans, and that upon the question of the manner in which the Company were bound to comply with the loan trusts the case had been certified to the Attorney-General.

An information ex-officio was filed by the Attorney-General in February 1839 (which was afterwards amended) against the Drapers' Company, stating the following bequests and gifts:—

	£	s.	d.
Owen Clonne -	1,100	0	0
John Heydon -	100	0	0
John Quarls -	200	0	0
Henry Jay -	50	0	0
Dame Mary Ramsay -	200	0	0
Lawrence Thompson -	100	0	0
Roger Cotton -	100	0	0
William Cotton -	150	0	0
Sir John Jolles -	200	0	0
Hugh Johnson -	200	0	0
Nicholas Wheeler -	60	0	0
Robert Buck -	300	0	0
Sir Allen Cotton -	300	0	0
Robert Wilson -	100	0	0
Sir George Garrett -	100	0	0
Martin Hall -	300	0	0
Sir Thomas Adams -	200	0	0
Robert Winch -	100	0	0
Giles Bloomer -	100	0	0
	3,960	0	0

and praying for the establishment of a scheme.

The information was heard before the Master of the Rolls on the 12th November 1841, and by his order it was referred to the master in rotation to approve of a proper scheme for the administration and regulation of such charities, and a scheme was accordingly approved by the report of Sir George Rose of the 14th December 1843, which was (with some slight alterations) confirmed by order of the Court of the 20th February 1844, under which order it was declared that the sum of 3,960*l.* was in the hands of the Company to be applied on loans, as mentioned in the scheme, out of which the taxed costs, amounting to 148*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, were to be paid, which left 3,811*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* in the hands of the Company, which was in accordance with the scheme invested in the purchase of 4,246*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* Consols in the corporate name of the Company.

The Company in pursuance of the arrangement expressed in the scheme executed a deed poll under their

common seal, dated the 22nd June 1843, reciting the proceedings in the suit, the scheme, and the resolution of the Court of Assistants of the 9th March 1843, that the master, wardens, and clerk should be authorised to make the several payments mentioned in the schedule, amounting in the whole to 153*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, although it might happen the principal moneys from which the same should arise might be wholly or partially lost, it was thereby declared that the Fraternity should from time to time cause the same annual sum of 153*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* to be paid accordingly. The schedule therein referred to is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To the poor of the Drapers' Company, and 2 <i>l.</i> to the master and wardens in respect of Owen Clonne's Charity, the annual sum of	56	0	0
The like, in respect of Henry Jay's Charity -	2	0	0
The like, in respect of Lady Mary Ramsay's Charity -	10	0	0
The like, in respect of Wm. Cotton's Charity	2	10	0
The like, in respect of Robt. Buck's Charity -	10	0	0
The like, in respect of Sir Allen Cotton's Charity	4	0	0
The like, in respect of Robt. Wilson's Charity	1	6	8
The like, in respect of Sir George Garrett's Charity -	3	0	0
The like, in respect of Martin Hall's Charity -	6	0	0
The like, in respect of Thomas Adams' Charity	4	0	0
The like, in respect of Robt Winch's Charity -	2	0	0
The like, in respect of Giles Bloomer's Charity	3	0	0
Amount payable to the Mercer's Company, pursuant to J. Heydon's Charities -	3	6	8
Amount payable to the churchwarden of St. Peter-le-Poor and the master and four wardens of the Drapers' Company, pursuant to J. Quarle's Charity -	6	2	0
Amount payable to the poor of St. Peter's, Cornhill, pursuant to L. Thompson's Charity -	9	0	0
Amount payable to the poor of St. Clement's, Eastcheap, and Whitechurch, pursuant to Roger Cotton's Charity -	5	0	0
To the poor of the parish of Whitechurch, pursuant to said William Cotton's Charity -	2	10	0
To the poor of the parish of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, pursuant to said Wm. Cotton's will -	2	10	
To the poor of several charities, and to the four wardens of the Drapers' Company, pursuant to Sir John Jolle's Charity -	6	0	0
To the poor of two parishes, pursuant to Hugh Johnson's Charity -	10	0	0
To the poor of the parish of St. Giles', Cripple-gate, pursuant to Nicholas Wheeler's Charity	1	10	0
To the poor of two parishes, pursuant to the will of Sir Allan Cotton -	8	0	0
	£153	15	4

The scheme settled and approved by the order of the 20th February 1844 was as follows:—

1. That for the purpose of carrying into effect the object of the several testators before mentioned the several sums given by them and now in existence shall be blended together and form one fund, and shall be lent out by the master and wardens of the Drapers' Company to such persons, members of the said Company, as they shall think fit, at such rate and interest and for such terms as herein-after mentioned.

2. That the loans from the said fund shall be made by the said master and wardens to any deserving and honest member of the said Company who may appear to the said Company to require such assistance, in any sums not exceeding 400*l.*, which they are hereby empowered to lend accordingly, and at the rate of 4*l.* 10*s.* per cent. per annum; but no loan of the said charity funds is to be made to any master or warden, clerk, officer, or servant of the said Drapers' Company.

3. That all persons borrowing from the said fund shall find not less than two sureties, who shall join with them to enter into a bond to the said Company for the repayment of any loan to be made as aforesaid, and interest according to the terms on which any such loan shall have been made, and the said master and wardens shall at their discretion, as and when they shall think fit, call upon the person receiving such loan to find another person as surety in the place of any surety who shall have been accepted and who may have died or become insolvent, or have left the United Kingdom, or become in such circumstances as no longer to be a sufficient security for the repayment of any loan and interest aforesaid. And the said Company shall have power from time to time, as they shall find it

expedient with a view to the interest of the said charity, to call in and compel payment of any of the said loans, and for that purpose to take such steps and proceedings as they may be advised.

4. That the period of repayment of any loan from this Company to any such person as aforesaid shall be not exceeding seven years, the person borrowing being at liberty at any time, on giving one month's notice in writing to the said master and wardens, to pay off the amount thereof, together with the interest thereon calculated as aforesaid, such person being at the whole expense of preparing the bond or other security for the repayment of such loan.

5. That unless there shall be no other application for loans after the publication of the advertisement herein-after directed, it shall not be competent to the trustees of the charity to renew the amount of any or to regrant by way of loan any sum previously lent out to any poor honest member as aforesaid.

6. That the said Company having undertaken under their common seal to pay to the several charities and persons as heretofore the several sums directed in the wills of the testators before amounting to 150*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, whether they shall be in receipt of any money for interest or otherwise, or otherwise the said Company shall be at liberty from time to time and at all times to invest or leave uninvested all money belonging to this fund during the time it shall not be lent out on loan as is herein directed, but the said Company shall once in every year cause an advertisement to be inserted in two or more London daily newspapers of the greatest circulation according to the return of the Stamp Office, and that such advertisement shall be in the form following, *mutatis mutandis*, or as near thereto as the circumstances of the charity will permit.

FORM OF ADVERTISEMENT.

"Notice is hereby given that the sum of £ , part of certain charity funds given to the Drapers' Company by various to be lent in sums not exceeding 400*l.* for a period not exceeding seven years at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest per annum. The persons wishing for such loans will be required to enter into bonds for the repayment thereof with two sureties. Applications to be made in writing with the names of the proposed sureties to the Clerk of the Company on or before the day of at whose office all further particulars may be obtained."

7th. That the said Company shall direct their clerk to receive such written applications, and he shall also be directed to give all applicants the requisite information of the qualifications necessary to entitle the persons to the benefit of the said charity, and shall likewise lay before the master and wardens at their meeting next after such advertisement the names of every applicant, and proceedings shall then be taken to ascertain whether such applicant is or is not duly qualified and a proper object to receive the benefit of the said charity, and shall grant or refuse such applications as to them shall seem right.

8th. That a memorandum explaining the general nature and object of this scheme shall be put up in some public and convenient part of the buildings called Drapers' Hall of the said defendants, the Drapers' Company.

The advertisements are inserted once a year in two newspapers, which have been the "Times" and the "Morning Advertiser." Some moneys have been lent since the scheme, and all such moneys have been repaid, and I am informed that in every case, excepting one, the repayment has been made, not by the principal, but by the surety.

The applications have not been frequent, and the appropriation of funds for this object does not appear to be attended with any benefit generally.

There is at present an application for the loan of a sum of 300*l.*, which is about to be granted. I have been asked whether it is incumbent on the Company to sell out a portion of the stock in order to make this loan, or whether it might be made out of any floating incomes in the hands of the Company, the charities being on such advance indebted to the Company to that extent; and I have had no hesitation in saying that it is perfectly competent to the Company to advance the funds from any sources which it might be convenient to them to apply, the Company being by the decree liable to the full extent of the prescribed capital, and for the annual payments under the deed poll.

The sum of 56*l.* a year mentioned in the schedule as applicable in respect of the interest of Clonne's Charity for the poor of the Company (with the exception of 1*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.* to the wardens and 8*s.* to the master) forms part of the fund applied quarterly to the poor on the roll, which contains 60 pensioners at 4*l.* a quarter as mentioned in Kendrick's Charity.

The 1*l.* 12*s.* and 8*s.* are paid to the officers accordingly.

COLBORNE'S CHARITIES.

Henry Colborne, by a codicil to his will of the 7th August 1655, directed his trustees to purchase a lease of the rectory of Kirkham, and lay out the profits for the first 16 years (except 100*l.* a year to his son) to purchase lands to maintain schools and poor people, to be settled upon the Drapers' Company.

In 1673 the liability of the Company in respect of the lands and endowment and the rights of the respective townships interested in the endowment were settled by the Court of Chancery. It would seem from the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (vol. 2, p. 250), that the Company instead of purchasing lands specifically for the charity charged their own estates (which are in Cheap-side, Honey Lane Market, Dowgate Hill, St. Swithin's Lane, Botolph Lane, Lower Thames Street, and Monks Lane, together with 884*l.* 10*s.* 3*l.* per cent. Consols now in the Court of Chancery in the name of the Accountant-General to the credit of the Company) with an annual sum of 106*l.* The property thus charged remains the same as specified by the Commissioners of Inquiry (*ubi sup.*), except that the premises in Gracechurch Street and Sherborne Lane have been taken for City improvements, and a house in Mark Lane has been purchased with part of the proceeds, and the sum of 884*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* 3*l.* per cent. Consols above referred to, the residue of the said proceeds, remaining in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery.

The sums paid by the Company (exclusive of 45*l.*, 16*l.* 10*s.*, and 8*l.* for the Kirkham Schools) are—

£ s. d.

To the schoolmaster at Goosnargh, Mr.

Lawrence Disley - - - 25 0 0

Mr. Disley was appointed by an order of the Company, dated the 8th November 1860, on the recommendation of the vestry of Goosnargh and Whittingham, "during the pleasure of the Court, and until a more suitable master according to the statutes of the said school shall be found fitting for that situation."

The Drapers' Company remit also annually the sum of 5*l.* to the chapel wardens of the chapel of Goosnargh. They have no account of the distribution.

The Company also remit 5*l.* 10*s.* a year to the vestry clerk or churchwardens of Kirkham, and receive a receipt from the churchwardens or one of them. The subsequent appropriation amongst the several townships, a matter in which the Company does not interfere. The Board have had under their consideration the distribution of this sum in the township of Hambleton, which was the subject of a lengthened correspondence with the incumbent (*see File, 6,323.*)

The Kirkham school has been the subject of a recent scheme in the Court of Chancery.

In March 1836 an information was filed by the Attorney-General at the relation of Peter Hesketh Fleetwood and others, trustees of Kirkham School, under Barker's will, against the Drapers' Company and the Rev. James Webber, the vicar of Kirkham, and Fox and Halls, the masters of the Kirkham School, stating the will of Henry Colborne and the decree of 1673, the will of James Barker, and a decree of the Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster, of August 1805, a private Act of Parliament of the year 1813, discharging certain estates in Westmoreland from the use of Barker's will, and settling other estates in lieu thereof, a scheme settled by the registrar of the Court of the County Palatine in August 1825, and containing various statements of dissatisfaction with the management of the said school, and praying (amongst other things) an inquiry whether the estate comprised in the indenture of the 10th December 1673, and thereby vested in the Drapers' Company for the purpose of securing the annual payment of 105*l.* to be applied for charitable uses expressed in the codicil of H. Colborne, were still vested in the Company or in what manner such annual payment was then secured, and that by the decree of the Court the power of nominating and removing the several masters of the Free School, and of making regulations for the management thereof, might for the future be vested in the trustees of James Barker's Charity either solely or jointly with the Drapers' Company, and in case the Court should be of opinion that the nomination of the masters of the school to be established as aforesaid out of the said H. Colborne's Charity ought to continue vested in the Drapers' Company only, or that no other subjects of education ought to be taught therein other than those directed by the decrees aforesaid respecting the said charity, then that a separate school might be established out of the said J. Barker's Charity, and that it might be referred to the Master to approve of a scheme for the regulation thereof, comprising such subjects of education as were adapted to the wants of the inhabitants of the said

parish, and that the power of nominating and removing the masters of such separate school, and making regulations for the management thereof, might be vested in the trustees of the said J. Barker's Charity, or in such other persons as the Court should think fit.

By the decree of the Court of Chancery of the 30th of July 1840 (by Lord Langdale, M.R.), it was declared that the charitable bequests created by the will of J. Barker ought to be established, and the trusts thereof carried into execution, and that the Drapers' Company were entitled to appoint, and that they and their successors should for ever thereafter appoint, the preacher, schoolmasters, and usher of Kirkham School, and that for ever thereafter the trustees of the charitable gift of the said J. Barker, upon just and reasonable cause appearing to them, should from time to time be entitled to remove such persons respectively from being preacher, schoolmasters, or usher respectively of such school, and that upon every such removal the trustees of the said charitable gifts should give due notice in writing to the Drapers' Company of such removal; and it was ordered that the said Company should proceed to appoint a successor to the person who should have been so removed, and that the trustees of Barker's Charity and the Reverend Jas. Webber, D.D., or other the vicar for the time being of Kirkham, be visitors of the said school; and it was ordered that the relators and the Drapers' Company should respectively propose before the Master, and that the said Master should approve of a scheme for the management of Kirkham's School, having regard to the declarations aforesaid, and for the application to such school of what the Master should, under the directions for apportionment, apportion in respect of Kirkham School aforesaid for the application of the annual sum of 69*l.* 10*s.*, paid by the defendants, the Drapers' Company, to the schoolmaster, preacher, and usher of the said school, and in settling such scheme the said Master was to be at liberty to extend the instruction to be given in the said school to such matters other than the matters then taught in the school as the said masters should deem to be fit to be taught, and that the defendants, the Drapers' Company, and their successors,

and the trustees of Barker's Charity should from time to time make all such ordinances and regulations for the management of the school, as they should deem proper, which should from time to time be observed by the masters and usher accordingly. And the defendants, other than the Drapers' Company, were dismissed from the suit.

The Master made his report on the 16th December 1844, approving of the scheme therein set forth, and the cause coming on, on the said report and on further directions on the 6th May 1845, an order was made which, after reciting the steps in the cause, proceeds as follows:—

"And it appearing by the will of J. Barker that provision was thereby made for exhibitions for scholars going to the University of Cambridge only, and the counsel for all parties consenting, it was ordered that the order confirming the report be discharged, and that the scheme approved of by the Master for the apportionment of the income of Barker's Charity be amended by striking out the words 'Oxford or,' and that the scheme approved of by the Master for the management of the said Kirkham School be amended by striking out of the 40th rule the words 'Oxford or,' and that the said report when so amended be confirmed, and it was declared that the several schemes approved of by the said Master for the application of the charity estates, and the management of Kirkham School aforesaid, subject to the alterations therein-before directed, were fit and proper schemes for those purposes, and it was ordered that the same, with such alterations and amendments, be established and carried into execution."

The clause of the scheme which affects this charity is the eleventh, and is set forth in the printed scheme appended to this report. By that clause the payments to the three masters are directed to be made in conformity with the scheme of 1673, and those payments are made a part of the settled and larger salaries appropriated to the several masters by the said scheme.

The 69*l.* 10*s.* is remitted by the Company half-yearly to the Rev. Jno. Burrough, the head master of the Kirkham School, to whom notice was sent of the present inquiry.*

*COLBORNE'S CHARITIES.

4th February 1879 and 31st July 1880.—Her Majesty by Orders in Council of these dates declared Her approbation of the two following Schemes affecting the above charities:—

SCHEME for the ADMINISTRATION of the above-mentioned FOUNDATIONS and ENDOWMENTS other than those the TRUSTS whereof are declared respectively by an INDENTURE dated the 13th day of MAY 1848, and two INDENTURES dated the 10th day of DECEMBER 1855.

Future administration of foundation.

1. The foundations and endowments dealt with by this scheme shall henceforth be administered as one foundation, in accordance with the provisions of this scheme, by the governing body herein-after constituted, under the name of Colborne and Threlfall's Endowed School, herein-after called the foundation.

Governing body.

2. The governing body of the foundation, herein-after called the governors, shall, when completely formed and full, consist of eleven persons, of whom eight shall be called representative governors, and three shall be called coöptative governors.

Representative governors.

3. The representative governors shall be competent persons duly qualified to discharge the duties of the office, and shall be appointed by the following electing bodies respectively in the following proportions and for the following terms of office, that is to say—

Four for the term of six years by the twenty-four vestrymen of the chapelry of Goosnargh;

Two for the term of five years by the ratepayers of the township of Goosnargh with Newsham; and

Two for the like term by the ratepayers of the township of Whittingham.

Such appointments shall be made as often as there may be occasion by the body entitled to appoint, at a meeting thereof which shall be convened, held, and conducted as nearly as may be in conformity with the ordinary rules or practice of such body or failing such rules or practice then in conformity with regulations to be made or approved by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales. The first representative governors shall be appointed as soon as conveniently may be after the date of this scheme. The chairman or other presiding officer of each meeting at which the appointment of any representative governors or governor shall be made shall forthwith cause the names or name of the persons or person so appointed to be notified,

in the case of the first such appointment to the governor whose name then stands first on the list of coöptative governors, and in the case of every subsequent appointment to the chairman of the governors or their clerk, if any, or other acting officer. Any appointment of a representative governor not made as aforesaid within six calendar months from the date of this scheme, or of the notice herein-after prescribed of the occurrence of a vacancy, as the case may be, shall for that turn be made by the then existing governors.

The proper expenses, if any, attending the appointment of every representative governor, unless otherwise provided for, shall, on the particulars thereof being submitted to and allowed by the Charity Commissioners, be paid by the governors out of the income of the foundation.

4. The first coöptative governors shall be the following persons, that is to say:—

The Reverend William Shilleto, Vicar of Goosnargh; Charles Roger Jacson, of Barton Hall, Esquire, J.P.; and

William Philip Park, of Altadore, Land Surveyor; and their appointment shall take effect from the date of this scheme.

The future coöptative governors shall be competent persons duly qualified to discharge the duties of the office, and shall be appointed in every case by the general body of governors at a special meeting, by a resolution to be forthwith notified by them, with all proper information, to the Charity Commissioners, at their office in London; but no such appointment shall be valid until it has been approved by the said Commissioners, and their approval certified under their official seal. The said first and all future coöptative governors shall be appointed to office for the term of seven years, and as to all future such governors the term of appointment shall be reckoned from the date of the approval.

5. Any governor who during his term of office shall become bankrupt or incapacitated to act, or express in writing his wish to resign, or omit for the space of two consecutive years to attend any meeting, shall thereupon forthwith vacate the office of governor; and the governors shall cause an entry to be made in their minute book of every vacancy occasioned by any of the said causes or by the death or the expiration of the term of office of any governor; and as soon as conveniently may be after the occurrence of any vacancy a new representative or coöptative governor, as the case may be, shall be appointed by the body entitled as aforesaid to make such appointment. Any governor may be re-appointed. Notice of the occur-

Coöptative governors.

Vacancies.

SIR ALLAN COTTON'S CHARITY.

Sir Allan Cotton, by his will of the 25th July 1627, bequeathed to the Company 300*l.*, to be lent to three young men at 4*l.* per cent., and distributed—

To the poor of the Company	-	4
To the poor of St. Martin Orgar	-	4
To the poor of Whitchurch, Salop	-	4
The 300 <i>l.</i> forms part of the 3,811 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> mentioned		

in the report on Clonne's Charity. The 4*l.* a year is paid to the churchwardens of St. Martin Orgar, and 4*l.* to the churchwardens of Whitchurch. The 4*l.* to the poor of the Company forms part of the pensions to the poor on the roll mentioned in Kendrick's Charity.

ROGER COTTON'S CHARITY.

Roger Cotton, by his will of the 26th June 1602, bequeathed to the Company 100*l.*, to be lent to two young

rence of every vacancy of the office of representative governor shall be given, as soon as conveniently may be, by or under the direction of the governors to the proper electing body or the clerk, if any, or other acting officer of such body.

Religious opinions of governors.

6. Religious opinions, or attendance or non-attendance at any particular form of religious worship, shall not in any way affect the qualification of any person for being a governor under this scheme.

Declaration by governors on entry into office.

7. Every governor shall, at or before the first meeting which he attends upon his first or any subsequent entry into office, sign a memorandum declaring his acceptance of the office of governor, and his willingness to act in the trusts of this scheme. And until he has signed such a memorandum he shall not be entitled to discharge the functions of a governor.

Meetings of governors.

8. The governors shall hold meetings in some convenient place in Goosnargh, or elsewhere, as often as may be found necessary or desirable, and at least twice in each year, on and at convenient days and times to be appointed by themselves, and to be notified to each governor by the clerk, if any, or by some other person acting under the direction of the governors, at least seven days previously to every meeting.

Preliminary meeting.

9. A preliminary meeting for the arrangement of the conduct of the business shall be held upon the summons of the governor whose name then stands first on the list of coöperative governors upon some day to be fixed by him, being within one calendar month after the time at which, under the provisions herein contained, the administration of the foundation shall have passed to the governors in place of the present governing body.

Chairman.

10. The governors shall, at the said preliminary meeting, and afterwards at their first meeting in each year, elect one of their number to be chairman of their meetings for the current year, and they shall also make regulations for supplying his place in case of his death, resignation, or absence during his term of office. The chairman shall always be re-eligible.

Quorum and voting.

11. A quorum shall be constituted when four governors are present at a meeting. All matters and questions shall be determined by the majority of the governors present at a duly constituted meeting; and in case of equality of votes the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

Special meetings.

12. The chairman or any two governors may at any time summon a special meeting for any cause that seems to him or them sufficient. All special meetings shall be convened by or under the direction of the person or persons summoning the meeting by notice in writing delivered or sent by post to each governor, specifying the object of the meeting. And it shall be the duty of the clerk, if any, to give such notice when required by the chairman or by any governors having a right to summon such meeting.

Minutes.

13. A minute book and proper books of account shall be provided by the governors, and kept in some convenient and secure place of deposit to be provided or appointed by them for that purpose, and minutes of the entry into office of every new governor, and of all proceedings of the governors, shall be entered in such minute book.

Vesting property.

14. From and after the date of this scheme all lands and hereditaments, not being copyhold, belonging to the foundation, and all terms, estates, and interests therein, shall be vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands, and his successors in trust for the foundation; and all stock in the public funds and other securities belonging to the foundation, and not hereby required or directed to be otherwise applied or disposed of, shall be transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in trust for the foundation.

Management and letting of estates.

15. All the estates and property of the foundation not required to be retained or occupied for the purposes thereof shall be let or otherwise managed by the governors or by their officers acting under their orders, according to the general law applicable to the management of property by trustees of charitable foundations.

Timber and minerals.

16. Any money arising from the sale of timber or from any mines or minerals on the estates of the foundation shall be treated as capital, and shall be invested in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, under

the direction of the Charity Commissioners, except in any special cases in which the governors may be authorised by such Commissioners to deal otherwise with such money or any part thereof.

17. So soon as the full number of governors shall have been completed according to the provisions of this scheme, or upon the expiration of the first three calendar months after the date of this scheme if the full number of governors shall not then have been completed, the administration of the foundation shall pass to the said governors in place of the present governing body, and such governing body shall thereupon so far as relates to the subject matter of this scheme become *ipso facto* removed and discharged from their office, and shall cause all deeds, minute and account books, and other papers and documents belonging or relating to the foundation, and all cash balances and personal effects belonging thereto, and not herein required to be transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, to be delivered or transferred unto the said governors or as they shall direct. In the meantime the foundation shall continue to be administered and managed so far as may be necessary by the present governing body, as nearly as may be in conformity with the provisions of this scheme. The aforesaid time of three calendar months may be extended, if necessary, by an order of the Charity Commissioners, made upon the application of any one or more of the present governing body, or of the governors, if any.

Transfer of administration of foundation to governors.

18. After the administration of the foundation has passed to the governors as aforesaid, the governors for the time being, if a quorum is constituted, shall have power to act for all the purposes of this scheme, although the governing body as herein-before constituted is not full.

Governor may act although body not full.

19. So far as may be practicable and convenient each school of the foundation may be carried on as heretofore until the end of any school term current at the date of this scheme, or until such other time as may, with the approval of the Charity Commissioners, be fixed by the body for the time being having the administration of the school under this scheme.

Temporary school arrangements.

20. The present principal teacher of each school of the foundation shall, at or before the time allowed under the last foregoing clause, declare to the governors, in writing, whether or not he or she is willing to take and hold the office of principal teacher of the same school under this scheme, and if he or she shall declare himself or herself to be so willing he or she shall retain the office without further appointment, subject in all respects to the provisions of this scheme; but, if he or she shall fail to make such declaration within the time so limited as aforesaid, or shall declare that he or she is not so willing, the governors may forthwith remove him or her from the said office.

Provision to present masters.

21. The governors shall take all requisite measures for bringing the provisions of this scheme into active operation for the regulation of the schools as soon as practicable, and they shall have power to make all suitable and proper arrangements for that purpose.

Provisions as to schools to be brought into operation as soon as practicable.

THE SCHOOLS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

22. The schools of the foundation shall be a school for boys and a school for girls, and shall be maintained in or near the township of Goosnargh with Newsham, in the present school buildings or in any other suitable buildings hereafter to be provided for the purpose by the governors, and each school shall be conducted as a public elementary school under section 7 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870.

Schools of the foundation.

23. No person shall be disqualified for being a master in either school by reason only of his not being, or not intending to be, in Holy Orders.

Masters not to be required to be in Holy Orders.

24. The governors shall appoint, pay, and at their pleasure dismiss all teachers in each school, and subject to any regulations of the Education Department in force for the time being, shall have power to regulate and prescribe from time to time their respective qualifications.

Teachers.

25. All scholars in each school shall pay such tuition fees, suitable in an elementary school, as the governors shall fix from time to time.

Payments for tuition.

men, free of the Company, at 5*l.* per cent., half to the parish of St. Clement, Eastcheap, and the other half to the parson and churchwardens of the parish of Whitechurch, Salop, and to two of his nearest kinsmen, if there dwelling, for the poor of the said parishes who should not live idly.

The 100*l.* forms part of the 3,811*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* mentioned in Clonne's Charity, and the 2*l.* 10*s.* is paid to the respective churchwardens of St. Clement and Whitechurch.

Instruction.

26. Religious instruction in accordance with the principles of the Christian faith shall be given in each school under such regulations as shall be made from time to time by the governors. No alteration in any such regulations shall take effect until the expiration of not less than one year after notice of the making of the alteration shall have been given by the governors in such manner as they shall think best calculated to bring the matter within the knowledge of persons interested in the schools. Subject to the control of the governors instruction in the subjects required by the regulations of the Education Department shall also be given in each school according to the classification and arrangements made by the principal teacher.

Religious exemptions.

27. The parent or guardian of, or person liable to maintain or having the actual custody of, any day scholar in either school may claim, by notice in writing addressed to the principal teacher, the exemption of such scholar from attending prayer or religious worship, or from any lesson or series of lessons on a religious subject, and such scholar shall be exempted accordingly, and a scholar shall not by reason of any exemption from attending prayer or religious worship, or from any lesson or series of lessons on a religious subject, be deprived of any advantage or emolument in such school to which he or she would otherwise have been entitled. If any teacher in the course of other lessons at which any such scholar is in accordance with the ordinary rules of the school present, shall teach systematically and persistently any particular religious doctrine, from the teaching of which any exemption has been claimed, as in this clause before provided, the governors shall, on complaint made in writing to them by the parent, guardian, or person liable to maintain or having the actual custody of such scholar, hear the complainant and inquire into the circumstances, and if the complaint is judged to be reasonable, make all proper provisions for remedying the matter complained of.

Regulations of Education Department.

28. The governors shall not be precluded by any provision in this scheme from conforming to any regulations which the Education Department under the Elementary Education Act, 1870, or under any authority, may impose as the conditions of a grant of money, provided that such regulations shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of the Endowed Schools Acts, 1869, 1873, and 1874.

Scholarships and exhibitions.

29. A yearly sum of not less than 20*l.* shall be applied in the following ways, or one of them, that is to say:—

- (a.) Providing one or more scholarships each of the yearly value of not more than 5*l.*, to be awarded to boys or girls who have passed in one or both of the two highest standards recognised by the regulations of the Education Department, and tenable at the schools by scholars pursuing the study of higher subjects;
- (b.) Providing an exhibition or exhibitions each of the yearly value of not more than 10*l.*, tenable at some place of higher education, to be awarded under such regulations as the governors may prescribe by competition among scholars who have attended either of the schools for at least three years.

In default of candidates who on examination prove worthy to take such scholarships or exhibitions, so much of the said sum of 20*l.* as is thereby left not disposed of shall be invested in the name of the Official Trustee of Charitable Funds in trust for the foundation in augmentation of its general endowment.

Conditions as to scholarships and exhibitions.

30. Every scholarship and exhibition established under this scheme shall be given as the reward of merit, and shall, within the limits aforesaid, be freely and openly competed for, and shall be tenable only for the purposes of education. If the holder shall, in the judgment of the governors, be guilty of serious misconduct or idleness, or fail to maintain a reasonable standard of proficiency, or wilfully cease to pursue his or her education, the governors may at once determine the scholarship or exhibition, and for this purpose, in the case of an exhibition held away from the schools of this foundation, may act on the report of the proper authorities of the school or place of education at which the exhibition is held, or on such other evidence as the governors think sufficient. For the purposes of this clause the decision of the governors shall be final in every case.

GENERAL.

Further endowments.

31. The governors may receive any additional donations or endowments for the general purposes of the foundation.

They may also receive donations or endowments for any special objects connected with the foundation, which shall not be inconsistent with or calculated to impede the due working of the provisions of this scheme. Any question arising upon this last point shall be referred to the Charity Commissioners for decision.

32. Within the limits prescribed by this scheme the governors shall have full power from time to time to make regulations for the conduct of their business and for the management of the foundation, and such regulations shall be binding on all persons affected thereby.

33. Any question affecting the regularity or the validity of any proceeding under this scheme shall be determined conclusively by the Charity Commissioners upon such application made to them for the purpose as they think sufficient.

34. If any doubt or question arises among the governors as to the proper construction or application of any of the provisions of this scheme, the governors shall apply to the Charity Commissioners for their opinion and advice thereon, which opinion and advice when given shall be binding on the governors and all persons claiming under the trust who shall be affected by the question so decided.

35. From the date of this scheme all jurisdiction of the ordinary relating to or arising from the licensing of any master in either school shall be abolished.

36. The Charity Commissioners may from time to time, in the exercise of their ordinary jurisdiction, frame schemes for the alteration of any portions of this scheme, provided that such schemes be not inconsistent with anything contained in the Endowed Schools Acts, 1869, 1873, and 1874.

37. From and after the date of this scheme the foundation shall for every purpose be administered and governed wholly and exclusively in accordance with the provisions of this scheme, notwithstanding any former or other scheme, Act of Parliament, charter, or letters patent, statute, or instrument relating to the subject-matter of this scheme.

38. The governors shall cause this scheme to be printed, and a copy to be given to every governor and teacher, upon their respective appointments, and copies may be sold at a reasonable price to all persons applying for the same.

39. The date of this scheme shall be the day on which Her Majesty by Order in Council declares Her approbation of it.

SCHEME for the ADMINISTRATION of the FOUNDATIONS and ENDOWMENTS above-mentioned or referred to.

1. These foundations and endowments shall henceforth be administered as one foundation in accordance with the provisions of this scheme, by the governing body herein-after constituted, under the name of the Kirkham Grammar School, herein-after called the foundation.

2. The foundations and endowments dealt with by this scheme are:—

- (1) The above-named free grammar school;
- (2) The foundation known as Barker's Charity, applicable for the purposes of the said school and for apprenticing certain poor children of the town of Kirkham;
- (3) The yearly sum of 75*l.* derived under the gift of Henry Colborne, applicable under a scheme of the High Court of Chancery for educational and other charitable purposes for the benefit of the townships and places in the above-named parish of Kirkham other than Goosnargh-cum-Newsham and Whittingham.

3. Nothing in this scheme shall affect any endowment or trusts under the will of William Grimbaldson for the benefit of the uppermost master of the free school of Kirkham, or any obligation of the said townships and places or any of them to repair the buildings of the school of the foundation.

4. The yearly sum of 5*l.* 10*s.*, part of the said yearly sum of 75*l.*, shall be applied for the benefit of the poor people of the said townships and places in the parish of Kirkham other than as aforesaid.

5. The governing body of the foundation, herein-after called the governors, shall, when completely formed and full, consist of 13 persons, of whom nine shall be called representative governors, and four shall be called coöptative governors.

6. The representative governors shall be competent persons duly qualified to discharge the duties of the office,

General power of governors to make regulations.

Question of proceedings under scheme.

Construction of scheme.

Jurisdiction of ordinary abolished.

Charity Commissioners to make new schemes.

Foundation to be governed exclusively by this scheme.

Scheme to be printed and sold.

Date of scheme.

Future administration of foundation.

Subject matter of scheme.

Scheme not to affect Grimbaldson's endowment, or obligation of townships as to repair of school.

Governing body.

Representative governors.

WILLIAM COTTON'S CHARITY.

William Cotton, by his will of the 25th June 1606, gave to the Company 150*l.* to buy land at 7*l.* 10*s.* per annum, or to be lent to young men of the Company at 5*l.* per cent.

	£	s.	d.
To the poor of Whitchurch	-	2	10 0
„ St. Michael, Crooked Lane	-	2	10 0
„ the Company	-	2	10 0
The 150 <i>l.</i> forms part of the 3,811 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> mentioned in			

Clonne's Charity. The 50*s.* a year is paid to the churchwardens of Whitchurch, and 50*s.* a year to the churchwardens of St. Michael, Crooked Lane. The 50*s.* to the poor of the Company forms part of the quarterly bequest to the poor on the roll (*see* Kendrick's Charity).

SIR THOS. CULLUM'S CHARITY.

Sir Thos. Cullum, by his will of the 2nd May 1662, devised to the Drapers' Company four houses in the parish

and shall be appointed by the following electing bodies respectively in the following proportions, that is to say—

Four by the court of the Company named the master and wardens and brethren and sisters of the guild or fraternity of the Blessed Mary the Virgin of the Mystery of Drapers of the city of London;

Two by the justices of the peace for the county of Lancaster acting in and for the petty sessional division of Kirkham; and,

Three by the Kirkham Local Board of Health.

Such appointments shall be made as often as there may be occasion by the body entitled to appoint at a meeting thereof which shall be convened, held, and conducted as nearly as may be in conformity with the ordinary rules or practice of such body. Every representative governor shall be appointed to office for the term of five years, reckoned from the date of the appointment. The first representative governors shall be appointed as soon as conveniently may be after the date of this scheme. The chairman or other presiding officer of each meeting at which the appointment of any representative governors or governor shall be made, shall forthwith cause the names or name of the persons or person so appointed to be notified, in the case of the first such appointment to the coöptative governor whose name then stands first on the list of coöptative governors, and in the case of every subsequent appointment to the chairman of the governors or their clerk, if any, or other acting officer. Any appointment of a representative governor not made as aforesaid within six calendar months from the date of this scheme, or of the notice herein-after prescribed of the occurrence of a vacancy, as the case may be, shall for that turn be made by the then existing governors.

Coöptative governors. 7. The first coöptative governors shall be nine instead of four, that is to say:—

The Rev. Richard Moore, Vicar of Lund, near Preston;
The Rev. John Shepherd Birley, of Moss Lee, Bolton-le-Moors, clerk in holy orders;

The Rev. Henry Williams Mason, Vicar of Kirkham;
Edmund Birley, of Clifton Hall, Preston, Esquire;
Charles Birley, of Bartle Hall, Preston, Esquire;
Henry Langton Birley, of Carr Hall, Kirkham, Esquire;

Edward Garlick, of Preston, Esquire;

Thomas Shaw, of Preston Street, Kirkham, Esquire;
and,

Thomas Fair, of Lytham, Esquire,
and their appointment shall take effect from the date of this scheme.

The future coöptative governors shall be competent persons duly qualified to discharge the duties of the office, and shall be appointed in every case by the general body of governors at a special meeting, by a resolution to be forthwith notified by them, with all proper information to the Charity Commissioners, at their office in London; but no such appointment shall be valid until it has been approved by the said Commissioners, and their approval certified under their official seal. The said first, and all future coöptative governors, shall be appointed to office for the term of seven years, and as to all future such governors, the term of appointment shall be reckoned from the date of the approval.

Vacancies. 8. Any governor who during his term of office shall become bankrupt or incapacitated to act, or express in writing his wish to resign, or omit for the space of two consecutive years to attend any meeting, shall thereupon forthwith vacate the office of governor; and the governors shall cause an entry to be made in their minute book of every vacancy occasioned by any of the said causes, or by the death or the expiration of the term of office of any governor; and as soon as conveniently may be after the occurrence of any vacancy a new governor shall be appointed by the body entitled as aforesaid to make such appointment, but so that except at first as herein-before provided the number of coöptative governors shall never be more than four. Any governor may be re-appointed. Notice of the occurrence of every vacancy of the office of representative governor shall be given, as soon as conveniently may be, by or under the direction of the governors, to the proper electing body or the clerk, if any, or other acting officer of such body.

9. Religious opinions, or attendance or non-attendance at any particular form of religious worship, shall not in any way affect the qualification of any person for being a governor under this scheme.

Religious opinions of governors.

10. Every governor shall, at or before the first meeting which he attends upon his first or any subsequent entry into office, sign a memorandum declaring his acceptance of the office of governor, and his willingness to act in the trusts of this scheme. And until he has signed such a memorandum he shall not be entitled to discharge the functions of a governor.

Declaration by governors on entry into office.

11. The governors shall hold meetings in some convenient place in Kirkham, or elsewhere, as often as may be found necessary or desirable, and at least twice in each year, on and at convenient days and times to be appointed by themselves, and to be notified to each governor by the clerk, if any, or by some other person acting under the direction of the governors, at least seven days previously to every meeting.

Meetings of governors

12. A preliminary meeting for the arrangement of the conduct of the business shall be held upon the summons of the governor whose name then stands first on the list of coöptative governors upon some day to be fixed by him, being within one calendar month after the time at which, under the provisions herein contained, the administration of the foundation shall have passed to the governors in place of the present governing body.

Preliminary meeting.

13. The governors shall, at the said preliminary meeting and afterwards at their first meeting in each year, elect one of their number to be chairman of their meetings for the current year, and they shall also make regulations for supplying his place in case of his death, resignation, or absence during his term of office. The chairman shall always be re-eligible.

Chairman.

14. A quorum shall be constituted when five governors are present at a meeting. All matters and questions, except as herein provided, shall be determined by the majority of the governors present at a duly constituted meeting; and in case of equality of votes the chairman shall have a second or casting vote. Whenever the decision on any matter or question so determined is carried by the votes of less than a majority of the number of governors for the time being, any two governors may, within 15 days from the day of the decision, require by a notice addressed to the chairman of the meeting that the decision shall be once reconsidered at a special meeting, to be held not later than one calendar month next after such decision.

Quorum and voting.

15. The chairman or any two governors may at any time summon a special meeting for any cause that seems to him or them sufficient. All special meetings shall be convened by or under the direction of the person or persons summoning the meeting by notice in writing delivered or sent by post to each governor, specifying the object of the meeting. And it shall be the duty of the clerk, if any, to give such notice when required by the chairman or by any governors having a right to summon such meeting.

Special meetings.

16. If a sufficient number of governors to form a quorum are not present at any meeting, or if the business at any meeting is not fully completed, those present may adjourn the meeting to a subsequent day and time, of which notice shall be given in manner aforesaid to each governor.

Adjournment of meetings.

17. A minute book and proper books of account shall be provided by the governors, and kept in some convenient and secure place of deposit to be provided or appointed by them for that purpose, and minutes of the entry into office of every new governor, and of all proceedings of the governors, shall be entered in such minute book.

Minutes.

18. The governors shall cause full accounts to be kept of the receipts and expenditure in respect of the foundation; and such accounts shall be stated for each year, and examined and passed annually by the governors at the first meeting in the ensuing year, unless some other meeting shall be appointed for the purpose with the approval of the Charity Commissioners. Every such account shall be signed by the governors present at the meeting at which it shall be passed.

Accounts.

The governors shall cause sufficient abstracts of the accounts to be published annually for general information. Such abstracts shall be in the form given in the schedule hereto, unless some other form is prescribed by the Charity

of Trinity Minories, leased at 41*l.* 10*s.* a year, to be disposed of as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
To the poor of Hawstead, Suffolk, 2 <i>s.</i> a week in bread, and 6 <i>s.</i> to the churchwardens -	5	10	0
To the poor of Allhallows, Lombard Street, for the poor, in coal -	5	10	0
St. Thomas' Hospital -	5	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Bedlam Hospital -	3	0	0
Poor prisoners in Ludgate -	3	0	0
Poultry Compter -	3	0	0
Poor of the Company -	5	0	0
Wardens at 10 <i>s.</i> each -	2	0	0
To the clerk -	0	10	0
and the residue to the Company for their own use.			

Commissioners, in which case the forms so prescribed shall be followed.

19. The governors may from time to time make such arrangements as they may find most fitting for the custody of all deeds and other documents belonging to the foundation, for deposit of money, for the drawing of cheques, and also for the appointment of a clerk or of any necessary agents or other proper officers for their assistance in the conduct of the business of the foundation, at such reasonable salaries or scale of remuneration as shall be approved by the Charity Commissioners, but no governor acting as such clerk or officer shall be entitled to any salary or remuneration.

20. From and after the date of this scheme all lands and hereditaments, not being copyhold, belonging to the foundation, and all terms, estates, and interests therein, shall be vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands and his successors in trust for the foundation; and all stock in the public funds and other securities belonging to the foundation, and not hereby required or directed to be otherwise applied or disposed of, shall be transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in trust for the foundation.

21. All the estates and property of the foundation not required to be retained or occupied for the purposes thereof, shall be let or otherwise managed by the governors or by their officers acting under their orders, according to the general law applicable to the management of property by trustees of charitable foundations.

22. Any money arising from the sale of timber or from any mines or minerals on the estates of the foundation shall be treated as capital, and shall be invested in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, under the direction of the Charity Commissioners, except in any special cases in which the governors may be authorised by such Commissioners to deal otherwise with such money or any part thereof.

23. So soon as the full number of governors shall have been completed according to the provisions of this scheme, or upon the expiration of the first three calendar months after the date of this scheme, if the full number of governors shall not then have been completed, the administration of the foundation shall pass to the said governors in place of the present governing body, and such governing body shall thereupon, so far as relates to the subject matter of this scheme, become *ipso facto* removed and discharged from their office, and shall cause all deeds, minute and account books, and other papers and documents belonging or relating to the foundation, and all cash balances and personal effects belonging thereto, and not herein required to be transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, to be delivered or transferred unto the said governors or as they shall direct. In the meantime the foundation shall continue to be administered and managed so far as may be necessary by the present governing body as nearly as may be in conformity with the provisions of this scheme. The aforesaid time of three calendar months may be extended, if necessary, by an order of the Charity Commissioners, made upon the application of any one or more of the present governing body, or of the governors, if any.

24. After the administration of the foundation has passed to the governors as aforesaid, the governors for the time being, if a quorum is constituted, may act for all the purposes of this scheme, although the governing body as herein-before constituted is not full.

25. So far as may be practicable and convenient, the school may be carried on as heretofore until the end of any school term current at the date of this scheme, or until such other time as may, with the approval of the Charity Commissioners, be fixed by the body for the time being having the administration of the foundation under this scheme.

26. The present head master of the school shall, at or before the time so allowed under the last foregoing clause, declare to the governors, in writing, whether or not he is willing to take and hold the office of head master of the school under this scheme, and if he shall declare himself to be so willing he shall retain the office without further appointment, subject in all respects to the provisions of this scheme; but, if he shall fail to make such declaration

within the time so allowed as aforesaid, or shall declare that he is not so willing, the governors may remove him from the said office.

Mr. Robert Charlton and Mr. Benjamin Stuttard, now holding office as second master and third master respectively, shall without further appointment retain office as assistant masters of the school under this scheme. Each of them may be removed by the governors for a cause for which he might have been removed if this scheme had not been made, but neither of them shall be subject to dismissal by the head master. The salary of the said Robert Charlton as assistant master shall be not less than 120*l.* yearly. The salary of the said Benjamin Stuttard as assistant master shall be not less than 80*l.* yearly.

27. The governors shall take all requisite measures for bringing the provisions of this scheme into active operation for the regulation of the school as soon as practicable, and they shall have power to make all suitable and proper arrangements for that purpose.

28. Any payment, exemption from payment, or other benefit to which any boy, who was on the 31st day of May 1879, being the date of the publication of this scheme, on the foundation, is legally entitled thereunder, shall be continued to him.

THE SCHOOL AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

29. The school of the foundation shall be a day and boarding school for boys, and shall be maintained in or near the township of Kirkham in the present school buildings, or in any other suitable buildings hereafter to be provided for the purpose by the governors.

30. No person shall be disqualified for being a master in the school by reason only of his not being, or not intending to be, in Holy Orders.

31. There shall be a head master of the school. He shall be a graduate of some university in the United Kingdom. Every future head master shall be appointed by the governors at some meeting to be called for that purpose as soon as conveniently may be after the occurrence of a vacancy, or after notice of an intended vacancy. In order to obtain the best candidates, the governors shall, for a sufficient time before making any appointment, give public notice of the vacancy and invite applicants for the office by advertisements in newspapers, or by such other methods as they may judge best calculated to secure the object.

32. The governors may dismiss the head master without assigning cause after six calendar months' written notice, given to him in pursuance of a resolution passed at two consecutive meetings held at an interval of at least 14 days and convened for that purpose, such resolution being affirmed at each meeting by not less than two thirds of the governors present.

The governors for what in their opinion is urgent cause may, by resolution passed at a special meeting convened for that purpose and affirmed by not less than two thirds of the whole number of governors for the time being, declare that the head master ought to be dismissed from his office without the aforesaid notice, and in that case they may appoint another special meeting to be held not less than a week after the former one, and may then by a similar resolution, affirmed by as large a proportion of governors, absolutely and finally dismiss him. And if the governors assembled at the first of such meetings think fit at once to suspend the head master from his office until the next meeting, they may do so by resolution affirmed by as large a proportion of governors. Full notice and opportunity of defence at both meetings shall be given to the head master.

33. Every future head master, previously to entering into office, shall be required to sign a declaration, to be entered in the minute book of the governors, to the following effect :—

"I, _____ declare that I will always to the best of my ability discharge the duties of head master of the Kirkham Grammar School during my tenure of the office, and that if I am removed by the governors, I will acquiesce in such removal, and will thereupon relinquish all claim to the mastership and its future emoluments, and will deliver up to the governors,

Provisions as to school to be brought into operation as soon as practicable. Saving of interests of scholars.

Day and boarding school for boys.

Masters not to be required to be in Holy Orders. Head master. Appointment.

Dismissal.

Declaration to be signed by head master.

Business arrangements.

Vesting property.

Management and letting of estates.

Timber and minerals.

Transfer of administration of foundation to governors.

Governors may act, although body not full.

Temporary school arrangements.

Provision as to present master.

The property charged is a builder's yard and five houses in Church Street in the Minories belonging to the Company. The premises are let to Mr. Symonds under an agreement for a lease for 21 years, from Lady-day 1861, at a net rent of 250*l*.

The Company pay to the churchwardens of Hawstead, Suffolk, on their receipt - £ s. d. 5 10 0

The Company also pay to the churchwardens of £ s. d.
 Allhallows, Lombard Street - 5 10 0
 The treasurer of St. Thomas' Hospital - 5 0 0
 Bethlehem Hospital - 3 0 0
 To the chamberlain of London (by Mr. Temple) for the prisoners of Ludgate and Poultry - 6 0 0

"or as they direct, possession of all the property of the school then in my possession or occupation."

34. The head master shall dwell in the residence assigned for him. He shall have the occupation and use of such residence and of any other property of the school of which he becomes the occupant as such head master, in respect of his official character and duties, and not as tenant, and shall, if removed from his office, deliver up possession of such residence and other property to the governors, or as they direct. He shall not, except with the permission of the governors, permit any person not being a member of his family to occupy such residence or any part thereof.

35. The head master shall give his personal attention to the duties of the school, and during his tenure of office he shall not hold any benefice having the cure of souls, or undertake any office or employment which, in the opinion of the governors, may interfere with the proper performance of his duties as head master.

36. No head master or assistant master of the school shall be a governor.

37. No head master or assistant master shall receive or demand from any boy in the school, or from any person whomsoever on behalf of any such boy, any gratuity, fee, or payment, except such as are prescribed or authorised by this scheme.

38. Within the limits fixed by this scheme, the governors shall prescribe the general subjects of instruction, the relative prominence and value to be assigned to each group of subjects, the arrangements respecting the school terms, vacations, and holidays, the payments of day scholars, and the number and payments of boarders. They shall take general supervision of the sanitary condition of the school buildings and arrangements. They shall determine what number of assistant masters shall be employed. They shall every year assign the amount which they think proper to be contributed out of the income of the foundation for the purpose of maintaining assistant masters and providing and maintaining a proper school plant or apparatus, and otherwise furthering the current objects and the efficiency of the school.

39. Before making any regulations under the last foregoing clause, the governors shall consult the head master in such a manner as to give him full opportunity for the expression of his views. The head master may also from time to time submit proposals to the governors for making or altering regulations concerning any matter within the province of the governors. The governors shall fully consider any such expression of views or proposals, and shall decide upon them.

40. Subject to the rules prescribed by or under the authority of this scheme, the head master shall have under his control the choice of books, the method of teaching, the arrangement of classes and school hours, and generally the whole internal organisation, management, and discipline of the school, including the power of expelling boys from the school or suspending them from attendance thereat for any adequate cause to be judged of by him; but upon expelling or suspending any boy he shall forthwith report the case to the governors.

41. The head master shall have the sole power of appointing, and may at pleasure dismiss, all assistant masters, and shall determine, subject to the approval of the governors, in what proportions the sum assigned by the governors for the maintenance of assistant masters, or the other current objects of the school, shall be divided among the various persons and objects for which it is assigned in the aggregate. And the governors shall pay the same accordingly, either through the hands of the head master or directly, as they think best.

42. The head master shall receive a fixed yearly stipend of 150*l*. He shall also be entitled to receive a further or capitation payment calculated on such a scale, uniform or graduated, as may be fixed from time to time by the governors, at the rate of not less than 2*l*. nor more than 5*l*. a year for each boy attending the school. The amount of this further or capitation payment shall be ascertained and paid to the head master by the governors, together with the proper proportion of his fixed stipend, at such convenient intervals or times as the governors may think fit.

43. The governors may make such regulations and arrangements as they may think right for the reception of boarders either in the house of any master, or in a hostel or hostels conducted under the management of the governors, or, if they think fit, in both of those ways.

44. All boys, including boarders, except as herein-after provided, shall pay tuition fees to be fixed from time to time by the governors at the rate of not less than 4*l*. nor more than 8*l*. a year for any boy residing in any of the said townships and places in the parish of Kirkham other than as aforesaid, and of not less than 6*l*. nor more than 12*l*. a year for any other boy. The payments to be required from boarders, exclusive of the tuition fees, shall not exceed the annual rate of 40*l*. in a hostel, or 50*l*. in a master's house, for any boy. No extra or additional payment of any kind shall be allowed without the sanction of the governors and the written consent of the parent, or person occupying the place of parent, of the scholar concerned.

All payments for tuition fees shall be made in advance to the head master, or to such other person as the governors shall from time to time determine, and shall be accounted for by the person receiving them to the governors, and treated by them as part of the general income of the foundation.

45. No boy shall be admitted into the school under the age of eight years. No boy shall remain in the school after the age of seventeen years, or if he attains that age during a school term then after the end of such term, except with the permission of the governors, which in special cases may be given upon the recommendation of the head master.

46. Subject to the provisions established by or under the authority of this scheme, the school and all its advantages shall be open to all boys of good character and sufficient health who are residing with their parents, guardians, or near relations within degrees to be determined by the governors, or in some boarding house conducted under regulations made by the governors. No boy not so residing shall be admitted to the school without the special permission of the governors.

47. Applications for admission to the school shall be made to the head master, or to some other person appointed by the governors, according to a form to be approved of by them, and delivered to all applicants.

48. The head master or some other person appointed by the governors shall keep a register of applications for admission, showing the date of every application and of the admission, withdrawal, or rejection of the applicant, and the cause of any rejection, and the age of each applicant.

49. Every applicant for admission shall be examined by or under the direction of the head master, who shall appoint convenient times for that purpose, and give reasonable notice to the parents or next friends of the boy to be so examined. No boy shall be admitted to the school except after undergoing such examination and being found fit for admission. Those who are so found fit shall, if there is room for them, be admitted in order according to the dates of their application, but if there is not room for all, preference shall be given to such of them as are residing in any of the said townships or places in the parish of Kirkham other than as aforesaid.

The examination for admission shall be graduated according to the age of the boy, and shall be regulated in other particulars from time to time by or under the direction of the governors, but it shall never for any boy fall below the following standard, that is to say:—

Reading;
 Writing from dictation;
 Sums in the first four simple rules of arithmetic, with the multiplication table;
 Outlines of the geography of England.

50. The parent or guardian of, or person liable to maintain or having the actual custody of, any scholar attending the school as a day scholar may claim by notice in writing addressed to the head master the exemption of such scholar from attending prayer or religious worship, or from any lesson or series of lessons on a religious subject, and such scholar shall be exempted accordingly, and a scholar shall not, by reason of any exemption from

Boarders.

Payments for tuition and boarding.

Ages for school.

To whom school is open.

Applications for admission.

Register of applications.

Entrance examinations.

Special exemptions from religious instruction and worship.

To the poor of the Drapers' Company, which is carried to the account of the Charities General (see John Rainey's Charity), 5*l*.

The sum of 2*l*. is carried to the account of the wardens, and 10*s*. to that of the clerk.

attending prayer or religious worship, or from any lesson or series of lessons on a religious subject, be deprived of any advantage or emolument in the school to which he would otherwise have been entitled.

If the parent or guardian of, or person liable to maintain or having the actual custody of, any scholar who is about to attend the school, and who but for this clause could only be admitted as a boarder, desires the exemption of such scholar from attending prayer or religious worship, or from any lesson or series of lessons on a religious subject, but the persons in charge of the boarding houses of the school are not willing to allow such exemption, then it shall be the duty of the governors to make proper provisions for enabling the scholar to attend the school, and have such exemption as a day scholar, without being deprived of any advantage or emolument to which he would otherwise have been entitled.

If any teacher in the course of other lessons at which any scholar exempted under this clause is in accordance with the ordinary rules of the school present, shall teach systematically and persistently any particular religious doctrine, from the teaching of which any exemption has been claimed as in this clause before provided, the governors shall, on complaint made in writing to them by the parent, guardian, or person liable to maintain or having the actual custody of such scholar, hear the complainant, and inquire into the circumstances, and if the complaint is judged to be reasonable, make all proper provisions for remedying the matter complained of.

Instruction.

51. Subject to the foregoing provision, religious instruction in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England shall be given in the school under such regulations as shall be made from time to time by the governors. No alteration in any such regulations shall take effect until the expiration of not less than one year after notice of the making of the alteration shall have been given by the governors in such manner as they shall think best calculated to bring the matter within the knowledge of persons interested in the school. Instruction shall also be given in the school in the following subjects:—

Reading, writing, and arithmetic;
Geography and history;
English grammar, composition, and literature;
Mathematics;
Latin;
French and German;
Natural science;
Drawing, drill, and vocal music.

Greek may be taught at an additional fee of not less than 3*l*. a year for each boy. Subject to the above provisions, the course of instruction shall proceed according to the classification and arrangements made by the head master.

Annual examination.

52. There shall be once in every year an examination of the scholars by the examiner or examiners appointed for that purpose by the governors, and paid by them, but otherwise unconnected with the school. The day of examination shall be fixed by the governors after consulting with the head master. The examiner or examiners shall report to the governors on the proficiency of the scholars and on the condition of the school, as regards instruction and discipline, as shown by the result of the examination. The governors shall communicate the report to the head master.

Head master's annual report.

53. The head master shall make a report in writing to the governors annually at such time as they shall direct on the general condition and progress of the school, and on any special occurrences during the year. He may also mention the names of any boys who, in his judgment, are worthy of reward or distinction, having regard both to proficiency and conduct.

Prizes.

54. The governors may award prizes of books or other suitable rewards as marks of distinction to any boys mentioned as worthy of reward or distinction by the head master or by the examiner.

Foundation scholarships for boys from elementary schools.

55. The governors shall apply the sum of not less than 60*l*. yearly in maintaining in the school scholarships, to be called Foundation Scholarships, each of the yearly value of not less than 6*l*. nor more than 10*l*. These scholarships shall be competed for by boys who are being and have for at least three years been educated at any of the public elementary schools in any of the said townships and places in the parish of Kirkham other than as aforesaid, and the governors shall make such arrangements

The gift of the residue, "and what else should at any time arise of the property," to the Company for their own use, clearly carries the balance to the Company.

relative to the elections to these scholarships as seem to them best adapted to secure the double object of attracting good scholars to the school of this foundation, and advancing education at the said public elementary schools. No scholarship under this clause shall be granted for which there shall be no candidate so qualified as aforesaid who on examination shall be adjudged worthy to take it.

Other scholarships.

56. The governors may apply a yearly sum of not more than 100*l*. in maintaining in the school other scholarships of such number, tenure, and value as they may think fit. These scholarships shall be awarded in favour of boys already attending the school upon the report of the examiner or examiners made on the result of the annual examination, but no such scholarship shall be awarded to any boy unless the head master shall report that he is deserving of it by reason of his character and good conduct.

57. Subject to such reasonable regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Scheme, as the governors may from time to time prescribe, they shall also apply 100*l*. a year in maintaining exhibitions tenable for three years at any place of higher education approved by them, and to be awarded to boys who are being and have for not less than three years been educated at the school.

Exhibitions.

58. Every scholarship and exhibition established under this scheme as aforesaid shall be given as the reward of merit, and shall, except as herein provided, be freely and openly competed for, and shall be tenable only for the purposes of education. If the holder shall, in the judgment of the governors, be guilty of serious misconduct or idleness, or fail to maintain a reasonable standard of proficiency, or wilfully cease to pursue his education, the governors may at once determine the scholarship or exhibition, and for this purpose, in the case of an exhibition held away from the school, may act on the report of the proper authorities of the school or place of education at which the exhibition is held, or on such other evidence as the governors think sufficient. For the purposes of this clause the decision of the governors shall be final in every case.

Conditions as to scholarships and exhibitions

EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

59. The yearly sum of 200*l*. shall be applied in providing for the higher education of girls either by means of a school for girls to be established at Kirkham, under a scheme to be made under the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, and Amending Acts, or by means of exhibitions tenable at any place of higher education to be awarded and held under regulations not inconsistent with anything contained in those Acts, to be made by the governors, and to be approved by the Charity Commissioners. The establishment of such school or exhibitions may be postponed for three years from the date of this scheme, or for such further period, if any, as may be allowed by the Charity Commissioners.

Education of girls.

APPLICATION OF INCOME.

60. As soon as the state of the funds of the foundation will admit, the governors shall transfer the sum of 1,000*l*. Government stock into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and shall place the same in their books to a separate account, entitled "Repairs and Improvement Fund." The income of such fund shall be paid to the governors, and applied by them in ordinary repairs or improvements of property used for the purposes of the school, and if not wanted for that purpose shall be accumulated for the like purpose in any future year or years. Until the Repairs and Improvement Fund is provided, the governors shall treat the sum of 30*l*. a year as applicable to the same purposes as the income of the Repairs and Improvements Fund.

Repairs and improvements fund.

61. The governors may, if they think fit, and the income at their disposal suffice for the purpose, agree with the head master for the formation of a fund in the nature of a pension or superannuation fund, the main principles of such agreement being that the head master and the governors respectively shall contribute annually for a period of 20 years such sums as may be fixed on; that these contributions shall accumulate at compound interest; that in case the head master serves his office for 20 years he shall, on his retirement, be entitled to the whole accumulated fund; that in case he retires earlier on

Pensions.

DEACLE'S CHARITY.

John Deacle, by his will of the 24th July 1706, bequeathed to the Company, 100*l.*, to be placed out at interest, and the produce distributed yearly to the poorest of the Company at Bow Church on the 5th November.

Certain poor freemen of the Company about 80 in number) receive 2*s.* 6*d.* each, not at Bow Church, but at the Hall of the Company, in the month of November, in respect of this and Hollis's Charity. They are the same persons who receive the 10*s.* each under Royley's Charity.

account of permanent disability from illness he shall also be entitled to the whole of the same fund; that in all other cases he shall, on his ceasing to be master, be entitled to the amount produced by his own contributions. If any question shall arise upon the construction or working of this provision, the same shall be referred by the governors to the Charity Commissioners, whose decision thereon shall be final and conclusive.

Residue.

62. Subject to the payment of the expenses of management of property and business, and of any necessary or proper outgoings, any income of the foundation not applied under the foregoing provisions, and not needed as a balance to meet current expenses, may be applied in improving the accommodation or convenience of the school buildings or premises, or generally in extending or otherwise promoting the objects and efficiency of the school, and so far as not so applied shall, on passing the yearly accounts, be invested in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in trust for the foundation in augmentation of its general endowment

GENERAL.

Further endowments.

63. The governors may receive any additional donations or endowments for the general purposes of the foundation. They may also receive donations or endowments for any special objects connected with the foundation, which shall not be inconsistent with or calculated to impede the due working of the provisions of this scheme. Any question arising upon this last point shall be referred to the Charity Commissioners for decision.

General power of governors to make regulations.

64. Within the limits prescribed by this scheme the governors shall have full power from time to time to make regulations for the conduct of their business and for the management of the foundation, and such regulations shall be binding on all persons affected thereby.

Question of proceedings under scheme.

65. Any question affecting the regularity or the validity of any proceeding under this scheme shall be determined conclusively by the Charity Commissioners upon such application made to them for the purpose as they think sufficient.

Construction of scheme.

66. If any doubt or question arises among the Governors as to the proper construction or application of any of the provisions of this scheme, the governors shall apply to the Charity Commissioners for their opinion and advice thereon, which opinion and advice when given shall be binding on the governors and all persons claiming under the trust who shall be affected by the question so decided.

Jurisdiction of ordinary abolished.

67. From the date of this scheme all jurisdiction of the ordinary relating to or arising from the licensing of any master in the school shall be abolished.

Jurisdiction of visitor.

68. From the date of this scheme all rights and powers reserved to, belonging to, claimed by, or capable of being exercised by, any person or body, other than Her Majesty as visitor of the foundation, shall be transferred to Her Majesty, and all such rights and powers, and also any like rights or powers vested in Her on the 2nd day of August 1869, shall be exercised only through and by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales.

Charity Commissioners may make new schemes.

69. The Charity Commissioners may from time to time, in the exercise of their ordinary jurisdiction, frame schemes for the alteration of any portions of this scheme, provided that such schemes be not inconsistent with anything contained in the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, and Amending Acts.

Foundation to be governed exclusively by this scheme

70. From and after the date of this scheme the foundation shall for every purpose, except as herein provided, be administered and governed wholly and exclusively in accordance with the provisions of this scheme, notwithstanding any former or other scheme, Act of Parliament, charter or letters patent, statute, or instrument relating to the subject matter of this scheme.

Scheme to be printed and sold.

71. The governors shall cause this scheme to be printed, and a copy to be given to every governor, master, and assistant master upon their respective appointments, and copies may be sold at a reasonable price to all persons applying for the same.

Date of scheme.

72. The date of this scheme shall be the day on which Her Majesty by Order in Council declares Her approbation of it.

SCHEDULE.

KIRKHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS for year ending _____

N.B.—Receipts or expenses not falling under any specific heads should be inserted separately in an appropriate place under one of the more general heads.

ANNUAL INCOME RECEIVABLE.

	£	s.	d.
Land A. R. P. let on lease for 21 years or less, gross rental	-	-	-
Land A. R. P. let on lease for more than 21 years, gross rental	-	-	-
Land A. R. P. let on annual tenancies, gross rental	-	-	-
Houses, cottages, &c., gross rental	-	-	-
Mineral rent	-	-	-
Interest on unpaid purchase moneys of lands taken or sold	-	-	-
Three per cent. Government stock, annual dividends	-	-	-
Interest or dividends on other investments (to be set out separately)	-	-	-
Special or casual payments	-	-	-
Total gross annual income	£		

RECEIPTS for year ending _____

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. From endowment.						
*Rents for the year received	-	-	-			
Arrears of rent received	-	-	-			
Sales of timber, or profits of woods	-	-	-			
Minerals	-	-	-			
Specify whether sale, rent, or royalties.						
Dividends on 3 per cent. Government stock	-	-	-			
Interest or dividends on other investments (to be set out separately)	-	-	-			
Interest on cash at bankers	-	-	-			
Special or casual payments	-	-	-			
2. From fees of pupils.						
1st quarter or term	-	-	-			
2nd quarter "	-	-	-			
3rd quarter "	-	-	-			
4th quarter "	-	-	-			
3. Incidentals.						
Property tax returned	-	-	-			
4. Hostel Account.						
Net profit from	-	-	-			

Total income of the year -
Balance at commencement of account -

Total receipts - £

EXPENSES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Management of business.						
Salary of clerk or other officers	-	-	-			
Postage, stationery, stamps, &c.	-	-	-			
Advertisements	-	-	-			
Law expenses (ordinary)	-	-	-			
2. Charges on the Foundation, if any.						
Specify in detail.						

* Arrears of rent still due for current year - £ s. d.
" " " previous year -

£

DIXON'S CHARITY.

Henry Dixon devised, by his will of the 9th November 1693, all his messuages and tenements to the Drapers' Company, in trust, after paying all expenses of receiving the rents, &c., to dispose of the residue towards placing apprentices to handicraft trades in the first place such poor boys as should bear his Christian and surname, 5*l.* each; and in the next place such poor boys as should bear his surname only, 4*l.* each; and for want of such, then so many boys of the parishes of Bennington and Enfield, St. Catherine Coleman, and St. Mildred Poultry, London, 4*l.* each; and for want of such, the sons of the tenants, 3*l.* each; and, lastly, for want of such, any poor boys as the Company should nominate 4*l.* a-piece.

And by a memorandum to his will of the 10th April 1695 he directed the Company to pay 40*s.* yearly to St. Catherine Coleman for coals for the poor in Northumberland Place in that parish.

The premises, which consist of copyhold tenements of the manors of Enfield and Worcester, are stated by the Commissioners of Inquiry (vol. 32, part 2, p. 428) to have been from time to time surrendered to trustees for the charity. The last admission having been on the 2nd June 1829, when Edward Lawford and others were admitted. I cannot find there has been any subsequent admission. Edward Lawford is still surviving.

The present estate of the charity is.—

Enfield—Middlesex.

	£	s.	d.
1. Land at Enfield, abutting east on the New River, south on the garden of W. Child and on ground leading to Clay Hill, Nos. 11, 12, and 13 on the Company's map, containing 2a. 3r. 39p., and let to William Dimsdale Child for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1840 -	21	0	0
2. Ten houses on the west side of Baker Street, Enfield, with land at the back, extending about 94 feet in depth and 116 feet in length, let to W. W. Newton for 61 years, from Midsummer 1830 -	20	0	0
3. House and shop, with garden in Baker Street, Enfield, the garden extending about 120 feet in depth by about 84 feet in breadth, let to Joseph Matthews for 21 years, from Christmas 1841 -	15	0	0
4. A parcel of ground in Baker Street, Enfield, consisting of a school house (the School of Industry) and 23 perches of land -	10	0	0
(The school house is said to have cost 800 <i>l.</i> , but the lease does not appear to have been taken up, and therefore the covenant was not entered into. There is no intention to			
Carried forward	£66	0	0

3. Payments for non-educational purposes.

4. Expenses on property not in the occupation of the School.

Repairs	-	-	-
Rates and taxes (excluding Property tax)	-	-	-
Insurance	-	-	-
Land tax, chief rents, &c.	-	-	-
Tithes, &c.	-	-	-
Expenses of woods	-	-	-

5. Expenses on property in the occupation of the School.

Repairs, &c. in excess of income of Repairs Fund	-	-	-
Rates and taxes	-	-	-
Insurance	-	-	-

6. Temporary annual expenses.

Interest on money borrowed (£)	-	-	-
Pension payments	-	-	-
Other payments	-	-	-
Property tax	-	-	-

7. Extraordinary expenses of the year.

Specify in } detail.

8. Investments made during the year.

9. Net Expenditure on the School.

Salary of head master	-	-	-
Payment for assistant masters, school apparatus, &c.	-	-	-
Examiners' fees and expenses	-	-	-
Printing examination papers, &c.	-	-	-
Book prizes	-	-	-
Books (for library, &c.)	-	-	-
Paper, pens, ink, &c.	-	-	-
Gas, water, coal, &c.	-	-	-
Cleaning, portage, &c.	-	-	-
Special payments:—	-	-	-
Lecturer on any special subject	-	-	-
Prize-day expenses, &c. &c.	-	-	-

10. Scholarships.

Specify according } to Clauses.

11. Exhibitions.

12. Payment for Education of Girls.

Total expenditure of the year - £

Unapplied surplus (less current balance) - £ s. d.
Balance in hand at close of account -

Total - £

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS ACCOUNT for the year ending _____.

Dr.

Balance at commencement of account	-	-	-
Dividends on Government stock	-	-	-
	£		
Cr.			
Ordinary repairs	-	-	-
Extraordinary repairs or improvements	-	-	-
Balance to next account	-	-	-
	£		

HOSTEL ACCOUNT for year ending _____.

Receipts. £ s. d.

From fees for boarding:

1st quarter or term	-	-	-
2nd " "	-	-	-
3rd " "	-	-	-
4th " "	-	-	-
Total	-	-	£

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Maintenance:						
Meat, &c.	-	-	-			
Bread, &c.	-	-	-			
Groceries	-	-	-			
Beer	-	-	-			
Vegetables	-	-	-			
Other expenses:—						
Matron	-	-	-			
Domestic servants	-	-	-			
Washing	-	-	-			
Medical expenses	-	-	-			
Fittings and furniture	-	-	-			

Net profit carried to general account £

Brought forward -	£	s.	d.
terminate the tenancy before the expiration of 61 years mentioned in the report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (vol. 32, part 2, page 429.)	66	0	0
5. A house, garden, and field in Baker Street, Enfield, on lease to Thomas Challis for 21 years, from Lady-day of 1841—			
a. r. p.			
Map 7. 5 1 14.—Close -	110	0	0
" 8. 3 1 21.—House, &c.			
" 9. 0 0 32.—Coach house, &c.			
" 10. 0 2 8.—Kitchen garden			
6. Land at Enfield, Enfield Chase, 8a. 3r. 5p., occupied by Sir George Prescott's representatives, tenants from year to year -	9	9	0
7. Allotment on Enfield inclosure, 11a. 2r. 34p., land and house, barn and field, let to Joseph Woodhouse for 21½ years, from Lady-day 1841, expires Michaelmas 1862 -	48	0	0
8. Allotment of land in Wold Marsh, Enfield, 6a. 1r. 20p., let to James Griggs, tenant from year to year -	24	0	0
<i>Bennington.—Hertfordshire.</i>			
9. The Bell Public-house, with 2 meadows, Nos. 82, 83, 84 on the Company's map, making altogether 3a. 0r. 6p., in the occupation of Thomas and George Simpson, on an agreement for lease for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1855 -	30	0	0
10. Cutton Hill farm in the same parish, farm house, barns, and premises, and 138a. 3r. 36p. in 87 inclosures, very much detached, let to Leonard Procter by an agreement for lease for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1842 -	100	0	0
<i>St. Mildred's Poultry.</i>			
11. No. 9, Poultry, let to Henry Withers on lease for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1841 -	170	0	0
12. No. 10, Poultry (an undivided moiety, see No. 16 in the table of Bancroft's Charity), let to Elizabeth Bayall for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1851, at 180 <i>l.</i> -	90	0	0
The funded property is 2,278 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> Bank 3 <i>l.</i> per cent. Consols -	68	7	1
	£715	16	1

The charges and disbursements of this estate and the charity are as follows:—

Surveyor's charges on looking after the farms	£	s.	d.
Clerk of the Company (under scheme herein-after stated)	3	0	0
	30	0	0
	£33	0	0

In March 1847 the Company presented their petition to the Court of Chancery, stating that the income arising from the tenements and premises of the charity at the time the Company accepted the trusts of the will was the yearly sum of 202*l.* 6*s.* or thereabouts, but that the same, with the dividends on the said Bank Annuities, was then of the yearly value of 646*l.* 19*s.* or thereabouts, in addition to the interest upon an Exchequer Bill for 500*l.*, and praying that it might be referred to the Master to settle a scheme for the future regulation and management of the charity, and for the application of the yearly income of the charity estates and funds towards the charitable objects mentioned and pointed out in the said will, or as near thereto as might be, having regard to the said will and to the yearly increase of the said funds, and in settling such scheme the Attorney-General might be at liberty to attend before the Master.

The Court, by its order of the 12th March 1847, referred it to the Master to approve of a scheme for the future regulation and management of the charity, with liberty to the Attorney-General to attend, and the Master was attended accordingly, and made his report of the 9th May 1848, wherein he stated the will of Henry Dixon, and that the Drapers' Company proposed the following scheme for the future administration of the said charity:—

SCHEME.

That the sum of 30*l.* per annum should be paid to the clerk of the Drapers' Company for his trouble in collecting the rents and profits of the said charity, and in carrying into effect the orders which shall from time to time be made by the court of assistants or any committee of the said Company, and that all the residue and remainder of the dividends, interest, rents, issues, and profits of the said

charity property, after deducting all the expenses attending the same, shall be applied in the following manner, that is to say:—

In, for, and towards placing apprentices to handicraft trades in the first place of such poor boys, whosoever born, as shall bear the Christian name and surname of the said testator "Henry Dixon," and are of the age of 14 years or more, the sum of 30*l.* for each such boy, and also for the payment of the sum of 10*l.* to every such boy so placed out apprentice as aforesaid that shall duly and truly serve his said apprenticeship, and who shall be made free of the City of London by virtue of such service, and who shall apply for the same within a month after he shall be made free of the said city; and in the next place in, for, or towards the placing apprentice to handicraft trades of such poor boy, whosoever born, as shall bear the surname of "Dixon," only, and shall be of the age of 14 years and upwards, the sum of 20*l.* for each boy, and for the payment of the sum of 10*l.* to every such boy so placed out apprentice that shall duly and truly serve his said apprenticeship, and who shall be made free of the City of London by virtue of such service, and who shall apply for the same within a month after he shall be made free of the said city; and for want of such of them, in and for placing out apprentice to handicraft trades of such and so many poor boys born and resident in the several parishes of Bennington, in the county of Hertford, and Enfield, in the county of Middlesex, and of the parishes of St. Catherine Coleman, in the City of London, and St. Mildred in the Poultry, in the said City of London, and who respectively shall be of the age of 14 years or upwards, a sum of not less than 5*l.* nor exceeding 25*l.* for each such boy, and also for the payment of a sum of 10*l.* to every such boy of the said several parishes so placed out apprentice as shall duly and truly serve his apprenticeship, and who shall be made free of the city of London by virtue of such service, and who shall apply for the same within a month after he shall be free of the said city; and in case there shall not be any boys within the description above mentioned, that the said Drapers' Company do apply the said dividends, interest, rents, issues, and profits in or for the placing out apprentices to the trades aforesaid of such of the sons of the tenants which now are or hereafter shall be tenants of the lands, hereditaments, and premises, or any part thereof which constitute a portion of the property in question in this matter, and whose parent or parents shall desire the same, and which boys are of the age of 14 years or upwards, a sum not less than 5*l.* nor exceeding the sum of 25*l.* for each such boy, and for the payment of the sum of 10*l.* to every such son of a tenant so placed out apprentice within two months after he shall have served the term of seven years as an apprentice upon his producing a certificate of his having served such apprenticeship under the hands of the churchwardens for the time being of the parish in which he shall have served his said apprenticeship; and in case there shall be no boys answering the description or descriptions aforesaid, that the said Drapers' Company may be at liberty to apply the said dividends, interest, rents, issues, and profits to and for the placing out apprentices to the trades aforesaid any poor boys as the court, commonly called the court of wardens of the Drapers' Company for the time being, shall from time to time nominate, think fit, and appoint, and which boys shall be of the age of 14 years or upwards, a sum of 25*l.* for each such boy, and for the payment of the sum of 10*l.* to every such boy so placed out apprentice that shall duly and truly serve his said apprenticeship, and who shall be made free of the City of London by virtue of such service, and who shall apply for the same within a month after he shall be made free of the said city.

That the said Drapers' Company shall in the month of February 1849, and in every subsequent year, pay the sum of 5*l.* as an annual donation to the trustee or trustees or schoolmaster for the time being in aid of the funds of the National School of the parish of Bennington, in the county of Herts, and in case the said National School shall at any time cease to exist then that the Drapers' Company may be at liberty to pay the said annual sum of 5*l.* for the support of any school or schools that may be situate in any parish in which a portion of the hereditaments and premises belonging to the said charity may be situate.

That the sum of 5*l.* shall be annually paid to the churchwardens of the parish of St. Catherine Coleman, London, in buying of coals to be given to the poor people residing in the said parish.

The Master approved the said proposed scheme, and the report was confirmed, and by the order of the Court of the 29th May 1848 it was ordered that such scheme should be carried into effect, and it was ordered that the costs of the petition and of the Attorney-General should be taxed and paid by the Drapers' Company out of the fund of the charity therein mentioned.

The disbursements for the charity purposes have been—

In 1860, placing out apprentices	£	655
After gifts	-	160
	£	815

The sums were paid to 55 apprentices in sums from 5*l.* to 25*l.* Few applications are made from persons of the name of the testator, and a few from the parishes named in his will, and the others are children recommended by members of the Company. The rule of qualification is that they shall be over 14 years of age, and they are bound for seven years. When they are outdoor apprentices there is a private arrangement that they shall be allowed something by the Master for board and lodging. The Company have no information of the subsequent career of the apprentices, unless they apply for the after gift on taking up their freedom.

In 1860 16 apprentices applied for such after gift and received it.

There is annually a gift of 5*l.* to the Bennington School, and 5*l.* paid to the parish of St. Catherine, Coleman Street, instead of the 40*s.* a year appointed by the will.

At the end of the year 1860 there was a balance to the credit of the charity of 544*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.**

PART II.

DUMMER'S CHARITY.

William Dummer and Alice his wife conveyed to trustees, by their indenture of the 5th May, 16 Elizabeth (1574), two messuages in Cornwell (Cornhill), in the parish of St. Christopher, and a messuage in the parish of St. Sepulchre, upon trust, to permit the renter of the Drapers' Company to receive the rents, and to distribute yearly 13*l.* to 13 ancient poor householders, freemen, or their widows, to the renter of the Company 5*s.*, and to the wardens 13*s.* 4*d.*

The estate of the Company is charged with 13*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, of which 13*l.* is carried to the account of the charities general for "poor on the roll" (see Kendrick's Charity), and of the rest the clerk receives 5*s.* and the wardens 13*s.* 4*d.*

EDMANSON'S ALMSHOUSES IN STRATFORD-LE-BOW.

John Edmanson, by his will of the 23rd November 1695, gave to the Drapers' Company all his messuages and hereditaments in the City of London, in trust, to purchase land, and build thereon 12 almshouses for 12 poor men and women, and afterwards to employ the rents for the use of such poor who were either to be inhabitants in the precincts of St. Catherine or decayed sail-makers or their widows inhabiting there or elsewhere.

The almshouses were built some time after 1705 on a piece of ground in the parish of Stratford, and are situated near the railway bridge on the Bow Road, and form, with Sir John Jolle's Almshouses, three sides of a square, the latter forming part of one side of a square, and the chapel and some of Edmanson's Almshouses another side, and the remainder of the latter almshouses the third side, which has subsequently been elongated by other buildings on that foundation.

The estate belonging to this foundation is as follows:—

Nos. 25 to 38, Betts Street, Ratcliffe Highway, demised to John Hardy, now in the tenure of William Nash, under building lease for 78½ years, from Lady-day 1787	£	s.	d.
	35	10	0
Nos. 7, 8, 9, Betts Street, demised by building lease for 61 years, from Christmas 1826, representatives of George Beaton	15	0	0
Nos. 10 and 11, Betts Street, building lease for 70 years, from Midsummer 1795, to Daniel Hesse	4	16	4
Nos. 12 and 13, Betts Street, building lease for 70 years, from Midsummer 1795, in tenure of W. Chas. Hesse	9	12	8

Carried forward - £64 19 0

Brought forward	£	s.	d.
	64	19	0
Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, Betts Street, building lease for 79½ years, from Lady-day 1786, in tenure of James Karr	9	10	0
Dwelling-house and ground in Betts Street, demised to John Dowsett for 21 years, from Midsummer 1840 (the lessees purchased the materials of the sugar houses on this estate at 1,050 <i>l.</i>)	35	0	0
No. 4a, Betts Street, demised for 21 years, from Christmas 1843, to Jno. Dowsett	10	0	0
Sugar house in Betts Street, demised for 52 years, from Christmas 1813, to John Coope	85	0	0
No. Betts Street, building lease for 50 years, from Midsummer 1835, to Henry Forster	6	0	0
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5 to 9, Betts Street, and Nos. 37 to 42, New Road adjoining, demised for 31 years, from Midsummer 1836, on tenure of Wm. Wright (formerly Jno. Howard)	130	0	0
Nos. 1a and 2a, Betts Street, and Nos. 35 and 36 in the New Road, St. George's-in-the-East, for 5½ years, from Michaelmas 1859, in tenure of Samuel Mills	45	0	0
No. 39, Betts Street, on lease for 31 years, from Midsummer 1836, to Samuel Mills, under the authority of the Charity Commissioners of the 24th March 1857	60	0	0
Nos. 32, 33, 34, New Road, St. George's-in-the-East, demised for 79½ years, from Christmas 1785, in tenure of William Hynam's representatives	6	0	0
A field at Bow in the front of the almshouses, in tenure of representatives of Jas. Gardner, under an agreement for three years	8	0	0
The funded property is as follows:—			
6,500 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>l.</i> per cent. Consols (the 4,200 <i>l.</i> formerly standing to this account has been increased by the 1,050 <i>l.</i> received for the building materials of the sugar house in Betts Street for John Dowsett and other accumulations)	195	0	0
3,983 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> 3 <i>l.</i> per cent. Consols standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery produced by the purchase money of property at Queenhithe taken by the city of London as stated in the former report (vol. 32, part 2, p. 477)	119	10	0
	773	19	0

In the year 1836 four houses were added to one wing of the almshouses on this foundation at a cost of 956*l.*, and in 1855 a lodge was built to front the Bow Road at the entrance of the ground, at a cost of 362*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*, and in 1858 four more houses were added to the same wing, to which the former addition was made at a cost of 922*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* These were provided out of the accumulations.

The number of almshouses on this foundation are 20, and with the lodge 21, each having two rooms, one above and one below.

The disbursements on the estate are—

1. Charges.	£	s.	d.
Quit rents	-	0	12 2
Warden and clerk	-	5	0 0
2. The Almshouses.			
21 almspeople at 26 <i>l.</i>	-	546	0 0
One of the almspeople as—	£	s.	d.
Reader	-	2	0 0
As gatekeeper	-	5	0 0
		7	0 0
Chaplain, the Rev. Augustus How, the Rector of Bromley, Middlesex	-	20	0 0
Carried forward	-	£578	12 2

* HENRY DIXON'S CHARITY.

By an order of the Board of Charity Commissioners, dated the 6th April 1880, the Company, as the trustees of this charity, were authorised to effect the purchase, in trust, for the charity, at a price not exceeding 1,200*l.*, of a piece of land containing 4a. 1r. 19p. or thereabouts, with the stabling, barns, and other buildings thereon situate in the parish of Enfield, in the county of Middlesex, on the east side of a street called Baker Street, and a right of foot and

carriage way to the said property from Churchbury Lane, subject to a right of footway across the said property and to provide the amount required for completing the purchase and defraying the necessary attendant expenses (which were ascertained and allowed at the sum of 51*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*) by the sale of a competent portion of the sum of 3,329*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities then held by the Company, and representing the investment of surplus income of the charity.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	578	12	2
Medicine and medical attendance -	30	0	0
Coals (2 tons each) -	48	14	8
Gas light -	6	0	0
Water rate -	10	10	0
Insurance -	6	14	9
Petty disbursements -	2	0	0
	£676	19	5

The precincts of St. Catherine are now the site of St. Katherine Docks. The almspeople are chosen from the business of sailmakers, and are composed of persons of that trade or their widows, without regard to locality.

There are numerous applications on every vacancy. The selection is made by the master and wardens. At the present time there are 10 males and 11 females in the hospital. The men are allowed to have their wives in the almshouses, and the widow is permitted to remain after the death of the husband.*

SIR GEORGE GARRETT'S CHARITY.

Sir George Garrett, by his will of the 8th August 1648, gave to the Company 100*l.*, to be lent to some young man of the Company at 3*l.* per cent., and the interest distributed yearly among the poor of the Company.

The 100*l.* is part of the 3,811*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* mentioned in Clonne's Charity, and the 3*l.* a year is paid towards the pensions to the poor on the rolls (*see* Kendrick's Charity).

GRANGER'S CHARITY.

Jonathan Granger, by his will of the 16th May 1769, bequeathed to trustees the sum of 500*l.* towards erecting a school-house in the Tower ward, and to pay 1*l.* 1*s.* a year to the minister of the parish church for annually reading his will, and 5*s.* for the clerk, and as to the residue he directed the "whole of the remaining surplus designed to charitable uses alternately for blind persons, one year at 10*l.* each, and children of freemen by servitude 10*l.* each the next year, as the interest arising from the remaining capital after all things is completed and ended."

Proceedings took place in the Court of Chancery for the administration of the estate of the above-named testator, and by an order of the Lord Chancellor of the 20th June 1784, it was referred to the Master, among other things, to consider and approve of proposals as to the appointment and continuance of a trustee or trustees of the charity estate, and for the future management of the charity.

The Master by his report of the 20th November 1784—made in pursuance of the last-mentioned order, after stating that he found the sum of 2,018*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, appearing by a former report to be the clear residue of the said personal estate of the said John Granger, was paid by the plaintiff into the Bank in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court on the 10th December 1778, out of which certain costs therein referred to were paid, leaving a balance of 1,884*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, which the said Master found the said Accountant-General had laid out in the purchase of 3,083*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* 3*l.* per cent. Bank Annuities in trust in the said cause, "The Charity Account"—certified that he approved of the master and wardens of the Drapers' Company as proper persons to be appointed for the perpetual trustees of the charity estate and for the future management of the charity agreeably to the proposals therein stated.

The Master of the Rolls, by his order of the 30th November 1785, confirmed the report and appointed the Company trustees of the charity. The Drapers' Company in July 1859 presented their petition in the administration suit of King v. Granger, stating that Jno. Granger, the nephew and only next of kin of the said testator, died in the year 1802 without having left any child or children

or other issue or posterity surviving him; and the said Jno. Granger duly received during his lifetime the dividends in respect of 1,151*l.* 3*l.* per cent. Bank Annuities in the petition mentioned, and that a sum of 1,896*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* cash, in respect of accumulations of dividends since his death, was then standing in his name; that no application had been made to the court on behalf of the Tower Ward school in respect of the 500*l.* bequeathed to it by the said testator, and no declaration of the trusts thereof had been made by the court; and that the Drapers' Company were advised that until such declaration should have been made or until the court should declare that the said bequest to the said school was void under the statute of mortmain that the Company were only entitled under the residuary bequest, and in the events which have happened, to one moiety of the said 1,151*l.* 3*l.* per cent. Bank Annuities, and of the accumulations of the dividends thereon, and to the whole of the sum of 124*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* like annuities, in which a legacy of 100*l.* in the said will mentioned had been invested, and the accumulations of the dividends thereon, amounting in cash to 298*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, and praying that the costs of the application might be taxed and paid out of the moiety of the said 1,896*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* cash, and that the residue of such moiety, the amount to be verified by affidavit, might be ordered to be invested in the purchase of Bank Annuities, and, together with one moiety of the said 1,151*l.* Bank Annuities, might be transferred to the charity estate account, and the dividends ordered to be paid to the said Company, and applied by them from time to time to the purposes of the charity. And that the said sum of 298*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* cash might be invested in like annuities, and together with the said 124*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* like annuities might be carried to the same account, and the dividends thereon ordered to be paid to the said Drapers' Company for the like purpose.

The Court by its order of the 4th August 1859 directed the costs to be taxed and paid out of one moiety of the fund in court, and that the residue of the said moiety of 1,913*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* cash, after payment of the costs, be laid out in the purchase of Bank 3*l.* per cent. Annuities in the name of the Accountant-General in trust in the cause to the account entitled "the Charity Account." And it was ordered that 575*l.* 10*s.* Bank 3*l.* per cent. Annuities, being a moiety of 1,151*l.* like annuities standing in the name of the Accountant-General in trust in the cause, "John Granger's account in Master Grave's office," be carried over in trust in this cause, the said account entitled "the Charity Account," and that the Accountant-General should declare the trust thereof accordingly, subject to the further order of the court. And it was ordered that the interest to accrue due on the said Bank Annuities to be purchased as before directed, and on the said 575*l.* 10*s.* like annuities, as well previously to as when so carried over as aforesaid, be paid to the master and wardens of the Drapers' Company, to be applied by them for the purposes of the charity. And that the other moiety of the said 1,913*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* cash and 575*l.* 10*s.* Bank 3 per cent. Annuities, the other moiety of the said 1,151*l.* Bank Annuities, be paid and transferred respectively to Thos. Boyles Murray and Thos. Quested Finnis, two of the trustees of the Tower Ward school.

And by a subsequent order of the 24th November 1859, made on the petition of the Drapers' Company, the Master of the Rolls ordered the taxation of costs, and that they should be paid out of the sum of 300*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* cash in the bank on the credit of the cause, "the contingent account in Master Grave's office," and that the residue of the said cash should be laid out in the purchase of Bank Annuities in the name of the Accountant-General, to the account entitled "the Charity Account;" and it was ordered that the 124*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* Bank Annuities in the name of the Accountant-General in trust, "the Contingent Account in Master Grave's office," be carried over to the "Charity Account," and the dividends to accrue due on such Bank

* JOHN EDMANSON'S ALMSHOUSES.

13th April 1866.—By an order of the Board of Charity Commissioners of this date, the Company were authorised to grant to Mr. John Dowsett a lease for a term of 31 years, at the annual rent of 110*l.*, of property situate on the east side of Betts Street, Ratcliffe Highway, St. George's-in-the-East, the tenant undertaking to lay out 2,500*l.* in buildings.

9th July 1872.—By an order of the said Board of this date, the Company were authorised to sell certain rights of light and air in connexion with certain property in Betts Street, St. George's-in-the-East, to Messrs. Martineau, in consideration of 100*l.*, and subject to conditions in a certain agreement dated 6th June 1872, and it was directed by the

same order that the consideration money should be invested in Consols in augmentation of the like annuities held by the Company.

8th July 1881.—By a certificate of the said Board of this date, the Company were authorised to institute and prosecute, in any Division of the High Court of Justice having jurisdiction to deal with the case, such proceedings as they might be advised against Mr. John Smith Pilbron, of Ash Lodge, Bow Road, in the county of Middlesex, for recovering on behalf of the charity possession of certain properties in Cable Street and Betts Street in the parish of St. George's-in-the-East, particularised in the schedule to such certificate, and the payment of any sums due and owing to the charity in respect of rents, damages, or costs.

Annuities be paid to the Drapers' Company, to be by them applied for the purposes of the said charity.

The information on which the foregoing petitions were presented was the subject of a communication to the Board, and of their letter to the clerk of the Drapers' Company of the 17th February 1859 (File 5,685).

The charity funds now consist of 4,674*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* Bank 3*l.* per cent. Consolidated Annuities, standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery to the credit of the said cause, to the account of "Granger's Trust," producing an income of 140*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*

The income is applied in alternate years for the relief of the blind and for apprenticing of the sons of freemen who have obtained their freedom by servitude.

The share of the blind is paid in sums of 10*l.* without regard to place or other specific qualification. It is given on the certificate of the minister and churchwardens of the parish to which they belong by the master and wardens at their court, and the allowance is not withdrawn so long as they need it. The last distribution to the blind was in January 1860, when 88*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* was paid to nine poor persons, the ninth receiving the fractional sum. The next distribution will be in January 1862, when 104*l.* 3*s.* will be applicable to the purpose.

The payment of the sum allowed for the information above referred to left the blind account indebted in a small sum to the Company.

The apprentice fund has a balance in its favour of 526*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* The sum paid is 10*l.* each. There are not so many applications for this as for the other apprentice fees, from the exclusive qualification which is needed.

In the month of February last (1861) the Company invested 458*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* accumulations in the purchase of 500*l.* Reduced Annuities on account of the apprenticeship branch of this trust.

HALL'S CHARITY.

Martin Hall, prior to the year 1662, gave to the Drapers' Company 300*l.*, to be lent to two young men of the Company at 40*s.* per cent. per annum.

The 300*l.* is part of the 3,811*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* governed by the directions of the court, mentioned in the report on Clonne's Charity, and the 6*l.* a year is appropriated to the pensions of the poor on the roll (*see Kendrick's Charity*).

HARWAR'S ALMSHOUSES IN ST. LEONARD'S, SHOREDITCH.

Samuel Harwar, by his will of the 28th January 1703, bequeathed to his executors 1,700*l.*, in trust, to lay out 100*l.* in the purchase of a piece of ground on one of the roads leading to Bow or Ware, within a mile or two of the City of London, for erecting 12 almshouses, upon which 400*l.* was to be expended, and to convey the same to the Drapers' Company, and the remainder of the 1,700*l.* to be laid out in the purchase of an estate of inheritance of 60*l.* a year or thereabouts for the maintenance of the six poor men and six poor women in the almshouses, who were to be paid monthly 6*s.* a-piece, and to have a load of coals each once a year and 1*s.* a-piece at the yearly visitation.

The Commissioners of Inquiry state (vol. 32, pt. 2, p. 420) the proceedings taken with regard to this foundation.

The parcel of ground purchased for the almshouses, court, and garden, which is in the Kingsland Road, in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, and the estate purchased for the endowment, which is in the parishes of Luddenhams, Buckland, and Murston near Faversham, in Kent, were conveyed to the Drapers' Company in 1717, and some balance of moneys for the same purpose was invested in Orphan stock, which being paid off in 1811 was converted into 500*l.* Consols. It deserves remark that I do not find any licence in mortmain enabling the corporation of the drapers to hold this estate.

The Commissioners state that after making the specific payments the Company claimed the surplus rents, not only by the legal effect of the will, but by a letter which they received from the founder of the charity, whereby he expresses his intention to be a "considerable benefit to the Company," and they certified the case to the Attorney-General. The information was filed by the Attorney-General on the 14th February 1838, stating the foundation and praying that the whole rents and profits of the said farm and premises and the dividends of the stock were applicable to the charitable purposes in the will declared in respect of the said almshouses and for the support of the said almspeople therein, and that an account might be taken of the whole rents and profits of the said estates and funds which had been received by the Company, and of the sums applied by them thereout to the purposes of the

charity from the time they took possession thereof, or for such time as to the court might seem just; and that the said Company might be charged with the full amount which, upon taking such account, might appear to have been received by them over and above the amount which they should appear to have properly applied to such charitable purposes, and that it might be referred to the Master to approve of a scheme for the application of the future rents and dividends of the said farm and funds, and of any sum which might be coming from the said Company.

The cause was heard before the Master of the Rolls on the 13th and 14th June 1840, and judgment was delivered on the 18th June 1840, when the Court declared that the whole rents and profits of the farm and premises and the whole of the dividends of the stock were applicable to the charitable purposes in the will of Samuel Harwar mentioned, declared on and in respect of the almshouses in the information mentioned and for the support of the almspeople therein.

And the Court referred it to the Master to take the accounts of the charity estate and tax the costs, which were to be paid out of the charity estate, and reserved further directions.

The Master, by his report of the 8th March 1842, found that a sum of 56*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* was then due from the defendants in respect of the charity estate. The report was confirmed on the 22nd April 1842. I find that the costs of the Attorney-General, amounting to 129*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, were paid by the Company on the 13th May 1842, and the law costs of the Company were 140*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*

The property of the charity according to the finding in the Master's report is:—

	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	
A farm called Hawkeswell and Beetles Farm, containing farm-house and buildings, &c.:—							
Fresh marsh lands, Luddenham	-	-	-	57	0	0	
Messuage, &c. in ditto	-	-	-	1	2	0	
Mellfield Close	-	-	-	3	0	0	
Cowell's Field, Buckland	-	-	-	5	0	0	
Marsh Lane	-	-	-	8	0	0	
Gunner's Grove, Woodland	-	-	-	0	1	0	
Fresh Marsh in Edingrow	-	-	-				
Marsh	-	-	-	3	0	0	
Two tenements called Bekets and Hawkerwells, and three gardens, orchards, and appurtenances near the marsh, and six pieces of land	-	-	-	30	0	0	
Gunners Grove Wood and one acre of Fresh Marsh in Edingrow	-	-	-	36	0	0	
Fresh Marsh in Luddenham	-	-	-	3	0	0	
Piece of land in Buckland and Luddenham	-	-	-	—			
The whole of this is let to Thomas Hambrooks by agreement for 14 years, from Michaelmas 1860	—				20	0	0
The sum of 500 <i>l.</i> Consols standing in the corporate name of the Company	—				15	0	0
					<hr/>		
					215	0	0

The disbursements of the charity are—

	£	s.	d.
The 12 almspeople at 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> per month each	151	4	0
The almspeople are nominated, six by the Company and six by the parish. The Company increase the pensions of five of their own poor to 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> per month, and to the 6th 2 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> The latter provision is owing to the fact of the blindness of the recipient.			
Coals for the almspeople at 18 sacks each per annum in 1860	24	9	8
On the annual visitation at 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> each, a gift of -	1	10	0
The clerk of the Company -	5	0	0
Repairs and surveyor's charges—			
In 1859, 11 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> ; 1860, 38 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> ;			
1858, 6 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> ; 1857, 17 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> ; 1856, 13 <i>l.</i> , say	20	0	0
	<u>202</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>

In 1860 (December 31st) there was a balance of 6*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* in favour of the trust.*

HEYDON'S CHARITY.

John Heydon, by his will of the 6th March 1579, gave 100*l.* to the Company, to be lent out to three young men

of the Company at 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per cent., and paid over to the Mercers' Company. This forms part of the 3,811*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* mentioned in the report on Clonne's Charity. The 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* is paid to the Mercers' Company annually.

* SAMUEL HARWAR'S ALMSHOUSES.

12th August 1879.—By an order of the Board of Charity Commissioners of this date, the following scheme was established for the administration of this charity:—

The Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, having considered a statement and application, in writing, submitted to them on the 7th day of December 1878, in the matter of the above-mentioned charity under the seal of the master and wardens and brethren, and sisters of the Guild or Fraternity of the Blessed Mary the Virgin, of the Mystery of Drapers of the City of London, commonly called the Drapers' Company, as the trustees and administrators of the said charity, with the consent and concurrence of the vestry of the above-mentioned parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, and of the body called or known as the charity trustees of the aforesaid parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch:

And it appearing to the said Board to be desirable that a scheme should be established for the management and regulation of the said charity:

And upon notice of the intention of the said Board to make an order affecting that object, having been published according to the direction of the said Board by advertisement in the "Times" newspaper, on the 25th day of June and the 3rd day of July 1879 respectively, being in each case more than one calendar month previously to the date hereof:

Do hereby order, that the scheme set forth in the schedule hereto be approved and established as the scheme for the management and regulation of the said charity.

SCHEDULE.

SCHEME.

1. The charity and its endowments shall continue to be administered and managed by the master and wardens, and brethren and sisters of the Guild or Fraternity of the Blessed Mary the Virgin, of the Mystery of Drapers of the City of London, commonly called the Drapers' Company, and herein-after mentioned or referred to as the said Company, as the trustees thereof, subject to and in conformity with the provisions of this scheme.

2. All stocks, shares, funds, and securities belonging to or held in trust for the charity, shall be forthwith transferred, under the authority of a further order of the said Board, into the name of "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds" in trust for the charity.

3. Full accounts shall be kept of the receipts and expenditure of the said Company in respect of the charity, in books to be provided for that purpose. The said Company shall also cause sufficient accounts of the endowments, receipts, and expenditure of the charity to be forwarded to the Charity Commissioners, and to be published, in compliance with the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts.

4. All the estates and property of the said charity shall continue to be managed by the said Company according to the general law applicable to the management of property by trustees of charitable foundations.

5. Any money arising from the sale of timber, or from any mines or minerals on the estates of the charity, shall be treated as capital, and shall be invested in the Government funds in the name of "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds," except in any special cases in which the said Company may be authorised by the Charity Commissioners to deal otherwise with such money or any part thereof.

6. The said Company shall keep in repair and insured against fire all the buildings of the charity not required to be kept in repair and insured by the lessees or tenants thereof.

7. The said Company shall not for their own benefit or for the benefit of any other person either directly or indirectly hold or occupy any land of the charity.

8. The said Company shall be at liberty to pull down the existing almshouses belonging to the said charity, situate in Kingsland Road, in the aforesaid parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, and to sell and dispose of the materials of the same almshouses. The net proceeds which may arise from the sale of the aforesaid materials shall be treated as capital, and shall be invested in the Government

funds in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

9. The said Company shall be at liberty to surrender so much and such part of the site of the aforesaid almshouses as is coloured yellow on the map or plan annexed to this scheme to the vestry of the aforesaid parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, with the intent that the same may be used by or under the direction of the said vestry for the purpose of effecting works of public improvement by widening the streets or roads in the aforesaid parish, adjoining or near to the aforesaid site. The value of the part of the aforesaid site so to be surrendered as aforesaid shall be fixed at the sum of 450*l.* The residue or remainder of the aforesaid site shall be let by the said Company on a suitable building lease or suitable building leases. But no such lease or leases shall be granted by the Company except with the sanction and approval of the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales.

10. When and so soon as the aforesaid almshouses shall have been pulled down, the vestry of the aforesaid parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, shall, in conformity with the terms of an agreement made and entered into on the 4th day of December 1877, by or on behalf of the said Company of the first part, the vestry of the aforesaid parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, of the second part, and the then charity trustees of the aforesaid parish as constituted under the provisions of "The Saint Leonard, Shoreditch, Act, 1858," of the third part, forthwith transfer into the name of the said Official Trustees of Charitable Funds a sum of Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities, sufficient to produce annually in dividends the annual sum of 90*l.*, and the aforesaid vestry shall also, as and from the date of the pulling down of the aforesaid almshouses, and until the annual ground rent of 150*l.* shall become annually payable under or by virtue of the building lease or building leases so to be granted as aforesaid, pay annually to the said Company such annual sum as, together with the aforesaid annual sum of 90*l.*, shall be sufficient to make up the full annual sum of 240*l.* Provided always, that if it shall ultimately be found impossible to obtain, under or by virtue of the building lease or building leases so to be granted as aforesaid, a ground rent or ground rents amounting annually to the sum of 150*l.*, then and in such case the aforesaid vestry shall, upon the requisition of the said Company, transfer into the name of the said Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, such further sum of Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities as will be sufficient to produce annually in dividends the balance which, after taking into account the aforesaid annual sum of 90*l.*, and the annual amount of the ground rent or ground rents so to become payable as aforesaid, shall be required to make up the aforesaid full annual sum of 240*l.*

And provided also that if at any time the ground rent or ground rents so to be obtained under or by virtue of the building lease or building leases so to be granted as aforesaid shall exceed the annual sum of 150*l.*, then and in such case the said Official Trustees of Charitable Funds shall, upon the joint requisition of the aforesaid vestry and the said Company, and with the sanction of the said Board, re-transfer to the said vestry so much and such part of the sum of Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities which shall for the time being be held by the said Official Trustees, and shall have been transferred by the said vestry to the said Official Trustees under the provisions of this clause as shall be sufficient to produce annually in dividends the amount of the excess to be derived from the joint sources of ground rent or ground rents and dividends, over and above the aforesaid annual sum of 240*l.*, and provided further that a sum of 450*l.* Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities shall always be retained and held by the said Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in trust for the said charity subject to the further order of the said Board, as representing the value of the part of the aforesaid site so to be surrendered as aforesaid.

APPLICATION OF INCOME.

11. All the proper costs, charges, and expenses of and incidental to the administration of the charity, shall be first defrayed by the said Company out of the income thereof. Subject to the payments aforesaid, all the net yearly income of the charity shall be applied by the said Company in the manner herein-after prescribed.

12. There shall be paid to each person, being, or who shall have been duly elected, an inmate of the aforesaid

Company may surrender part of site of existing almshouses to vestry of parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, and shall let remainder on building leases.

Payments, &c. by vestry of parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch.

Expenses of management. Application of income.

Stipends of inmates of almshouses

HOLLIS' CHARITY.

Thomas Hollis, in the year 1714, gave 100*l.* as a fund for the Company to pay 5*l.* a year to the Company's poor at Bow Church on the 5th November.

About 80 poor freemen of the Company receive at the Hall of the Company 2*s.* 6*d.* each in the month of November in respect of this and Deacle's Charity. They are the same persons who receive 10*s.* each under Royley's Charity.

HOWELL'S CHARITY.

Thomas Howell, who died at Seville in Spain, by his will, about 1540, directed his executors to send to the City of London, to be delivered to the house named Drapers' Hall, 12,000 ducats of gold, in trust to buy therewith

400 ducats of rent to be bestowed in marriage to four maidens every year for ever of his lineage if they could be found, and if not to four other maidens of good name and fame, and if the said principal should produce more than 400 ducats a year, to bestow the residue in the marriage of maidens being orphans, or increase of the marriage of the four as should seem best to the wardens of the house.

The Company received a portion of the amount of this gift in oils, shipped to their use, which produced only 8,720 ducats, and they invested the amount in lands and tenements, which produced 105*l.* a year.

The Commissioners of Inquiry (vol. 32, part 2, p. 423) set forth a tabular statement of this property, adverting also to the fact that it included the Drapers' Hall, for which no rent was paid. The Commissioners of Inquiry mention a suit soon after the testator's death by certain orphan maidens in Wales claiming to be kinswomen of the

at date of demolition.

Recipients of benefits of charity to be called "pensioners."

Full number of pensioners.

Half pensioners to be men and the other half women. Future pensioners.

Qualifications of pensioners.

Stipends of future pensioners.

Applications for appointment as pensioners.

Notice of vacancy in parish pensioners.

Appointments of pensioners.

Register.

almshouses at the date of the pulling down of the same as aforesaid, out of the income of said charity, by monthly or other periodical payments as the said Company shall think fit, such an annual stipend, not being less than 30*l.*, and not more than 35*l.* 12*s.*, as shall be fixed and determined from time to time by the said Company.

13. The several persons, being inmates of the aforesaid almshouses at the date of the pulling down of the same as aforesaid, and all future recipients of the benefits of the charity, shall be called "pensioners."

14. The full number of pensioners shall be fixed and determined from time to time by the said Company, having regard to the income and resources of the charity.

15. Of the pensioners one half of the full number shall always be men and the other half shall always be women.

16. The future pensioners shall be appointed, as to one half, who shall be called "Company pensioners," by the master and wardens of the said Company, and as to the other half, who shall be called "parish pensioners," by the said master and wardens, upon the nomination of the Charity Trustees of the aforesaid parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, for the time being as constituted under the provisions of the aforesaid St. Leonard, Shoreditch, Act, 1858.

17. The male Company pensioners shall be poor men of good character, being members of the said Company, and the female Company pensioners shall be poor women of good character, being widows of members of the said Company. The parish pensioners shall be respectively poor persons who shall have resided in the aforesaid parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, for not less than three years next preceding the time of their appointment,—who shall not, during that period, have received poor law relief,—and who from age, ill-health, accident, or infirmity, shall be unable to maintain themselves by their own exertions; with a preference for those persons who, being otherwise qualified as aforesaid, shall have become reduced by misfortune from better circumstances. The female parish pensioners may be either widows or spinsters.

18. There shall be paid to each future pensioner out of the income of the said charity, by monthly or other periodical payments as the said Company shall think fit, such an annual stipend, being not less than 20*l.*, and not more than 30*l.*, as shall be fixed and determined from time to time by the said Company, having regard to the needs and circumstances of the respective pensioners and to the income and resources of the charity, and the other circumstances thereof; and the said Company, in lieu of paying the whole amount of the said stipend to any future pensioner in money, may from time to time expend the whole or any portion thereof for his or her benefit as they shall think fit.

19. Applications for appointment as pensioners shall be made to the said Company or to their clerk, in writing, in such form as the said Company shall prescribe.

20. The said Company shall give a sufficient notice to the Charity Trustees of the aforesaid parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, for the time being, or to their clerk, when and so often as a vacancy shall occur amongst the parish pensioners.

21. All appointments of pensioners shall be made by the master and wardens of the said Company, and shall be made at an interval of not less than one month, and not more than three months, from the occurrence of the vacancy to be filled up.

22. The said Company shall provide and keep a book, in which shall be entered the names, ages, and descriptions of all persons appointed to be pensioners, together with the dates of their respective appointments, and the date and occasion of every vacancy; and they shall likewise keep a register of all applications for appointment.

23. If any pensioner shall, in the opinion of the said Company, become disqualified from retaining his or her appointment, or if in any case it should appear that any pensioner has been appointed without having the required qualifications, the said Company, upon proof thereof to their satisfaction, may remove the said pensioner, and may proceed to appoint another pensioner in his or her place; or in any such case (except that of disqualification), the said Company may, if they so think fit, suspend the payment of the stipend to the pensioner either wholly or in part, during such time as they shall think fit.

24. The amounts and conditions of the several payments and allowances to or for the benefit of the recipients of the charity, which are prescribed by this scheme, may be varied from time to time by the said Company with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners. Provided always, that no variation shall be made under the provisions of this clause until after the expiration of three calendar months' notice of any variation which may be proposed shall have been given by the said Board to the aforesaid vestry and the aforesaid Charity Trustees respectively.

25. A copy of this scheme shall be kept with the books of account and other documents belonging to the charity; and every parishioner of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, and other person interested in the charity, shall be at liberty to take copies of the scheme, or any part thereof, upon making application for that purpose to the said Company, at such reasonable times and subject to such reasonable conditions as may be fixed and prescribed by them.

26. Any question affecting the regularity or the validity of any proceedings under this scheme shall be determined conclusively by the Charity Commissioners, upon such application made to them for the purpose, as they think sufficient.

27. If any doubt or question shall arise as to the construction or application of any of the provisions of the scheme, or the management of the charity, the said Company may apply to the Charity Commissioners for their opinion and advice thereon, which when given shall be binding on the said Company, and on all persons claiming under the trust who shall be affected by the question so decided.

Sealed by order of the Board this 12th day of August 1879.

(L.S.) HENRY M. VANE,
Secretary.

12th August 1879.—Pursuant to the provisions of the 10th clause of the foregoing scheme, the sum of 3,000*l.* Consols was, under an order of this date, transferred into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in trust for the charity.

Pursuant to the provisions of the 8th clause of the same scheme, the sum of 51*l.* sterling, produced by the sale of the materials of almshouses in Kingsland Road, was invested in the purchase of Consols in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

2nd December 1879.—By an order of the said Board of this date, the Company were authorised to grant a lease of 20 years, from 25th December 1879, of the site of such almshouses, at the annual rent of 230*l.*, the lessee undertaking to expend not less than 7,000*l.* in the erection of buildings.

19th April 1882.—Pursuant to an order of the said Board of this date, the sum of 2,550*l.* Consols belonging to the charity was sold, and the proceeds were remitted to the Vestry of the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, in accordance with the provisions of the said 10th clause of the aforesaid scheme.

Removal of pensioners.

Variation payments

Parish-
ioners, &c
may take
copies of
scheme.

Questions of
proceedings
under
scheme.

Construc-
tion of
scheme.

testator, and a decree, in 1559, directing that a pedigree should be drawn up by the bishop or diocesan body of Llandaff of the next of kin, lineage, and blood of the testator.

The four orphans or maidens to be entitled to the gift were under this decree to be certified by the bishop or dean and chapter. By a decree in a subsequent suit in 1594, the certificates were directed to be also signed by the justices of the peace of the county of Monmouth. The Commissioners of Inquiry set out the receipts and disbursements for several years preceding the time of their report (1830–1835), and by a note in the Analytical Digest (pp. 18, 19) they state that they had certified the case to the Attorney-General.

A suit was instituted by the Attorney-General against the Drapers' Company in the year 1838, and a decree was pronounced on the 29th April 1845. Reference to the Master was directed, and the proceedings resulted in two Acts of Parliament being obtained. The first to which the royal assent was given on the 27th July 1846, intituled "An Act to authorise the sale of part of the Charity estates vested in the Master and Wardens and Brethren and Sisters of the Guild or Fraternity of the Blessed Mary the Virgin, of the Mystery of Drapers of the City of London, upon the Trusts of the will of Thomas Howell, deceased."

The second to which the royal assent was given on the 30th June 1852, entitled "An Act for the regulation and management of the charity founded by Thomas Howell in or about the year 1540, and for other purposes."

Under the first Act the Company were enabled to purchase the freehold and inheritance of the hall, buildings, gardens, and premises then mentioned, and by the second Act the Company were enabled to purchase an adjoining house in Throgmorton Street, the Court of Chancery was empowered to extend the Charity to the establishment of girl's schools in Wales, and the Company were empowered to manage the schools under the directions of the Court of Chancery as therein mentioned.

I have appended copies of the two Acts referred to, and as they recite very fully all the proceedings in the Court of Chancery and the result of the accounts directed to be taken, I have, for the sake of brevity, abstained from setting forth a more full account of such proceedings than above stated.

The Court of Chancery under the authority of the latter Act approved of a scheme, by an Order of the 23rd March 1853, a copy of which is also appended to this report.

The present estate of the charity is as follows:—

No. in former Table.		
1	—	The school and buildings recited under the 10th section of the above scheme, and 19a. Or. 12p. land in the parish of Llandaff, purchased under the same clause— (The school and buildings, grounds, &c. stand on about 3a. Or. Op. of land) —
2	—	Small pieces of the above land in the occupation, from year to year (in 1859):
		Bishop Llandaff - £ 14 0 0
		Evan Williams - 12 12 0
		J. C. Fowler - 9 10 0
		£36 2 0
3	—	deducting 1l. 16s. 1d. commission School and buildings erected under the same clause and 21a. 1r. 18p. land in the parish of Denbigh purchased under the same clause (The school buildings grounds, &c., cover about 3 acres of land) —
4	—	Sums received for hay, &c. sold from the land (in 1859), 91l. 10s. out of which was paid, rates, taxes, tithes, labour, &c., 45l. 15s.
5	—	Drapers' Hall, Throgmorton Street, held by the Company on lease for 28 years, from Christmas 1843. (See the proceedings in the Court of Chancery, recited in the Act) —
6	—	25, Throgmorton Street, let to Saml. Amory, by lease for 21 years, from Lady-day 1849 —
		Carried forward £ 435 0 11

No. in former Table.		
7	—	Brought forward £ 435 0 11
8	—	26, Throgmorton Street, let to Hamilton and Oxenford, by lease for 21 years, from March 1850 —
9	—	70, Old Broad Street, on lease for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1856, determinable at 7 or 14 years, to Baron Chas. Hambro' & Son —
10	—	25, Austin Friars, let to Bolton, Merriman, & Co. on lease for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1850, at rent of —
11	—	26, Austin Friars, by lease for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1855, to John Henry Gledstanes —
12	—	27, Austin Friars, lease for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1843, to Edw. Moxhay —
13	11	29, Austin Friars, lease 21 years, from Michaelmas 1858, at rent of 31, Dowgate Hill, lease to Wm. Thos. Reeve, 21 years, from Michaelmas 1843 —
14	—	32, Dowgate Hill, lease for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1843, to Chas. Jno. Smith —
15	13	33, Dowgate Hill, for 21 years, from Lady-day 1846, James Furnivall —
16	14	Warehouse in Chequer Yard, Dowgate, lease for 21 years, from Christmas 1848, to John Band Cooper —
17	10	Part of warehouse on Dowgate Hill, let to John B. Cooper for 18½ years, from Lady-day 1851 —
18	15	(A portion of the rent being the difference between 168l. and 420l. is carried to the account of the Company, being part of their own estate.)
19	16 to 24	A warehouse in Turnwheel Lane, Dowgate, by building lease for 61 years, from Michaelmas 1802, to Gerard de Vismes —
20	"	Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Scotts Yard, let to John Soward for 61 years, from Christmas 1837 —
21	"	4, Scots Yard, for 59 years, from Christmas 1839, to John Soward —
22	"	5, 6, 7, and 8, Scots Yard, let to Wm. Malton's representatives, 61 years, from Christmas 1837 —
23	"	9, Scots Yard, for 21 years, from Christmas 1850, to Wm. Hammond —
24	"	10, Scots Yard, for 61 years, from Christmas 1837, to John Soward —
25	"	11, Scots Yard, for 55 years, from Christmas 1843, to John Soward —
26	"	8, Bush Lane, for 56 years, from Christmas 1842, to John Soward —
27	"	9, Bush Lane, for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1843, to Miles Defilby —
28	"	10, Bush Lane, for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1843, to Hugh Hamilton Mortimer —
29	"	11, Bush Lane, for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1857, to Wm. Andrew and Francis Coombs —
30	"	A farm in the parish of Kinsbury, hundred of Hoo, near Rochester, Kent, called the Allhallows farm, consisting of farm buildings without a dwelling and 572 acres of land, 368 arable, 175 marsh, 29 &c. A lease of this estate has been granted to Rd. Knight, for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1860, at a rent of 700l., with a covenant on his part to build a cottage or bailiff's house at a cost of not less than 300l. A sum of 11,711l. 11s. 6d. 3l. per cent. Consols was on the 31st Dec. 1860 standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery to the credit of the Attorney-General's suit.
		Carried forward £ 3,594 0 11

No. in former Table.		
	Brought forward	£ s. d.
	From this must be deducted a sum sufficient to pay 3,911 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> cash, a balance of expenses in respect of the buildings in Wales, which at the price of the day (22nd April 1861) will require about 4,200 <i>l.</i> stock, leaving about 7,500 <i>l.</i> stock	3,594 0 11
		225 0 0
		£3,819 0 11

The Drapers' Company has received notice under "The Defence Act, 1860," from the solicitor to the War Department that a portion of the Allhallows farm, Kent, is required to be taken absolutely for the construction of works under the powers and provisions of the said Act, and that a certain other portion of the same farm is required to be kept free from buildings. On behalf of the charity an affidavit (or declaration) has been filed of the claim to be made for payment and compensation, which is as follows:—

	£ s. d.
For 49a. 1r. 12p. of land	2,250 0 0
„ timber barn	150 0 0
„ compulsory sale	562 10 0
„ keeping other land free from buildings	308 15 0
„ depreciation	900 0 0

The valuer (Mr. Robert Forster, of Tottenham) also states that his opinion is the tenant should be allowed 75*l.* a year as a deduction from his rent for the diminution of the land comprised in his lease, and that he should be allowed a proportion of the two sums of 308*l.* 15*s.* and 900*l.*, "having a due regard to his leasehold interest in the farm, which will terminate at Michaelmas 1881, and that such proportion should be calculated at 3 per cent. according to Mr. Inwood's letter." He also suggests that the 150*l.* should be employed in erecting a barn or some other building on some other part of the farm to be agreed upon by the tenant.

The charges on the estate are,—	£ s. d.
Land tax and rentcharges	271 12 8
Clerk of the Company, commission of 5 <i>l.</i> per cent. on the gross rents, say	200 0 0

The annual charges cannot probably be estimated at less than 500*l.* It must also be remembered that the 120*l.* a year, the ground rent of the Hall, will expire in the year 1871. The income will then be reduced to the sum of 3,200*l.* or 3,300*l.* a year.

The receipts and disbursements affecting the capital of the charity, sanctioned by the proceedings of the Court of Chancery and by Parliament, as above mentioned, may be thus represented:—

Receipts.

	£ s. d.
Paid by the Drapers' Company, as settled by the Court of Chancery, for the purchase money of freehold and reversion of the Draper's Hall	24,331 5 0
Paid for the purchase of the fee simple of 29, Throgmorton Street, under the second Act and the settlement of the Court of Chancery	2,800 0 0
Paid by way of commutation for the rents and profits of the charity estate, accrued previously to the 3rd May 1843, under the order of the Court of Chancery of the 29th April 1845	3,000 0 0
Payments on account of surplus income into the Bank of England:—	
April 1851	5,000 0 0
December 1851	5,000 0 0
January 1853	5,000 0 0
June 1854 (balance to Jan. 1855)	2,684 18 4
November 1855	7,500 0 0
May 1856 (balance to 31st December 1855)	1,557 16 9
November 1856	3,000 0 0
December 1857 (balance to 31st December 1856)	1,092 17 9
	4,092 17 9
	£60,966 17 10

Disbursements.

	£ s. d.
Taxed costs of the suit of all parties previous to December 1845	2,213 11 6
Taxed costs, 1853:	
J. P. Fearon	1,869 1 0
E. Lawford	753 10 8
Suitors' fee fund	67 12 0
	2,690 3 8
Taxed costs, 1854:	
J. P. Fearon	107 10 4
E. Lawford	48 6 9
	155 17 1
Taxed costs, 1852:	
J. P. Fearon	56 8 8
E. Lawford	85 5 4
	141 14 0
	£5,201 6 3
Paid for 19a. 0r. 12p. of land at Llandaff (No. 1 in the above table)	3,594 0 0
Interest of the subsisting lessees in the property	451 3 8
Interest on purchase money at completion	327 11 2
	4,372 14 10
Paid for 21a. 1r. 18p. to Denbigh (No. 3 in the above table)	3,000 0 0
Paid for a house, removed for an approach	409 14 8
Paid for redemption of the land tax	67 5 0
	3,476 19 8
Paid to the contractors for building in respect of the contract for Llandaff	17,764 0 0
Ditto for Denbigh	15,310 0 0
Actual payments:—	
Llandaff Schools.	
Contract	17,764 0 0
Extras	1,411 14 1
Furniture	1,887 14 7
Clerk of works	220 0 0
Sundries	210 19 2
Architect's bill	1,159 7 0
	22,653 14 10
Denbigh.	
Contract	15,310 0 0
Extras	672 11 6
Furniture	1,639 3 7
Clerk of works	214 2 0
Sundries	177 5 8
Architect's bill	967 1 0
	18,980 3 9

Additional sum ordered to be paid to Mr. D. Burton for his trouble	250 0 0
The purchase money of the Allhallows farm in Kent (No. 29 in the above table of the charity estates) made in June 1850 under the authority of the Court of Chancery	17,311 2 6
	£72,246 1 10

It appearing by the above account that the sums paid into the Court of Chancery (or allowed as payments in the Chancery account) amount in the aggregate to 60,966*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, and that the payments for the purchase of the school sites in Wales, for the farm in Kent, and for the buildings at Llandaff and Denbigh amount to 72,246*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, and which added to the money remaining still invested in Consols to the credit of the cause make about 80,000*l.*

After the building operations began in July 1858, the money received by the Company on account of rents and profits was applied in discharge of the current expenses of the buildings. The accounts are passed before the clerk of the Master of the Rolls, and I have not, therefore, thought it necessary to do more than state roughly the aggregate expenditure for the principal purposes for which that expenditure was sanctioned, and the sources from which the fund proceeded. Up to the 31st of December 1860 there was a balance of cash due to the Company, amounting to 415*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, which has been ordered to be repaid to them out of the sale to be made of a part of the fund in court as above stated.

The school at Llandaff is built of stone and is of hand-

some elevation, approached by a carriage drive with a lodge with the entrance.

At the principal entrance there is a large hall, to the right of which is a handsome room appropriated for the use of the governors; there is a passage from the hall on the left, out of which is a waiting room, matron's room, linen closet, and store-room; this passage leads to the principal staircase, schoolroom, dining room, &c. The schoolroom is 54 feet by 22, adjoining which are two class rooms, 20 feet by 15 each, with a cloak room and a day room for the children to play in, being 54 feet by 16. There is an assistant's room, 20 feet by 19, near to which is the dining room, 54 feet by 22, with another day room, 48 feet by 16. Close to the dining room is a convalescent room, 27 feet by 20, and other conveniences; an excellent kitchen, a scullery adjoining, with a passage leading to the steward's apartments. On the upper floor there are two dormitories, each 54 feet by 22. At the west end there is a servants' room, lavatory, &c., and at the east end a sick room, 27 feet by 20, with nurse's room, &c.; also on this floor a dormitory for 10 girls, with rooms for the matron and for servants.

The buildings at Denbigh in their internal arrangements are of the same character as the above, the chief difference being that the rooms are not quite so large.

The school at Denbigh was opened in May 1860, and that at Llandaff in August 1860, both of them having been formerly delivered over to the charge of the respective local governors by the clerk of the Company in December 1859. I append lists of the local governors. They were appointed by the Court of Chancery under the 11th clause of the scheme, and are in future, by the same clause, to be filled up by the Court of Chancery. The bishop of the diocese is in each case a governor ex-officio.

The establishment of the school at Llandaff is formed as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
House steward (appointed by the governors), and board and lodging	60	0	0
Matron (with board and lodging), appointed by the Court	100	0	0
Four assistants (appointed by the Company), 40 <i>l.</i> each (with board and lodging)	160	0	0
Thirty orphan girls, nominated by the governors, and appointed by the Court of the Drapers' Company, who are to be boarded, lodged, and clothed.			
Thirty pay boarders, who are to contribute each 20 <i>l.</i> a year, the sum fixed by the local governors under the authority of the 20th clause of the scheme.			

I have examined the list of children elected on the foundation, who, I find in the Denbigh school, are mostly those of the educated classes, as clergymen, clerks, &c. and some of tradesmen; and at Llandaff for the most part the same, but with apparently a larger number of children of tradesmen. The pay children are admitted by the governors directly, without the intervention of the Drapers' Company. The latter class of children may be other than orphans.

The school at Denbigh is almost on the same footing as at Llandaff, except that it contemplates the reception of 24 orphans instead of 30.

The school has been a very short time in operation. The Drapers' Company have, as far as possible, avoided any disbursements which might lead to an expenditure exceeding what is likely to be the permanent income. The account of the payments hitherto made in the maintenance of the establishments do not afford materials for arriving at any definite judgment of the amount of the annual cost of the two institutions.

The scheme settled by Parliament for the administration of this large charity has been far from satisfactory to many persons, and the Commissioners may probably agree with Mr. Falconer, the judge of the county courts of Glamorgan and Brecknock, that it is very much to be regretted that the funds had not been applied to purposes capable of conferring more extensive advantages on poor female children in Wales, although they may not agree in much of his pamphlet on the subject, which I append. I do not, how-

ever, find that the Drapers' Company had anything to do with the scheme beyond a passive assent.*

JAY'S CHARITY.

Henry Jay, by his will of the 16th January 1601, gave to the Drapers' Company 50*l.*, to be lent out to a brother of the Company for three years at 40*s.* yearly, for the poor of the Company.

The 50*l.* is part of the 3,811*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* mentioned in the report in Clonne's Charity.

The 2*l.* a year for the poor of the Company is applied towards the pensions of the poor on the roll. (See Kendrick's Charity.)

SIR JOHN JOLLES'S SCHOOL AND ALMSHOUSES.

Sir John Jolles, by his will of the 24th February 1617, gave to the Company certain tenements in Mark Lane to pay yearly out of the rents and profits thereof to eight poor people in the Stratford-le-Bow Almshouses 3*l.* each = 24*l.*, and, further, out of the rents and profits, to pay to the schoolmaster and usher of the school at Stratford 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to educate free 35 boys, children of the inhabitants of Stratford-le-Bow and Bromley, in the fear of God and good manners, to learn grammar and the Latin tongue, and to write and cypher. The will referred to a "deed of indenture," but no such deed appears to be known to the Company. The charity is the subject of three different reports of the Commissioners of Inquiry; first, in the Second Report of the Commissioners for the Education of the People (vol. 2, p. 136) there is an account of the school situated, as therein stated, at the east end of Stratford-le-Bow church, in which writing and arithmetic was then taught to 35 boys; secondly, there is an account of the almshouses in the parish of St. Mary, Stratford-le-Bow, in the hundred of Ossulton, Tower division, and county of Middlesex (vol. 8, p. 433), which almshouses were filled by the recommendation of the parishes of St. Mary, Stratford, and Bromley St. Leonard, in the same county; and, lastly, there is the report of the charity generally, amongst the charities under the management of the Drapers' Company (vol. 32, part 2, p. 405). The Commissioners say (p. 406) that a petition was presented by the inhabitants of Stratford to the Court of Chancery in or about 1827, praying for an appropriation of the surplus income of the charity beyond the specified sums, but the Court refused to entertain the hostile claim against the Company on a petition under Sir Samuel Romilly's Act; and the Commissioners add that it would seem by the terms of the will, taking into consideration that of the rents reserved at the time of the testator's death there was left a small surplus undisposed of, the Company was entitled to the surplus for their own use.

The estate upon which the two sums of 24*l.* a year and 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year are charged by this devise are Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41, Mark Lane. The Company applied to the Charity Commissioners on the 12th June 1855, stating the report of their surveyor, advising that the premises should be pulled down and the site let for building, and also stating several offers that had been made in answer to advertisements, in which sums of money, varying from 350*l.* to 520*l.* per annum, had been mentioned, and to lay out 7,000*l.* on new buildings. The application to the Board and its sanction would not seem to be necessary, as the estate is in fact the property of the Company, subject only to a rentcharge of 50*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year. The Board, however, by their order of the 27th June 1855, approved of a lease for 80 years, from Michaelmas 1855, to Mr. James Pursell, at a rent of 520*l.* a year clear of all rates and taxes, the lessee laying out 7,000*l.* as therein mentioned. The agreement has been performed, and the rent is now accordingly 520*l.* The buildings are called "Mark Lane Chambers," and occupy a space of 85 feet, fronting Mark Lane, between Nos. 36 and 42, and extending as to 44 feet 5 inches (from No. 36 end); backwards, 77 feet 7 inches; and as to the remainder, about 31 feet.

The almshouses of Sir John Jolles form part of the east side of the square or quadrangle of which Edmanson's Almshouses occupy the rest. The tenements are still, as

THOMAS HOWELL'S CHARITY.*

22nd July 1865.—By an order of the Board of Charity Commissioners of this date, the Company were authorised to remove Mrs. Elizabeth Charlotte Booth from her office of matron of the school at Denbigh belonging to the said charity, and to grant to her a pension of 50*l.* per annum.

11th August 1865.—By an order of the said Board of his date, the Company were authorised to pay to the said Mrs. Elizabeth Charlotte Booth out of the income of

the charity the sum of 41*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*, in respect of costs incurred by her in relation to the proceedings upon which the foregoing order was made.

16th February 1877.—By a certificate of the said Board of this date, the Company were authorised to take legal proceedings against the lessee or occupier of No. 26, Austin Friars, London, to enforce the performance of the terms of a certain agreement dated 14th June 1875.

described in the last report, one large room for each of the eight almspeople, divided into a sitting and bed room, and they have small gardens behind. They are occupied chiefly (and indeed almost wholly) by women, but men are not excluded, and one was lately presented by the parish of Stratford-le-Bow, and one also with his wife was a short time ago presented by the parish of Bromley. The man is dead and his wife will be continued, the presentation being joint and, I presume, also several. The presentation is by the vestries of the parishes of Stratford and Bromley, the presentation being certified by the rector and vicar. Four rooms are appropriated to each parish, and every vacancy is filled up by the parish whose room is vacated. The Company uniformly accept without question the presentation of the parish. Up to Christmas 1860 the almspeople were paid 3*l.* per annum each. Since that time the Company, taking into consideration the small allowances which they receive from all sources, the same appearing not to exceed 1*l.* a month, have ordered that the founder's allowance should be increased from 3*l.* per annum to 12*l.* per annum. It is probable that the result of this will be to induce the parishes to withdraw their former allowances, and that the almspeople will not therefore be benefited. I am told that if this should be so, the Company will be prepared still further to raise their stipends, so that the income of the almspeople should not be less than 21*l.* a year. The great increase of the rents under the recent letting has no doubt led to this resolution on the part of the Company, but it must still, I apprehend, be regarded as the result of bounty and not of legal obligation.

In addition to the money allowance, the Company pay for the benefit of the eight almspeople—

	£	s.	d.
For medical attendance - - -	10	0	0
Water rate (this includes also the rate for the school) 5 <i>l.</i> , at 10 <i>s.</i> per house makes the rate for them - - -	4	0	0
Gift at annual visitation, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> each - - -	1	0	0
Repairs of almshouses and schools, say - - -	15	0	0
Tithe commutation for gardens - - -	0	17	8
Insurance - - -	1	7	6
	32	5	2

The Company having found that the Bromley poor were allowed coals by the parish, they therefore ordered four tons of coals, one for each of the Stratford poor.

School.

The school is still at the east end of Stratford Bow church, and consists of one room over a covered space or cloister. The Company appoint a master who is not in Holy Orders. The present master is Mr. Fredk. Chipperfield, who was appointed about nine years ago. He had been a pupil-teacher at the Abbey Street, Bethnal Green, school (a British school). The founder's stipend of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* has for many years been increased to 54*l.* 12*s.* a year, or 1*l.* 1*s.* a week, and the master is allowed to take private scholars in addition to the scholars on the foundation, who are always 35 in number and pay nothing. The foundation boys are not admitted under 7 years of age and they may remain till 14, but many are taken away to work before that age. A charge of 3*d.* a week is made for each foundation scholar for providing books, stationery, &c. The master informs me that as the churchwardens of the two parishes declined to fill up vacancies in the school, he has himself done so, and has from time to time admitted those who, upon inquiry, he thought had the greatest need of it. In addition to those on the foundation, the master also has at the present time 35 private scholars, most of whom pay 6*d.* a week. At the time of his appointment there were only 12 boys on the foundation and one private scholar.

In addition to the payment to the master and for repairs, which is included in the sum stated under that head in the account of the almshouses, there is an annual sum of 3*l.* 8*s.* for three tons of coal.

There is no residence for the master or other advantage beyond what I have mentioned.

I am informed by the clerk of the Company that the Company is now building at Tottenham a school for the poor freemen of the Company, and that the balances of this estate and Sir Thomas Cullum's estate is designed to be employed in the aid of this new educational foundation.

SIR JOHN JOLLES'S CHARITY.

Sir John Jolles, by his will of the 24th February 1607, bequeathed to the Company 200*l.*, to be lent to two young men at 3*l.* per cent. and paid—

	£	s.	d.
To the churchwardens of Allhallows, Barking - - -	2	0	0
And by a codicil of the 2nd October 1860—			
To the parish of Haddenham, Isle of Ely - - -	2	0	0
To the parish of St. Leonard's, Bromley - - -	2	0	0
To the wardens - - -	1	0	0

The 200*l.* is part of the 3,811*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* mentioned in Clonne's Charity. The churchwardens of Allhallows Barking, and of Haddenham receive 2*l.* a year, but only 1*l.* a year is paid to the parish of St. Leonard's, Bromley, and 20*s.* is carried to the warden's account, this exhausts the charge of 6*l.* mentioned in the deed poll referred to in Clonne's Charity.

JOHNSON'S CHARITY.

Hugh Johnson by his will, proved in 1618, bequeathed to the Drapers' Company 200*l.*, to be lent to young men of the Company at 5*l.* per cent.

	£	s.	d.
To the poor of the parish of Hackney - - -	5	0	0
To the poor of the town of Macclesfield - - -	5	0	0

The 200*l.* forms part of the 3,811*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* mentioned in Clonne's Charity.

The sum of 5*l.* is paid to the churchwardens of St. John's, Hackney, and 5*l.* to the parish of Macclesfield annually.

KENDRICK'S CHARITY.

John Kendrick, by his will of the 29th December 1624, bequeathed to the Company 2,400*l.* to purchase lands of 100*l.* a year, and bestow the same as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
For the releasing six poor prisoners in London - - -	24	0	0
For curate for daily service at St. Christopher-le-Stocks - - -	20	0	0
For clerk and sexton, 50 <i>s.</i> each - - -	5	0	0
For churchwardens of the said parish for lights - - -	5	0	0
For poor of the said parish - - -	3	0	0
For poor prisoners in London - - -	10	0	0
For clerk of the Company - - -	2	0	0
For beadle of Company - - -	1	10	0
For beadle of the yeomanry - - -	0	10	0
Among poor religious men and women of the city of London - - -	25	0	0
To the four wardens of the Company - - -	4	0	0

The Company purchased an estate in Fleet Street and Fetter Lane in the city of London, which at the time of the last inquiry produced an income of 316*l.* a year, of which something more than 100*l.* per annum appeared to be employed in charitable purposes. The Commissioners certified the case to the Attorney General, and an information ex-officio was filed on the 28th January 1839, praying that it might be declared that the whole of the rents and profits of the said premises ought to be applied to the purposes of the said will, and that the same might be decreed to be so applied for the future, and that it might be declared that the said Company were not entitled to appropriate any part thereof to their own benefit, and that they might be decreed to make good the amount which they had so retained in their hands as aforesaid out of such rents for such time as to the Court might seem just, and that the same might be applied according to the intention of the will, and that all necessary accounts might be directed, and, if necessary, it might be referred to the Master to approve of a scheme for the application of the said increased rents and the sum which might be coming from the said Company. The cause was heard on the 19th March 1841, and the Court by its decree declared that according to the true construction of the will the whole of the rents and profits of the premises in Fleet Street and Fetter Lane belonged and ought to be applied to the purposes mentioned in the said will, and it was referred to the Master to take the accounts of the charity estate as therein mentioned, and to settle a scheme for the administration of the charity, with directions for the taxation and payment of costs as therein mentioned.

The Master made his report of the 13th March 1847, and thereby found the amount due from the defendants, and taxed the costs. The Court, by its order of the 17th April 1847, confirmed the report, and directed that, after payment of the costs as therein mentioned, the residue of the sum of 1,646*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* should be invested in the purchase of Consols, and that the dividends thereon should be applied in the same way as the income of the charity was directed

to be applied by the scheme. The scheme settled by the Master was approved with the exception of the third clause, in which it was proposed to apply the 8/100ths for the benefit of the poor of the parish of St. Margaret, and which the Court directed should be applied for the other objects of the charity. I append a copy of the scheme as finally settled.

	£	s.	d.
The property of the charity is—			
No. 180, Fleet Street, let to Ed. Jn. Keeley for 30 years, from Michaelmas 1849. The consideration being considerable improvements -	60	0	0
No. 181, Fleet Street, let to Wm. Raycock for 21 years, from Lady-day 1853, with consideration of repairs and improvements -	60	0	0
No. 141, Fetter Lane, let to Patrick Clare for 90 years, from Michaelmas 1849, consideration of improvements -	25	0	0
No. 144, Fetter Lane, let to Patrick Clare for 30 years, from Michaelmas 1849, consideration of improvements -	30	0	0
No. 142, Fetter Lane, let to Ebenezer Parkes. Lease 27 years, from Michaelmas 1852, consideration of improvements -	30	0	0
No. 140, Fetter Lane, let to George Hall. Lease for 27 years, from Michaelmas 1852, consideration of improvements -	30	0	0
No. 143, Fetter Lane, let to Matthew Dowler. 27 years, from Michaelmas 1852 -	25	0	0
<i>Stock.</i>			
1,442l. 3s. 2d. Bank 3 per cent. Consolidated Annuities standing to the account of the Drapers' Company -			4
	£303	5	3

In the year 1860 the income being as aforesaid, 303l. 5s. 3d. (there has been no deduction since 1855, when a sum of 3l. 3s. was deducted for a surgeon's charge), the amount was divided as follows:—

Release of Prisoners for Debt.

	£	s.	d.
24/100 parts -	72	15	6
This was applied towards the release of 23 prisoners, released for sums varying from 5l. to 2l. 2s., or whose release was obtained by such sums respectively.			
It formed part of the 109l. 15s. 6d. applied in like manner, as stated in my report on Frances Clarke's Charity.			

Curate of St. Christopher Le Stocks for Daily Service.

25/100 part -	75	16	4
Paid to the minister of St. Christopher Le Stocks, who is the rector of Saint Margaret, Lothbury, which now combines the three churches of St. Margaret, St. Christopher, and St. Bartholomew, Royal Exchange.			
The scheme directs the minister to pay 1s. 5d. to the clerk and sexton. (See report on St. Christopher le Stocks.)			

Poor of the Parish of St. Christopher.

8/100 -	24	5	2
Paid to the rector with the sum last mentioned, this being directed to be applied to the poor of the parish as long as there shall be any, and then to the other objects.			
10/100 for relief of prisoners -	30	6	7
	£	s.	d.
4/100 to the Poultry and Wood Street Compter -	12	2	7
2/100 Newgate -	6	1	4
1/2 of 3/100 Ludgate -	4	11	0
	22	4	11
The foregoing are paid to Mr. Temple, the officer of the City at the Guild-hall.			
1/2 of 3/100 Fleet Prison -	4	11	0
Paid to the governor of the Queen's Bench Prison.			
1/100 to the treasurer of Bethlehem Hospital -	3	0	8
	30	6	7

4/100 to the officers of the Company—	£	s.	d.
2/100, clerk			
3/4 of 2/100, beadle			12 2 9
1/4 of 2/100, porter			
25/100, poor religious men and women of the City of London -			75 16 4

	£	s.	d.
In November 1858 -	29	5	0
„ 1859 -	29	17	6
„ 1860 -	26	2	6

Averaging about 28l. 10s. a year was distributed to poor clothworkers in sums varying from 5s. to 1l. The recipients are recommended by a court of the Clothworkers' Company, and the distribution is made at a meeting of the master and wardens of the Drapers' Company in the month of November.

The remainder is paid to the poor of the Drapers' Company, forming part of the fund, out of which 60 poor of the Company, called the "poor on the roll," receive pensions of 4l. per quarter each.

They are selected by the master and wardens, as vacancies occur at their discretion, by a general vote or agreement, and not by any rotation of choice. The roll thus represents an expenditure of 240l. per quarter, of which the above balance forms a part.

4/100 to the wardens -	12	2	7
This is applied accordingly, being paid to their account in the Company's books.			
	£303	5	3

There was on the 31st December 1860 a balance of 7l. 13s. 4d. cash standing to the credit of the trust. In 1853 there were certain fixtures in 181, Fleet Street, for which the tenant paid 10l., and this is a portion of the fund.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S COLLEGE AT GREENWICH.

Queen Elizabeth by her letters patent of the 25th November 1575, on the petition of Sir Geo. Hayward, Wm. Lambard, and others, granted that there should be a college or hospital of poor persons at East Greenwich for the relief and support of poor and indigent persons, and to be called "Collegium Pauperum Reginae Elizabeth," to consist of a warden, sub-warden, and 18 poor persons, and that the Master of the Rolls and the two senior wardens of the Drapers' Company should be the president and governors, and be incorporated.

The statutes of the college, made in 1578, are of great length, and are set out in pp. 398 and 399 of the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (vol. 32, part 2), to which I beg to refer.

The Commissioners of Inquiry state that the founder's deeds settling the property, which constituted the endowment of the college, had not been found. It appeared that there was a direction or request in the will of Mr. Lambard of the 16th May 1597, that the president and governors would be pleased to make leases from time to time to such of his name as should be his heir male of his manors and lands in Kent for the then usual and accustomed rents. The president and governors in 1608, "in performance of" such earnest suit and petition," covenanted with Sir Malton Lambard to seal to him and his heirs male leases of the lands therein mentioned (within three years before the expiration of existing leases) for 21 years, and so from 21 years to 21 years, with the several benefits and advantages therein contained, and saving only that the president and governors might increase the rents, so that the total rents thereafter reserved should not exceed the sum of 5l. more than the total rents on the lease then in being. The Commissioners stated the demises to the Lambard family at the same rents down to the year 1830, and observed that whether they ought to be set aside was a fit question for the Attorney-General.

An information ex-officio was filed by the Attorney-General (Sir Frederick Thesiger) on the 29th October 1845 against William Lambard, claiming to be heir-at-law of the founder, and Sir Percival Hart Dyke, Baronet, and the Rev. Thomas Randolph, the executors of Multon Lambard, the last lessee and the president and governors of the college, praying that the several leases of the 11th March 1830 therein mentioned might be set aside, and that the defendants, William Lambard, Sir Percival Hart Dyke, and Thomas Randolph, might be directed to deliver up possession of the premises held by them as aforesaid to the said president and governors, and might be decreed out of the assets of the said testator, to pay and make good to the

college such principal sum over and above the said rent reserved by the said leases as might seem proper. And that it might be declared that the said indenture of the 3rd March 1608, and the covenants therein contained, were invalid and void and not binding on the said president and governors of the said college, and if necessary proper directions might be given for the management and letting of such lands in future.

It appears by some correspondence between the solicitor of the Attorney-General (J. P. Fearon, Esq.) and the solicitor of the governors, of the 26th and 31st January 1850, that some proposals were made and partly accepted for a compromise of the suit. Mr. Lambard having, however, objected to some of the terms proposed (apparently as to costs) the suit was heard before the Vice-Chancellor (Sir R. M. Rolfe) on the 12th November 1850, when it was declared that the five several leases of the 11th March 1830 granted to Multon Lambard, deceased, ought to be set aside, and the Court decreed the same accordingly, and that the defendants, William Lambard and the Rev. Thomas Randolph, should deliver up the said leases, and execute a proper deed or deeds to be settled by the Master, in case the parties differed, for surrendering the said leases and the hereditaments thereby demised to the said defendants, the president and governors of Queen Elizabeth's College, but without prejudice to the liability of the defendants, William Lambard and Thomas Randolph, to pay the rents thereby reserved up to that time, and by consent the defendant, William Lambard, his executors, &c., was to hold the said charity hereditaments thenceforth for his life and for 30 years afterwards at a reserved rent of 300*l.* a year, and a lease was to be made to him accordingly. And that it be referred to the Master to settle such lease, and that the same should contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees to keep in repair the said premises after the same should have been put into repair under the direction therein-after contained, and the said lease was also to contain all other usual covenants and provisions. And it was ordered that all such necessary repairs of the said premises as the Master should think fit be executed out of the funds of the said charity estates. And that it be referred to the Master to inquire what repairs were necessary, and to ascertain the expenses thereof. And that such repairs as the said Master should approve, and such sum as the said Master should certify to be necessary to defray the expenses thereof, be done and paid for out of the funds of the said charity accordingly. And that the costs of and all charges and expenses properly incurred by the Attorney-General and the said defendants, the president and governors, in the suit or in relation thereto be paid and retained by the said last-named defendants out of the funds of the said charity.

In pursuance of the said decree a lease was made by the president and governors, and settled by the Master, bearing date the 12th day of January 1854 of the farms (particularly described, No. 1, in the table below) to the said William Lambard and his assigns, from the 25th December 1850, for the term of the natural life of the said William Lambard and for 30 years from the day of his decease, but subject to impeachment for waste as therein-after mentioned, at the annual rent of 300*l.*, and William Lambard thereby covenants to insure the buildings and the farms, he being permitted to retain one half of the sum expended in effecting and keeping up such insurance, and that he will keep the said buildings in repair, being allowed rough timber for the same.

The present rental is—

	£	s.	d.
1. William Lambard, the farms following. (Under lease of the 12th January 1854 herein-before mentioned)	300	0	0

Parish of Brenchley.

	A.	R.	P.
Cryalls farm, plots 950 to 1107 on the Tithe map	200	1	14
Jackets <i>alias</i> Fencocks, 1055 to 1075, ditto	20	0	1
Stake lease farm, 876 to 880, ditto	18	0	25
Brattels farm, 2864 to 2906, ditto	123	2	26
Curtis's farm, 2963 to 3007, ditto	90	2	29
Parts of Brattels and Curtis's (occupation of Stephen Hollamby), 2910 to 2913, ditto	12	3	32
Chelmsmill farm, 2826 to 2858, ditto	76	1	36
Woods in hand, 948, 949, 1002 to 1004, 1053, 1054, 1103, 2859, 2860, 2886, 2907	181	2	37

Parish of Lamberhurst.

Ayalls farm, 24 ^a , 24, 70, 71, ditto	12	1	18
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Parish of Yalding.

	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
Beltringe Farm, 1447 to 1449, 1476, 1481 to 1493, 1495 to 1497, ditto	68	2	4			

Parish of Indeley.

104 ^b , 105 ^b , 106 ^b , ditto	16	2	10			
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Hamlet of Lily Hoo, Parish of Watlington.

327, 328, ditto	1	2	27			
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Total of Beltringe	86	3	1			
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2. Richard Thorpe—

Pinden End Farm.

Parishes of Horton Kirby and Darell, near Dartford, for 21 years from Michaelmas 1859	87	1	1	85	0	0
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A small portion of this land, 9*r.* 28*p.*, has been taken by the East Kent Railway, and the governors took in consideration 80*l.* and a small piece of land squaring a field.

Parish of Charlton.

3. House and land (field and gardens) let to Jehoida Studeley Northcote for 21 years, from Midsummer 1844	120	0	0			
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Kidbrook.

4. Cottages and 8 <i>a.</i> 3 <i>r.</i> 5 <i>p.</i> land, Thomas Austin, occupier under an agreement with Thomas Laxton for a lease for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1844	20	0	0			
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Queen Elizabeth Row, Greenwich.

5. No. 1, with coachmaker's shop, lease for 21 years, from Midsummer 1842, to Henry Simmons	40	0	0			
6. No. 2, ditto. William H. Hillyer, 21 years, from Midsummer 1842	24	0	0			
7. No. 3, ditto. J. Boulby Vaughan, 21 years, from Midsummer 1842	21	0	0			
8. No. 4, ditto. Stephen Amer, 21 years, from Midsummer 1842	21	0	0			
9. No. 5, ditto. James Muckle, 21 years, from Midsummer 1842	2	0	0			
10. No. 6, ditto. John Alexander, 21 years, from Midsummer 1842	25	0	0			
11. No. 7, ditto. William Pontifex, 21 years, from Midsummer 1842	250	0	0			
12. Nos. 8, 11, and 12, ditto. Charles Lear, for 21 years, from Midsummer 1842	73	0	0			
13. No. 9, ditto. Harriet Allen, 21 years, from Midsummer 1842	31	10	0			
14. No. 10, ditto. Henry John Nicholls, 21 years, from Midsummer 1842	22	0	0			
15. No. 13, ditto. Ed. Fred. Gooch, 21 years, from Midsummer 1842	35	0	0			
16. No. 14 (John Inderman, occupier and assignee), 21 years, from Midsummer 1842	35	0				
17. No. 15, ditto. Thomas Wheatley, 21 years, from Midsummer 1842	40	0	0			
18. House at Blue Style, adjoining Henry B. Leason (occupier, and C. Langley, assignee) for 21 years, from Midsummer 1842	100	0	0			
19. Orchards adjoining (in the same occupation) as tenant at will	10	0	0			
20. Two houses at Blue Style, called Langdale house. James L. for 21 years, from Christmas 1842 (the College bearing the land tax)	90	0	0			
21. Ground at the Back of Queen Elizabeth's College, facing South Street, which the president and governors have agreed to let on a building lease (for the erection of ten houses) for a term of 90 years, from Midsummer 1859, at a peppercorn for the first year and 50 <i>l.</i> a year for the remainder of the term, under the authority of the Charity Commissioners of the 29th July 1859. An additional agreement has been sanctioned giving the lessee the option of erecting another house on the same ground, facing the south, subject to an additional rent of 4 <i>l.</i> a year in respect of such lease. The lessee is Henry William Sprat	50	0	0			

The stock or funded property belonging to the charity is:—	£	s.	d.
12,000 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>l.</i> per cent. Consolidated Annuities standing in the corporate name of the president and governors of the College -	360	0	0
1,264 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> Reduced 3 <i>l.</i> per cent. Annuities standing in the same names -	37	18	10
500 <i>l.</i> Reduced 3 <i>l.</i> per cent. Annuities standing in the names of James Whiskard and the president and governors of the college -	15	0	0
The Draper's Company pay in respect of Ralph Rokeby's gift -	5	0	0
	<u>£1,613</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>

On the 29th March 1852 the Attorney-General *ex officio* filed an information against the president and governors of Queen Elizabeth's College, Greenwich, stating the various gifts and endowments of the college, and stating that while the annual income of the said charity property, including Rokeby's and Walrond's gifts, was then considerably more than 1,000*l.* per annum, the whole average annual expenditure, including pensions of 21*l.* per annum to each of 20 almspeople, and all other recurring and incidental expenses, did not exceed 570*l.*, and that there was therefore a large and increasing surplus income which, according to the existing rules and constitutions of the charity, there were no means of properly applying. That the charity as then constituted was a mere adjunct to workhouses of the several parishes who send paupers to it, inasmuch as the foundation expressly directed that the poor who were to be the objects of the charity should be such only as had been before relieved at the charge of the parish, and charging that the benefits of the charity might be greatly extended if the above-mentioned restriction could be dispensed with, and the number of recipients increased, and praying that it might be referred to the Master to approve of a scheme.

The cause was heard and a decree pronounced the 22nd February 1855, whereby an inquiry was directed of the property of the charity and to approve of a scheme, and to inquire in particular whether it would be proper to apply for an Act of Parliament with reference thereto. By the chief clerk's certificate of the 9th August 1856, the property was found, and corresponds with the foregoing table, except as to the ground at the back of the college, and except the stock, which has since been increased by a further sum of 1,000*l.* He certified that a scheme was settled and had been established by an order of the 5th August 1856, and that it was not fit or proper to make any application to Parliament.

The scheme is set forth in the printed book appended to this report. It will be observed that there is no notice of the change suggested in the information as to the almspeople having previously received relief of the parish, and that it remains still a rule that the poor admitted should have previously received parish relief. It is obvious that the true rule would have been to have made the reception of parish relief neither a necessary qualification nor a ground of exclusion.

The eighth clause of the new scheme directs that the governors shall determine whether the persons elected are persons duly qualified. The governors, however, rely upon the selection of the authorities having the nomination, in which the parishes and the poor seem to have uniformly acquiesced.

The impression on the poor of so many populous parishes, that they will not be admissible to Queen Elizabeth's Hospital unless they have previously been recipients of parish relief, must have so demoralizing a tendency that I have earnestly requested that the subject might be brought before the president and governors of the college, with the view of considering the propriety of obtaining such an alteration of the scheme as would render the previous reception of parish relief neither a ground of qualification nor exclusion. If the president and governors should be of opinion that such an alteration should be made, I presume that it can be effected under the Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, without any expense to the institution.

An example of the working of the system is seen in the fact that persons at the last election at Deptford for this charity applied for and received parish relief to qualify themselves, and were then disappointed at finding that by the same act they had disqualified themselves for another charity. I am told that the guardians of the poor, understanding the object of candidates, commonly admit their claim to parochial relief a week, without inquiry as to the necessity.

The college, which was rebuilt in 1817, was enlarged under the scheme of 1856 to receive double the number of members, 40 instead of 20. The building, which before the

alteration formed three sides of a quadrangle, has received additions of two houses at each corner, and 12 houses facing the south at the back of the chapel. The buildings and the expenditure thereon was approved by the Court of Chancery. The cost was 4,528*l.* Each of the 40 tenements has one room above and one below, and a wash-house.

The inmates are men and women, and are mostly aged persons.

They are now appointed as follows:—

Two by the Master of the Rolls;
Two by the wardens of the Drapers' Company;
Two by the High Steward of East Greenwich;
and the rest from parishes within the hundred of Blackheath, viz:—

Two from Deptford;
Six from Lewisham;
Two from Lee;
Six from Eltham;
Two from Charlton;
Two from Woolwich; and
Fourteen from East Greenwich.

The nomination by one of the parishes interested was produced before me, and is in the following form. In another form the statement was that the person presented was qualified in all points according to the intention of the donor. Another form simply stated that Mrs. M was elected.

"According to the directions of the ordinances and statutes for the nomination of one alms man or woman to be placed in the hospital in the room of A.B., deceased, we met together in the parish church of G. on , and after examination taken of all the poor inhabitants that are by the founder's institutions capable of places in the hospital, we have nominated C.D., aged years, whom we know to be of honest life and a person in all points qualified according to the intention of the pious donor, and fit to receive that relief which he hath provided for them, and therefore present to you to give order that may be admitted into the place now void."

Signed by the—

Vicar.
Churchwardens.
Sidesmen.
Overseers of the Poor.

I find that in the nominations from the parish of Lewisham, the certificate was that the nominees were "inhabitants of our parish for many years past who have received parochial relief."

In a certificate of nomination from the parish of Charlton, one nominee was stated to be a fit and proper person, "excepting that he cannot say the articles of the Christian belief and the Ten Commandments of God in English."

The appointment of the Master of the Rolls is made by a nomination in writing containing the name only.

The disbursements of the governors on account of the estate are—

	£	s.	d.
1. <i>Charges on the estates.</i>			
Clerk of the Company 5 per cent. on receipts, the same in 1858, 1859, 1860	78	3	5
Wardens (as governors) -	1	0	0
Insurance (under the agreement with William Lambard, before stated) -	14	17	0
Land tax at Blue Hyle in occupier, about -	1	11	0
	<u>95</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>5</u>
2. <i>The College.</i>			
40 almspeople at 45 <i>s.</i> per month -	1,080	0	0
Matron (one of the almswomen), in addition 3 <i>s.</i> per week for reading prayers and other duties -	7	16	0
Chaplain, who attends the almspeople and read prayers, and preach sermon in the afternoon of Sundays and Christmas day in the chapel of the almshouse -	52	10	0
Medicine and medical attendance -	40	0	0
Gardener (not one of the almsmen) -	12	0	0
Coals (each 2 tons, and the matron 2 tons extra) in 1860 -	92	18	8
On the annual visitation the governors distribute 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to each almsperson, making up the amount of Rokeby's Gift, in respect of which 5 <i>l.</i> is carried to the table of income, &c. -	21	0	0
Water rate -	24	0	0

The gas (by meter) year ending March 1860	£	s.	d.
Winding up clock	16	7	7
Repairs—	5	5	0

In 1860 there was an outlay of 297l. 5s. 8d. in new windows and other works. This was an extraordinary expenditure. In 1859 the repairs, surveyor's charges, &c., 113l. 6s. 6d. In 1858 it was 67l. 11s. 5d. In 1857, 27l. 19s. 6d. In 1856, 108l. 1s. 9d. In 1855, 50l. 12s. 5d., making an average of the last five years of about 73l., but I am told it would be safer to estimate it at

	100	0	0
Coach-hire, wardens, beadles, &c.	10	0	0

£1,461 17 3

The account of the charity estate for the year 1860 began with a balance against the charity of 78l. 7s., and the greater expenditure of that year for new windows and other works left a balance of 322l. 0s. 6d. against the charity estate on the 31st of December in the same year. It will be observed that the ordinary income for the future will exceed the ordinary expenses by about 60l. a year.

The 50l. a year for the demise of the land in South Street (No. 21 in the above table) had not come into the account of receipts.

Some leases of property in Queen Elizabeth Row, Greenwich, will expire in 1863, and some increase of rent is expected.

In addition to the 45s. per month and the other benefits above stated, the almspeople receive 16s. 3d. a year from Macey's Gift, and about 6s. a year each from Stanton's, Watton's, Chappel's and Tallis' Gifts.

MACEY'S GIFT.

Joseph Macey, by his will of the 29th July 1791, gave all his stock in the 3l. per cent. Reduced Annuities, 4l. per cent. Consolidated Annuities, 5l. per cent. Annuities, and 3l. per cent. Consolidated Annuities, subject to certain life estates to Queen Elizabeth's College for the poor people there.

The present state of the stock standing in the Company's name to the account of this Charity is as follows:—

	Dividends.		
	£	s.	d.
150l. 3l. per cent. Consols	4	10	0
610l. 3l. per cent. Reduced Annuities	18	6	0
325l. 10s. New 3l. per cent. Annuities	9	15	2
	£32	11	2

This sum is distributed amongst the 40 almspeople in the college, in half-yearly payments, it affords 8s. 1½d. half-yearly or 16s. 3d. per annum to each, and 1s. 2d. extra to the matron.

WALROND'S GIFT.

Edward Walrond, by his will of the 28th November 1720, gave to Queen Elizabeth's College 1,000l. South Sea Stock. This was part of the 4,200l. like stock mentioned in the Reports of the Commissioners of Inquiry (vol. 32, part 2, p. 402). Upon the payment of the South Sea Stock the fund was invested in 4,764l. 14s. 9d. 3l. per cent. Reduced Annuities. In December 1857 the Company sold out 3,500l. stock, which produced 3,271l. 6s. cash, and was applied towards the expense of building additional almshouses.

There remain the sum of 1,264l. 14s. 9d. 3l. per cent. Reduced Annuities as stated in the table of the present property given above (p. 38).

ROOKBY'S CHARITY.

Ralph Rookby, by his will of the 14th June 1594, gave 100l. to the poor of Queen Elizabeth's College. This sum, which I presume came to the possession of the Drapers' Company, bears interest 5l. a year, which is paid by the Company, and is brought into the account to the credit of the college.

In respect of this gift on the annual visitation by the governors (usually composed of the visitation committee of the Company) a sufficient sum is added to the 5l. to make up 10s. 6d. to each of the poor in the College.

STANTON'S GIFT.

William Stanton, by his will of the 12th June 1610, gave (*inter alia*) 40s. towards the better relief of the poor people harboured and kept in Queen Elizabeth's College.

On referring to the accounts of the trustees of Hatcliffe's Charity, who are the trustees also of Stanton's Charity, it appears to be stated that payments of 2l. per annum to the inmates of Queen Elizabeth's College are made. As the personal inspection of the college and other institutions under the management of the companies has not been considered necessary (except under special circumstances) I have not had an opportunity of inquiring of the almspeople whether they receive this sum. The clerk of the governors (Mr. Sawyer) has no knowledge of it, but he proposes to make inquiry on the subject at the next visitation.

WATTON'S GIFT.

Peter Watton, by his will of the 13th June 1722, gave 50l. to be laid out in some estate of inheritance, and the rents distributed among eight poor people of Queen Elizabeth's College.

It appears by reference to the accounts of Captain Peter Watton's Charity, rendered by the minister and churchwardens of Greenwich, that the sum of 206l. 5s. New 3l. per cent. Annuities stands in the names of certain persons of the parish, and that of the dividends 2l. a year is paid to the inmates of Queen Elizabeth's College. I have not personally visited the college, such visitation being deemed by the Board unnecessary unless specially called for, and as to the fact of this payment I can only make the same observations as on the case of Stanton's Gift.

CHAPPEL'S GIFT.

Mrs. Dennis Chappel, by her will of the 30th June 1769, bequeathed all the residue of her estate to be laid out in the public stocks, and the dividends distributed to the poor of Queen Elizabeth's College.

It appears by reference to the accounts of this charity, rendered by the minister and churchwardens of Greenwich, that the sum of 231l. New 3l. per Cents stands in the names of certain persons of the parish, and that the dividends of 8l. 1s. 8d. are paid to the inmates of Queen Elizabeth's College.

Mr. Sawyer, the clerk of the Company, will make inquiry as to the payment of this rentcharge.

TALLIS' GIFT.

Joan Tallis, by her will of the 12th June 1587, gave to the poor of the hospital 10s. yearly for ever.

It appears by reference to the accounts of the parish of Greenwich that a rentcharge of 10s., issuing out of premises late the Old Greyhound Inn, Stockwell Street, Greenwich, was received by the churchwardens in 1856, and by them distributed to the inmates of Queen Elizabeth's College, but that since that time it has not been received by them.

LUCAS' HOSPITAL AT WOKINGHAM, BERKS.

Henry Lucas, by his will of the 11th June 1663, gave his residuary estate, which he believed would be about 7,000l., for building, founding, and endowing an hospital or almshouse in Berks or Surrey for the relief of old men, and a master to be their chaplain; the said master to have 10l. a year, the said poor men of the poorest inhabitants of the forest division in the county of Berks and of the bailiwick or reputed bailiwick of Surrey in or near the forest, to be nominated after the death of his executors by the Drapers' Company. The foundation is recited and confirmed by letters patent of the 18th January in the 18th year of Car. 2. (1666), wherein the purchase of land and the erection of a hospital and chapel at Wokingham is stated, together with the investment of the endowment money in the purchase of lands in the county of Bedford by the executors. The letters patent contain a license in mortmain to the master and brethren who are thereby incorporated, together with directions for the future appointment and removal of the members. The executors, Robert Raworth and Thomas Bush, on the 12th March 1666, made and signed statutes for the government of the hospital, an abstract of which is set out in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (vol. 32, part 2, pp. 412–413). The brethren are by these ordinances (clause v.) to be 16 besides the master, and it thereby ordained that "such poor and impotent persons decayed in estate by sickness and other misfortunes, and not by their own wicked, wasteful, and riotous courses, not having of their own to the clear value of 20l. to relieve themselves, as shall be born or inhabiting by the space of three

"years at least, in some of the parishes in the forest division in the county of Berks, and bailwick or parishes withip the late bailwick of Surrey, shall be from time to time for ever hereafter elected and chosen brethren of the said hospital, and for avoiding of disputes and questions, how many shall be taken out of one county and how many out of the other (because the forest division in the county of Berks is of a greater extent, and contains more parishes and poor than the now or late forest division in the county of Surrey), we will and ordain that for ever hereafter nine of the said 16 brethren shall be elected out of the said forest division in the county of Berks brethren of the said hospital; and the seven residue of the said 16 brethren shall be elected out of the said now or late bailwick of Surrey brethren of the said hospital. And out of every parish successively and alternately, so that one may be taken out of every parish from time to time if there to be had."

The estate of this charity is as follows:—

Bedfordshire.

	£	s.	d.
1. Greenfield Farm.—House and building and 55a. 1r. 10p. land in the parish of Flitton, Flitwick, and Polluxhill, Bedfordshire, leased to Walter Osborne, by agreement for lease for 14 years, from March 1858 - (The tenant in 1858 agreed to new roof the house and put it in substantial repair to the satisfaction of the surveyor of the Company and then to be allowed 35l.)	60	0	0
2. Hermitage Farm.—House and buildings and 137a. 1r. 34p. in the parishes of Flitton and Polluxhill. Wm. Caulcott on lease from Michaelmas 1858 (on his making a certain road to the satisfaction of the Company's surveyor 50l. to be allowed) -	80	0	0
3. Lower East End Farm.—Dwelling-house and buildings (old), and 47a. 2r. 9p. land (a small dairy farm) in parish of Harlington to Jonathan Abbott, as tenant at will (examined by surveyor) 1st November 1858 -	85	0	0
4. Grange Mill, a small flour mill worked by an overshot wheel, with a dwelling-house adjoining, and 10a. 3r. 13p. land, in the parish of Harlington, let to John Cleaver, for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1852 -	40	0	0
5. A large old cottage and garden and two small closes of meadow land, about quarter of a mile from the house, described in the surveyor's last report as nearly 9 acres, but in the Commissioner's report 10a. 1r. 39p., let to William Juggins for 21 years, from Lady day 1836, and held over at the same rent -	20	0	0
The present amount of stock is as follows:—			
2,609l. 18s. 7d. 3l. per cent. Reduced Annuities, in place of the former Old South Sea Annuities -	78	6	0
2,100l. 3l. per cent. Consols. Some sales have been made since the last inquiry to meet the expense of repair, but the amount sold has been subsequently repaid by savings -	63	0	0
	<u>£426</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>

The chapel, hospital, and master's house and gardens at Wokingham or Oakingham:—

	A.	R.	P.
I. The buildings, yard, and fore court -	0	1	32
II. The garden -	0	3	15
III. Grass plot in front -	0	1	20
IV. The allotment on Wokingham Heath, at about 2½ miles distant from Wokingham -	30	0	0
	<u>31</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>27</u>

In hand.

The hospital forms a block of buildings with two wings, one being the master's house and the other the chapel, and having fuel house behind.

The hospital is composed of 12 brethren, but there are rooms for 16, being one room for each. The rooms are over each other. In the elevation shown to me there appears to be attics, but I have not ascertained how they are occupied.

The allotment of 30 acres arose under an award of the 3rd July 1817, by an Act of 53 Geo. 3., intituled "An Act for vesting in His Majesty certain parts of Windsor Forest in the county of Berks, and for inclosing the open commonable lands within the said forest."

The allotment was made—

Unto and for the Rev. William Bremmer and his successors, the master and chaplain of the hospital or almshouse founded by Henry Lucas, one parcel of land situate on the Great Heath, numbered on the map 163, containing 30 acres (15 acres part thereof having been taken as part of the allotment directed by the said first-mentioned Act to be made to His Majesty as compensation for forestal rights), bounded on the north by allotments to Brackley Woods, George Clay, and William Goodchild respectively, on the east by the Finchhampstead Road, on the south by the parish of Finchhampstead, and on the west by the parish of Barkham. The boundary fences of this allotment on the east and south and west parts thereof are to be made and for ever maintained by the said master and chaplains and his successors for the time being. And it was declared that such allotment should be in trust for the supply of fuel for the chaplain and poor men residing in the said hospital, to be there used and consumed and not elsewhere.

The Drapers' Company have an offer of the sum of 500l. for the purchase of the foregoing allotment, which they propose to accept if the step be sanctioned by the Commissioners. It is now unproductive. There are a few fine trees, and the rest is gorse or furze from which fuel is cut by some of the brethren, but of which others make no use. The brethren have no fuel but what they purchase, except from this ground. If the land be sold it may be a question whether the 500l. should be allowed to purchase coals for the almspeople, or whether it should be made a portion of the capital fund to raise the numbers of brethren to the full complement of 16. The dedication to the purpose of fuel in the allotment is not, I suppose, a binding dedication of the charity property so as to exclude the Commissioners from such an appropriation as they should conceive more beneficial to the objects of the endowment. I believe some questions on the effect of the allotments of land on this common and their charitable character were brought before the Commissioners in my report on the Chertsey Charities.

The disbursements on account of this estate are—

I. Charges on the Estate.

	£	s.	d.
Quitrent on the Lower East End farm -	0	7	6
Clerk of the Drapers' Company -	1	10	0
	<u>1</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>6</u>

II. Hospital Expenses.

Master -	100	0	0
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He is the perpetual curate of Wokingham, and resides at the hospital, having, as I understand, no parsonage house.

The foundation directs that the allowance to the master shall be 50l. It was increased on the 11th June 1801 to 70l., and the brethren were at the same time raised from 10l. to 14l. There was a further increase on the 5th February 1819, by which the master was allowed 100l. and the almspeople 20l.

These additions were made by resolutions of the court of assistants of the Drapers' Company.

Twelve brethren at 20l. each -	240	0	0
Repairs, &c., taxes—	£	s.	d.
1857 -	32	1	9
1858 -	14	5	8
1859 -	21	2	4
	<u>say</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>0</u>

In the year 1860 extraordinary repairs were made amounting to 87l.

Insurance -	5	0	0
	<u>£369</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>6</u>

The income of the charity therefore exceeds the expenditure by about 60l. The balance of cash against the trust 31st December 1860 was 2l. 7s., but 100l. Consols had been purchased in that year at the cost of 94l. 10s.

The nominations are made by the parishes in turn. The brethren must be single men of 50 years of age at the least. The Master sends notice of the vacancy to the parish next in turn, to present according to a rota exhibited in the table below.

The first nomination of brethren specified in the letters patent was of persons of "Finchhampstead, Wokingham,

"Easthampstead, Clewer, Old Windsor, Barham, Arberfield, Bindfield, Hurst, and Ruscomb, in the county of Berks, within the division of the Forest of Windsor; and of Chertsey, Egham, Chobham, Thrimley, and Bagshot, in the bailiwick of Surrey, being the most poor of the parishes and places aforesaid."

At the time of the last inquiry the number was reduced to 13. They have since then been 12 in number.

The parishes stand in the rolls of the Company in the following order:—

Berkshire.

Wokingham.	Binfield.
Arborfield.	Hurst.
Wokingham Town.	Ruscombe.
Finchamstead.	Bray.
New Windsor.	Sandhurst.
East Hampstead.	Winfield.
Clewer.	Swallowfield.
Old Windsor.	Sunninghill.
Barkham.	

Surrey.

Chobham.	Stoke.
Chertsey.	Thorpe.
Bisley.	Purbridget.
Purford.	Warplesdon.
Wainborough.	Byfleet.
Egham.	Woking.
Frimley.	Horsell.
Bagshot and Windham.	

The nominee of the parish appears before the court of assistants with a presentation on the following form:—

"Whereas a late brother of the said hospital, and some time an inhabitant of the parish of , died some time since. And our parish of being next in succession to nominate and recommend a fit person to be admitted into the said hospital in his stead, we, the minister, churchwardens, overseers of the poor, and other inhabitants of the said parish of , do therefore present to your worshipps A.B. of our said parish of , he being a person of sober and honest life and conversation, a single man above 50 years of age, and as we verily believe not worth 20*l.*, and duly qualified in all other respects, according to the ordinances and constitutions of the said hospital to be admitted a brother thereof. And we therefore desire your worshipps to admit accordingly.

As witness our hand this day of

(Signatures)

He is thereupon sworn and admitted a brother of the hospital by the court.

The lands of the charity appear by the letters patent to be vested in the "Masters and Brethren of the Hospital of the foundation of Henry Lucas." The estates have, however, been always let, and the rents received by the Draper's Company, and the stock arising from surplus rents has been invested, and stands in the name of the Company. The allotment of the land on Wokingham Common was, however, accurately allotted to the master and brethren.

PART III.

SIR JOHN MILBORNE'S ALMSHOUSES.

Sir John Milborne is stated by the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (vol. 32, part 2, p. 395), and by the recitals of the will of William Dolphin, to have granted by deed poll of the 5th March, 26 Henry VIII., to William Dolphin, in fee, 13 tenements (which he had newly built) and gardens in the parish of St. Olave, near the Tower of London, by the description of an eighth part of an acre.

And William Dolphin, by his will of the 24th March 1534, devised the same 13 tenements and also 11 messuages, namely:—

Five messuages in Thames Street, in the parish of Saint Lawrence, Pountney.

Two messuages in the parish of Saint Nicholas, near Newgate.

Two messuages against the gate of Saint Martin the Great; and

Two messuages in the parish of Saint Mary, Aldermay, in the ward of Cordwainers, and bounded on the east by the King's highway, to the Draper's Company, on trust, to repair the said 13 tenements, and pay every month to and amongst 13 poor men, being householders, married or unmarried, 32*s.* 10*d.*, especially such as should have most need and be brethren and sisters of the said Company, and if there should not be drapers found, then others to be taken, householders of the parish of Saint Edmund and Saint Bartholomew the Little. And the will declared

that the master and wardens, and their successors, for their pains should have 20*s.* yearly, namely:—

	s	d
The master	-	6 8
Wardens	-	3 4
Clerk	-	3 0
Beadle	-	2 0
Renter	-	5 0

with a devise over in default as therein mentioned to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the City of London.

The Commissioners of Inquiry (p. 397), state that, "if the Company are only liable to pay the specific sums mentioned in Dolphin's will, they are entitled to the credit of having advanced out of their own revenues upwards of 400*l.* a year to the support of these almshouses; but if, on the other hand, the premises described, and producing 589*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* a year, are those which were devised to them under the directions of Sir John Milborne, the whole of such income, except what is expressly given to the Company's officers, is applicable to the support of the almshouses, it ought to be carried to a separate account," and the Commissioners conclude by stating that they thought it was a fit case to be certified to the Attorney-General.

The attention of the Charity Commissioners was directed to the subject by the letter of the clerk of the Drapers' Company of the 7th June 1856, stating the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry, and requesting to know exactly the position in which the Company were placed with respect to the almshouses and the property stated in such report to answer the description of that mentioned in William Dolphin's will, and whether it was intended that any steps should be taken with reference to the question raised in the Commissioners' Report.

By a letter from the solicitor to the Attorney-General, addressed to the Charity Commissioners, dated the 14th July 1858, he states that he had found among the papers of his predecessor, Mr. Parkes, an opinion of Mr. J. E. Blunt, of the 17th February 1841, that it was extremely doubtful upon the construction of the will of the founder whether the Company were not entitled to the whole premises, subject to the payments specifically directed, but that as the will was not fully set out in the case, it would be right to obtain a full copy. The statement of the will given in the case submitted to Mr. Blunt was that which is contained in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry. The case was in fact a copy of that report. Mr. Blunt further suggested that communication should take place with the Company, and that it should be proposed to them to concur in a scheme and in a reference to ascertain the property; but that nothing further was done in the matter.

The Board having requested to be informed whether there was any intention to take the matter up, Mr. Fearon, by his letter of the 19th July 1858, says that he had taken the Attorney-General's directions on the subject of the charity, and that it was not his intention to take any proceedings on the certificate of the late Commissioners.

An ancient book of the Company, containing a description of deeds, and which appears to be a list made at some former and remote time of deeds in their possession, describes shortly under the head of "Almshouses," to which a later hand has added the words "at Tower Hill," the following instruments:—

1. One indenture whereby Edmund the Prior of the Holy Cross and the convent of the same did bargain and sell the plot of ground in the parish of Saint Olave on Tower Hill of London, abutted and for the building of the 13 almshouses to Sir John Milborne, knight, his heirs and assigns.—24 , 26 Henry 8.

2. An exemplification of the recovery of the land at Tower Hill against the prior and convent thereof by Sir John Milborne, knight.—1 February, 26 Henry 8.

3. A deed poll by which the said Sir John Milborne, knight, did confirm unto William Dolphyn, his heirs and assigns,

the said 13 tenements and void plot of ground

measured for the fulfilling of the said William Dolphyn's will, with the usual warranties and livery of seisin endorsed.

4. One deed poll whereby the said prior and convent did release unto Sir John Milborne, knight, his heirs and assigns, the former plot of ground,

with the obligation of 200*l.* with the said prior and convent.

5. The last will of William Dolphin, draper, whereby he devised the premises for 13 poor and for further relief they have to have paid unto them 12 times a year, 32*s.* 10*d.* among them, and 20*s.* to the master, wardens, and officers as above stated.

The deed poll referred to by the Commissioners of Inquiry (vol. 32, part 2, p. 395) has not been produced to me, nor does there appear to be any proof of its existence. In reply to my inquiries Mr. Sawyer, the clerk of the Company, informs me: That he has no knowledge of any deeds relating to Sir John Milborne's Almshouses, or the property referred to by the Commissioners of Inquiry as connected with them,—that there is a tradition that deeds were lost at the Great Fire when the Hall was destroyed, and also at a later fire, in 1772, when the whole of the east side of the Hall was burnt,—that many deeds had been deposited in a damp strong room, and were discovered about the year 1825 or 1826 dropping to pieces from damp, and in a great measure illegible, some perfectly so, that nothing was done to preserve them, and the fragments were thrown away to the best of his recollection.—That the Company have now a strong room in which there are ancient deeds, and that no specific search had been made prior to the time of this inquiry in that room for deeds relating to this property. Since the commencement of this inquiry a search has been made, and an ancient deed has been produced to me of the 4th January, 31 Henry 8., whereby John, archbishop of Thebes, and perpetual commendatory of the cathedral church of Carlisle is witnessed to have bargained and sold to William Dolphin and his heirs all those messuages and tenements, &c. which the said archbishop, or any other person or persons to his use, have or be seized of in the City of London, namely, five messuages or tenements in Thames Street in St. Laurence, Pountney, two other small messuages or tenements situated in Saint Nicholas in the Shambles in Newgate, and two other small messuages or tenements in St. Martin-le-Grand. There is evidently nothing in this instrument capable of identifying the property of the Company with any endowment fund, and nothing else has been discovered amongst the muniments of the Company; and even if it were, under all the circumstances of the case I apprehend that the Board would not be inclined to differ from the view of the Attorney-General, as communicated by Mr. Fearon's letter of 8th July 1858.

It is to be observed that it is very possible that much property, the acquisition of which cannot be explained by this and other Companies, might have been granted and confirmed to them by the letters patent of the 14th of July of the 4th of Edward VI., and further assured by the statute of the 5th James I., which I have mentioned in my report on the charities of the Fishmongers' Company. The Drapers, amongst other Companies, appear to be entitled to benefits under the grant and the statute, but the Fishmongers' Company alone, so far as I have yet discovered, have obtained and placed among their records a copy of so much of the letters patent as describes the particular property comprised therein in which they were interested.

The property belonging to the Company in the parish of St. Lawrence Pountney, is—

	£	s.	d.
Warehouses, Upper Thames Street, let to Mr. Henry Clarke (assignee of Thomas Goldie) for 65 years, from Lady-day 1835	80	0	0
Warehouses in Lawrence Pountney Lane, now let to Elizabeth Langton for 21 years, from Christmas 1856	160	0	0
Two warehouses in Arthur Street West, held by Fredk. Tollemache on building lease for 80 years, from Michaelmas 1836	40	0	0
The Consols which represent the property taken by the City of London are in no distinct investment. The Company hold Consols to a greater amount than 1,288 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> Consols, the sum mentioned by the Commissioners of Inquiry	38	0	0
The Newgate Street estate, supposed by the Commissioners of Inquiry to represent the property devised in Saint Nicholas in Newgate and St. Michael Le Querne.			
Carried forward	£318	0	0

***SIR JOHN MILBOURNE'S ALMSHOUSES AND LADY ASKEW'S ALMSHOUSES.**

30th September 1861.—By an opinion of the Board of Charity Commissioners of this date, the Company were advised that they might proceed to remove the inmates of the above almshouses, situate in Cooper's Row, Tower Hill, and Beech Lane, Barbican, London, to new almshouses recently erected at the expense of the Company upon a piece of land belonging to them at High Cross, Tottenham, the said Company having executed a declaration of trust to the effect that they would stand possessed of the last-mentioned premises upon the same trusts as those affecting the almshouses to be vacated.

A 14546.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	318	0	0
Nos. 52 and 53, Newgate Street, let to Samuel R. and W. Block for 21 years, from Christmas 1854	230	0	0
The Bow Lane estate is supposed by the Commissioners of Inquiry (vol. 32, part 2, p. 397) to be in Saint Mary, Aldermanbury, but this is an inaccuracy, as the property is in the parish of Saint Mary, Aldermay; but as it is in the Cordwainers' Ward it may be still the property in question, it being equally possible that the former parish may have been mentioned in the will by mistake for the latter. No. 12 (and the house at the back now all thrown into one), let to Messrs. Carlisle Pitman & Co. for 21 years, from Midsummer 1854, at	140	0	0
	£688	0	0

The almshouses consist of 16 old buildings in Cooper's Row, at the back, or parallel with, Crutched Friars. A proposal for the removal of these almshouses and the rebuilding of them upon a site at Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex, was brought before the Board by the Drapers' Company on the 26th May 1859, and is the subject of a report of Mr. Simons (by whom some inquiries on the subject were made) of the 6th July 1859, to which I beg to refer.

I may observe that the large expenditure which the Company propose to incur in these alterations, amounting to about 8,000*l.*, is such a dedication of property to charitable purposes as would not be far from equivalent to what could be required of them under the most adverse construction of the identity of the annual endowments.

The expenditure on the almshouses and for the maintenance of the almspeople are—

	£	s.	d.
16 almspeople, of whom 13 receive 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> per month, and 3, 2 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per month	422	2	0
Coals for the same number of almspeople, at 18 sacks each per annum	32	12	9
A medical attendant for the almspeople	21	0	0
For gas light	4	4	0
For water	4	4	0
Gifts of 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> each on the annual visitation	2	0	0
	£486	2	9

There are always repairs necessary, but as the Company are about to rebuild and dispose of the site as above stated, it is not necessary to calculate the average amount. The necessary substantial repairs were lately estimated at 800*l.*

The almspeople are appointed by the master and wardens from the poor of the Company at a court of wardens.*

OGBOURN'S CHARITY.

Richard Ogborn, by his will of the 31st October 1833, bequeathed to the Company 1,000*l.* 3*l.* per cent. Bank Annuities, the dividends to be applied annually for the liberation of poor prisoners confined in Newgate, or the Compters, by compounding for their debts.

The dividends on 900*l.* 3*l.* per cent. Consols (100*l.* having been required to pay the legacy duty) amount to 27*l.* per annum, which are applied in the manner described in the account of Frances Clark's Charity (p. 15).

PARKER'S CHARITY.

William Parker, the elder, by his will of the 6th April 1576, gave to the Company a house in Watling Street, on trust, to pay to the churchwardens of Saint Antholin 6*l.* a year for a learned preacher to read a lecture of divinity two days in a week for ever. The sum of 6*l.* a year is annually paid to the churchwardens of Saint Antholin's parish.

PEMEL'S ALMSHOUSES, IN STEPNEY.

John Pemel, by his will of the 28th February 1681, bequeathed to the Company 1,200*l.* to lay out the same

7th March 1862.—By an order of the said Board of this date, the Company were authorised to grant a lease of the site of above almshouses in Cooper's Row for 84 years, at the annual rent of 200*l.*, the lessee undertaking to expend 4,000*l.* in the erection of substantial buildings.

4th August 1866.—By an order of the said Board of this date, the Company were authorised to grant a lease of the site of the above almshouses in Beech Lane for 80 years, at the annual rent of 45*l.*, the lessees undertaking to expend the sum of at least 800*l.* in the erection of substantial buildings.

in land, and employ the first clear rents in buying a piece of land at Stepney and building an almshouse, and afterwards to pay—

	£	s.	d.
To the eight almspeople yearly, 4l. each	-	32	0
For coal	-	8	0
Clerk of the Company	-	1	0
Clothing for the almspeople	-	6	0

The legacy which was received in 1682 was not laid out until 1694, when 564l. 6s. had accrued as interest, of this 342l. 10s. was employed in the purchase of a site for the almshouses, and the residue of the accumulations was applied for the building.

By indentures of the 18th, 19th, and 20th of June of the same year, the Company, in consideration of the 1,200l. principal of the legacy, charged property in Saint Olave's, Southwark, and in Threadneedle Street of ample value with a rentcharge of 52l. 12s. a year, clear of all taxes, for the maintenance of the almspeople and the other purposes of the trust. The property in Threadneedle Street is represented by 10,687l. 17s. 6d. 3l. per cent. Consols, standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, and a field at Tottenham, purchased by the authority of the Court of Chancery by the sale of 2,597l. 0s. 1d. like stock. This is the field on which Milborne's and Lady Ascew's almshouses are proposed to be erected. The property of Saint Olave's, Southwark, remains in the possession of the Company.

The almshouses are in Whitechapel Road and are occupied by eight widows, four of whom are nominated by the Company and four by the hamlets of the parish of Stepney alternately, as vacancies arise. The nominations are made by the parish officers of each district, usually the incumbent and churchwardens.

	£	s.	d.
Each almswoman receives 6s. 8d per month	-	32	0
Clerk of the Company	-	1	0
Costs supplied to the almshouses	£	s.	d.
(1860) :—			
Charged against the trust fund	5	8	10
Charged on the proper funds of the Company	-	5	8
Medical attendant on the almspeople: salary	-	5	0
Gowns, every third year, 5l.	-	1	13
Repairs of the almshouses—	£	s.	d.
1860	-	14	14
1859	-	6	18
Water	-	3	12
Insurance	-	0	18
Gift 2s. 6d. each on the annual visitation	-	1	0
	£67	1	0

The balance against the charity at the end of 1860 was 154l. 6s.

PENNOYER'S CHARITY

Samuel Pennoyer, by his will of the 29th June 1652, devised to certain trustees, members of the Drapers' Company, certain lands and tenements in trust to apply the rents yearly for putting forth apprentices fatherless children, male or female, for each such child	£	s.	d.
For a weekly lecture at St. Stephen's, Bristol	-	12	0
Officers of the Company	-	20	0

The property of this charity consists of the following :—

	£	s.	d.
A farm in the county of East Meath (described in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry, vol. 32, part 2, p. 426), John Rorke, by lease for 33 years, from May 1844	-	560	0
The sum of 16,453l. 18s. 3l. per cent. Reduced Annuities standing in the corporate name of the Company, and having apparently accrued for fines received on letting the estate for long leases	-	493	12
	£1,053	12	4

The lease of the farm was granted on surrender of a former lease, which was granted on the terms specified in the following minute of the 9th June 1836.

"That in accordance with the authority given to the clerk by the Court, he entered into an agreement with Mr. Rorke for letting him the Meath estate for 41 years, from 12th May 1836, upon his paying a fine of 500l., and

agreeing to pay a further sum of 1,500l. upon the granting upon the lease, and to pay a rent of 500l. per annum for the first five years of the term and 600l. for the remainder of the term, and to expend 2,500l. in the permanent improvement of the property, and to accept a lease of the said farms containing covenants in conformity with the agreement on such other covenants not inconsistent therewith as were included in the lease to Mr. Halpin,—whereupon it was resolved that the Court approve of what the clerk had done, and it was ordered that the Company's seal be affixed to a lease to the said Mr. Rorke pursuant to such agreement."

On the 9th May 1844 the matter was again brought before the court and the following minute made :—

"Read a letter from Mr. Edmund Rorke, the tenant of the Meath estate, calling the court's attention to the details of his agreement, and to the lease founded thereon, pointing out several difficulties arising out of the present lease, and submitting for the consideration of the court, that the Company should either purchase back his interest in the estate at a fair value, or that the Company should accept a surrender of his lease and grant him a new lease for the remainder of the term, with certain modifications in the covenants, and particularly omitting those which were prospective and have been fully performed, and also suggesting that questions may arise as to the tenant's liability to pay the tithe of the lands therein comprised in consequence of the Acts passed for the commutation of tithes, and the said Mr. Rorke being in attendance and called and heard thereon, and the court being satisfied that the property is not of the annual worth which it was calculated it would be after the large outlay made for its improvement, and being well satisfied with Mr. Rorke's performance of the covenants, and considering the great expediency of settling all doubtful questions relative to the party liable to pay the tithe, and it appearing that such tithe had been converted into a rentcharge, amounting to nearly 60l. per annum, and that under the circumstances 500l. per annum, in addition to such rentcharge, would be a fair rent to be hereafter paid by Mr. Rorke,—It is resolved that upon Mr. Rorke's surrender of his lease he be granted a new lease for the remainder of his term at 560l. per annum over and above all outgoing, excepting tithe, omitting therein all the prospective covenants contained in the old lease, and which have already been fulfilled, and that such lease should be a the said Mr. Rorke's expense, and shall be granted to him under the direction of the master and wardens, and it was ordered that the Company's seal be affixed thereto."

The charges and distribution of the fund are as follows—

	£	s.	d.
To the lecturer of St. Stephen's, Bristol, who is the rector of the parish, but holds his appointment as lecturer under the Company	-	20	0
The tithe upon the Irish estate	-	60	0
The landlord's moiety of the poor rate under the poor law in Ireland—			
1859	-	23	19
1860	-	12	10
1858	-	11	9
	say	15	0

The allowances to the officers of the Company—

	£	s.	d.
Clerk	-	14	
Beadle	-	2	
Upper porter	-	2	
Under porter	-	2	
	20	0	0

In the year 1860 the sum of 900l. was disbursed in the apprenticeship of 18 persons

-	900	0	0
	£1,015	0	0

The nomination is by the court of assistants, who nominate in rotation. Applicants for apprenticeship apply to the members of the court individually who present them to the court. They must be according to the will fatherless children of known godly English parents, of the age of 14 or upwards. Since the union the children of Irish parents have been considered to come within the description.

They may be of either sex, boys are bound for seven years and girls for five. They are in nearly all cases bound to live with the master or mistress.

The balance due to the charity at the end of 1860 (31st December) was 658*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.**

QUARLES' CHARITY.

John Quarles, by his will dated in 1587, gave to the Drapers' Company 200*l.*, to be lent to four young freemen. It appears that the trust of the interest is to pay yearly to the—

	£	s.	d.
Parish of St. Peter-le-Poor	-	5	4 0
The churchwardens	-	0	4 0
Four wardens	-	0	8 0
Clerk	-	0	4 0
(Renter meant rent gatherer.)			

The sum of 5*l.* 8*s.* annually is paid to the churchwardens of St. Peter-le-Poor on their receipt.

The sum of 8*s.* is carried to the account of the wardens of the Company, and 4*s.* to the clerk, who is the rent collector meant by the term renter in the bequest.

The 200*l.* is calculated in the 3,811*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* mentioned in the report on Clonne's Charity.

RAINEY'S CHARITY.

John Rainey, by his will of the 21st February 1631, directed the Drapers' Company, out of the rent of 100*l.* to be had of three messuages in Gracechurch Street, to pay annually to the—

	£	s.	d.
Chapelry of Worsborough, Yorkshire	50	0	0
For a morning lecture at St. Michael, Cornhill	-	40	0 0
To the churchwardens	-	0	15 0
To the clerk and sexton, each 20 <i>s.</i>	-	2	0 0
For candles	-	1	5 0
To the wardens of the Company	-	2	0 0
To the Company for defraying any expenses, or for their poor	-	4	0 0

The testator in his will recites that the property is let at 100*l.* per annum, subject to great fines, which he directs shall continue to be taken, and the amount so received and employed for the use, relief, and comfort of the poor distressed members of the Company, or for the repair or rebuilding of the houses in case of necessity.

The property is not, however, let upon fines, that being an inconvenient and improvident system.

The present rental of the estate is—

	£	s.	d.
No. 56, Gracechurch Street, let to Cornelius Smith for 21 years, from Christmas 1855	-	150	0 0

	£	s.	d.
No. 55, Gracechurch Street, let to Thomas Hatchard Palmer for 21 years, from Christmas 1855	-	135	5 0

Of which there belongs to Bancroft's Charity, see Table of that estate (No. 18) in my report on Bancroft's Charity

	£	s.	d.
No. 2, Talbot Court, Gracechurch Street, let to Thomas Kelby for 21 years, from Midsummer 1845	-	42	0 0
No. 3, Talbot Court, Gracechurch Street, let to John Debendam for 21 years, from Midsummer 1845	-	45	0 0
No. 6, Talbot Court, Gracechurch Street, let to John Debendam for 21 years, from Midsummer 1845	-	38	0 0
No. 4, Talbot Court, Gracechurch Street, let to Stephen Jones for 21 years, from Midsummer 1845	-	45	0 0
No. 5, Talbot Court, Gracechurch Street, let to David Haswell for 21 years, from Midsummer 1845	-	40	0 0
No. 7, Talbot Court, Gracechurch Street, let to Mary Menniss for 21 years, from Midsummer 1845	-	50	0 0
Carried forward	-	£511	5 0

* SAMUEL PENNOYER'S CHARITY.

9th August 1864.—By an opinion of the Board of Charity Commissioners of this date the Company were advised that they might pay to the lecturer of St. Stephen's, Bristol, the annual stipend of 50*l.* in lieu of the annual stipend of 12*l.* provided for by the will of the founder of the charity.

29th May 1877.—By an order of the said Board of this date the Company were authorised to sell, in consideration

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	-	511	5 0
Nos. 8, 9, 10, Talbot Court, Gracechurch Street, let to Henry C. Calder for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1842	-	80	0 0
Piece of ground in the court let to Thomas Jennings for 21 years, from March 1856	-	10	10 0
		£601	15 0

The disbursements under the endowment are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To the lecturer and schoolmaster and poor of Worsborough, Yorkshire	-	50	0 0

This sum is paid quarterly on the receipt of the Reverend John Andrew, perpetual curate of Worsboro', and the churchwardens of the parish.

The Company not having any knowledge of the appropriation of the money after its payment by them, at my request, Mr. Sawyer, the clerk of the Company, addressed a letter to the churchwardens of Worsborough, making inquiries as to the school and the other objects of the Charity so far as they related to Worsboro'. A copy of which letter and of the reply thereto are as follows:—

"Drapers' Hall,

30th July 1861.

"GENTLEMEN,

"The court of assistants of the Drapers' Company will at their meeting, which is fixed for Monday next the 5th August, have under their consideration so much of the will of Mr. John Rainey as relates to his bequest to the master of the Worsboro' Grammar School and the lectureship at the church or chapel of that place, and I shall be obliged by your furnishing me with information on the subject, together with the names of the visitors of the school appointed under the directions of Mr. Rainey's will.

"The court will like to have some account of the school, with the sort of education imparted to the scholars; the number attending, with the age of their admission; and if the school is entirely for boys or for children of both sexes. You will be so good as to state if it is a free school, or whether anything is paid for the children's education, and if so, how much? You should also let me know if the master receives private scholars, and the amount paid with each. Will you also let me know if the admission is ordered by the visitors.

"By the will of the founder the lecturer is to preach twice every Sabbath day in the church or chapel of Worsboro', will you, when you write, let me know if this duty is regularly performed; I shall also be obliged by your informing me how Mr. Rainey's gift for the poor of Worsboro' is disposed of.

"I am, Gentlemen,

"Your obedient servant,

"(Signed) W. H. SAWYER.

"To the churchwardens of Worsboro'."

Reply.

"Worsboro', August 1st, 1861.

"RELATIVE to your inquiries respecting the Worsborough Grammar School, together with the distribution of the Rayner's Bequest Charity, I beg to make the following reply: firstly, I am not aware that any person, except Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, makes any visits to the school. The deputy master informs me the number of names on his register amounts to 46, all of which are boys, but the average attendance of the scholars is 32-3. The children have a sound English education,—the catechism and liturgy of the Church of England, grammar, and geography are taught to such as remain at school until their reason is sufficiently developed to attain those subjects. The children are admitted at the age of seven years and upwards, and pay the various sums of 2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, and 6*d.* per week, according to the means of the parents. No private scholars are taught by the master; any person in the parish may have their children admitted by applying to the deputy master. The lecturer, the Rev. John Andrew, delivers a lecture at our parish church twice daily on Sunday, morning and afternoon. That part of the Rayner's

of the sum of 32,280*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*, certain estates containing 952*a.* 1*r.* 33*p.* situate in the county of East Meath in Ireland, and also an estate known as "Betagh's Town," containing 272*a.* 0*r.* 21*p.* situate in the same county.

The sale was subsequently completed, and the purchase money was invested in Consols in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in accordance with the directions contained in the order.

request to be given to the poor of this and neighbouring townships is regularly distributed at Christmas yearly.

"I am, Gentlemen,
"Your obedient servants,
"(Signed) JOHN HALL,
"Churchwarden,
"Worsboro', near Barnsley Yorkshire.
"To W. H. Sawyer, Esq."

(Disbursements—continued.)

	£	s.	d.
The lecturer of St. Michael's, Cornhill -	40	0	0
<p>The present lecturer is the Rev. Mr. Hunt, who is the master of Bancroft's Hospital. He reads a lecture and performs a full service on Sunday evening of every week. The Company add a donation of 30<i>l.</i> to the lecturer out of their own funds.</p>			
The churchwardens of the same parish, for themselves, the clerk, and sexton, and for candles -	-	8	0
The wardens of the Company -	-	2	0
<p>The balance, which amounts to about 500<i>l.</i> per annum, is specially applied to the payment of what are called the "casual poor" on the account of the charities general.</p>			
<p>The gifts to the casual poor are made quarterly, and vary from about 10<i>s.</i> per quarter to about 3<i>l.</i> a year. They are regarded as pensioners, although the greater part of the recipients receive about the same sums quarterly as long as they apply, and are supposed to stand in need of it. They are necessarily free of the Company. The numbers of the casual poor are from 74 to 100 persons.</p>			
<p>The amount of the fund falling under the head of charities general in 1860 was 3,000<i>l.</i> 1<i>s.</i> 11<i>d.</i>, and of that the balance out of the proper funds of the Company was 1,235<i>l.</i> 2<i>s.</i> 4<i>d.</i>*</p>			

CHARITIES OF RAINEY AND HIBBENS.

John Rainey or Rainey, by his will of the 21st February 1631, bequeathed to the Company 200*l.* to purchase lands and distribute the rents to the most needy, aged, and distressed poor members of the Company.

Anthony Hibbens, by his will of the 18th May 1639, bequeathed to the Company 200*l.* for purchasing a house, and the rent to be given amongst the poor of the Company. And by indentures of the 18th and 19th June 1694 the Company agreed to pay 20*l.* a year amongst the poor of the Company according to the wills above mentioned, and charged the same on certain leases in St. Michael Barrishaw and St. Stephen, Coleman Street. This property is situated in Basinghall Street, and is the property of the Company, let to John Tregon at a much greater rent.

The 20*l.* a year is carried to the account of the charities general, and forms part of that distribution. (See John Rainey's Charity.)

LADY RAMSAY'S CHARITY.

Lady Mary Ramsay, by her will of the 8th July 1601, gave to the Drapers' Company 200*l.*, to be lent out at 5*l.* per cent., and the profits distributed towards the relief of the poor of the Company. This forms part of the 3,811*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* mentioned in Clonne's Charity.

The 10*l.* a year applicable for the poor of the Company forms part of the pensions to the poor on the roll. (See Kendrick's Charity.)

ROYLEY'S CHARITY.

Theophilus Royley, by his will of the 12th February 1655, devised to the Company lands in the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, in trust, after the expiration of 32 years

from his decease, out of one moiety of the rents and profits to dispose as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To 80 poor men of the Company -	20	0	0
To the minister of St. Mary-le-Bow -	1	0	0
To the clerk and sexton -	0	10	0
To the youngest wardens -	0	10	0
To two persons for collecting the rents	8	0	0

and the residue in placing out children of the poor of the Company, 5*l.* a boy and 3*l.* a girl. And he directed the other moiety of the rents should be disposed of amongst his grandchildren, but not to go beyond two degrees from his daughter Mary.

The estate was administered by the Company without, so far as I can discover, any suit or directions of the Court of Chancery and according to the directions of the will. The property having increased in value, the specific payments directed to be made did not exhaust the moiety of the income, and the payments to the grandchildren ceased in 1751, when the last of the persons entitled under that bequest died. The trust was then indebted to the Company and continued so for about eight years. No separation of the moieties of the accounts took place until long afterwards. The account was continued under the head of Royley's Trust as one fund, and as the payments to members of his family had ceased altogether, and the objects of the charity were so limited as to exhaust only a portion of the income, the gross fund had considerably increased. Up to the 1st January 1836 the Commissioners of Inquiry (Reports, vol. 32, part 2, p. 428) found that the aggregate accumulation was 5,912*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, of which the balance of the charity moiety was 1,714*l.* 4*s.*, and of the other or family moiety, 4,198*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* The Company subsequently presented their petition to the Court of Chancery under Sir Samuel Romilly's Act, stating the will, and stating that the property, one moiety of the rents and profits whereof was by the will devised to charitable purposes aforesaid, consisted of certain tenements and premises in Old Street, St. Luke's, Middlesex, and had very considerably increased in value, and then produced a yearly rental of about 275*l.*, and one moiety of the said yearly rental was, and for some years past had been, more than sufficient for fulfilling the charitable bequests to which the same was devoted by the said testator, and there was then a considerable balance in the hands of the Company, which had arisen from the overplus of the moiety of the said rents after answering the charitable purposes and bequests aforesaid, and stating also that the Company were desirous of the direction of the Court of Chancery for the application of the balance and the future regulation of the said charity; and praying that it might be referred to the Master to inquire into the trusts of the charity declared by the testator's will, and to settle a scheme for the future management thereof, and for the application of the said charity funds towards the charitable objects mentioned in the said testator's will, or as near thereto as might be, having regard to the increase of the said funds.

The Court, by its order of the 31st January 1840, referred it to the master to settle a scheme for the future regulation of the charity and for the application of the income of the said charity funds towards the said charitable objects mentioned in the said testator's will, or as near thereto as might be, having regard to the will and the income of the funds, and it was ordered that the Attorney-General should have notice of the order, and be at liberty to attend the Master. The Master, by his report of the 24th May 1841, found that, besides the moiety of the annual rents (then 137*l.* 10*s.*), the balance of the surplus of the said moiety which had been accumulated had been invested by the Company in 1,898*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* 3*l.* per cent. Consols, the annual dividends of which were 56*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, and he thereupon approved of the following scheme for the administration of the increased income.

* JOHN RAINEY'S CHARITY.

27th April 1866.—By an order of the Board of Charity Commissioners of this date the Company were authorised to grant a lease for the term of 80 years, from Midsummer 1866, at the ultimate annual rent of 1,408*l.*, of property situate in Talbot Court, Gracechurch Street, London, comprised in an agreement to which such order was annexed.

21st January 1863.—By an order of the said Board of this date the Company were authorised to grant a lease of No. 2, Talbot Court, aforesaid upon the terms of the said agreement.

27th August 1869.—By an order of the said Board of this date the Company were authorised to grant a renewal of a lease of No. 56, Gracechurch Street, for the term of 80 years, from Midsummer 1866, at the annual rent of 220*l.*,

the lessee undertaking to lay out on the property not less than 2,700*l.*

20th February 1877.—By an order of the said Board of this date the Company were authorised, within the period of six calendar months (which period was subsequently extended for a further period of three months) to complete an arrangement for the sale of property in Talbot Court, Gracechurch Street, for the sum of 470*l.*, upon the terms of an agreement whereon such order was endorsed.

The sum of 470*l.* was subsequently remitted to the banking account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds and invested in their name in Consols.

14th June 1878.—By an order of the said Board of this date the Company were authorised to grant a lease for the term of 60 years at the annual rent of 420*l.*, of No. 56, Gracechurch Street, London.

1st. That the sum of 40*l.* shall be annually paid to 80 poor men of the said Company of Drapers by equal portions on the 5th of November in each year.

2nd. That the sum of 2*l.* shall be paid annually to the minister of St. Mary-le-Bow for preaching a sermon on the 5th November in every year; the sum of 1*l.* to the clerk or sexton for his pains and for candles; the sum of 1*l.* to the youngest warden of the said Company for the time being to take the oversight of the distribution of 40*l.* to such poor as aforesaid; and the sum of 16*l.* to the person the court of assistants shall appoint to gather the rents of the said charity messuages and tenements and receive the dividends of the charity fund.

3rd. That the said court of assistants shall in future expend any sum of money not exceeding 30*l.* for placing forth a boy, and any sum not exceeding 20*l.* for placing out a girl, and that such court of assistants shall in selecting such boys and girls give a preference to the children of widows of members of the said Company, and shall in placing forth such boys and girls expend any sum not exceeding 5*l.* in placing forth a boy, and not exceeding 20*l.* in placing forth a girl, and that when and as often as the Company shall have in their hands any of the moneys aforesaid ready to be advanced in the manner herein-before stated, that the said court shall cause to be posted up in some conspicuous place in the porter's lodge at the entrance of the said Hall, in manner heretofore accustomed as to the said gifts 5*l.* and 3*l.*, a notice that such moneys are ready to be advanced, and shall in default of applications cause to be advertised in two or more of the London daily newspapers a notice to the like effect.

4th. And that the court of assistants shall apply the residue of the income of the said charity estate and funds, if any, in placing forth poor boys and girls of the court, having regard to the preference directed by the said testator's will as to the children of widows of members of the said Company.

The court by its order of the 5th August 1841 confirmed the Master's report, and directed the costs to be taxed and paid out of the said accumulated stock.

The present estate of the charity is one moiety of the rents of the following property:—

	£	s.	d.
Nos. 28 and 30, Old Street, St. Luke's. { Building lease to James Gardner for 61 years, from Midsummer, 1844.	20	0	0
No. 29, Old Street and Builders Yard. { Building lease for the same term to Samuel James.	10	0	0
Nos. 1 to 5, Royley Street, St. Luke's. { Building lease for the same term to Thomas Moore.	10	0	0
Nos. 6 to 10, Royley Street, St. Luke's. { Building lease to John Brain's representatives, same term.	30	0	0
Nos. 11 and 12, Royley Street, St. Luke's. { Building lease to R. H. Shrewsbury, same term.	21	0	0
Nos. 13 to 16, Royley Street, St. Luke's. { Building lease to John Brain's representatives, same term.	24	0	0
	115	0	0
Of which the moiety of the charity is 2,000 <i>l.</i> Consols 3 <i>l.</i> per cent. standing in the name of the Company, consisting of the residue of the 1,898 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> mentioned in the Master's report, after paying costs and a small subsequent accumulation	57	10	0
	60	0	0
	£117	10	0

This is applied as follows under the scheme—
A sum of 10*s.* a-piece is given to so many poor freemen of the Company as apply for it at the warden's court held in the month of November (not exceeding 80). For three years past the full number have not applied. In 1858 there were 77 applicants. In 1859 and 1860 only 75 in each year — 37 10 0
The minister 2*l.*, clerk and sexton of Bow Church 1*l.* — 3 0 0
In 1860 one apprentice fee (a girl) — 5 0 0
In 1859 40*l.* was assigned; and
In 1858 100*l.* (three 30*l.* and one 10*l.*).
The clerk 16*l.* and the wardens 1*l.* — 17 0 0
At the close of the year 1860 there was a balance to the credit of the charity of 294*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*

The remaining moiety of the estate was, as it has been seen, devised by the testator to be disposed of by his trustees and their successors "amongst such of his grandchildren by such sums and proportions as the court of assistants should for the time being think fit, having respect to the necessities of his grandchildren not going beyond two degrees from his daughter." The accumulation on this account in 1836 has been stated as 4,198*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, and the subsequent accumulations, in the absence of any appropriation, might be readily calculated. It will be seen that this fund was not, nor was the moiety of the estate from which it proceeded, the subject of any question in the proceedings in the Court of Chancery. The gift of the rents to the grandchildren would, I apprehend, have been a gift of the corpus (unless it be read as a reservation for the benefit of two degrees of the kinsfolk only), but that right does not appear to have been insisted upon, and the claimants on the income of the fund expired a century ago. The Drapers' Company under these circumstances claim to hold the property as lapsed to them and subject to no further claim, charitable or otherwise.

I should, however, observe that the Company have determined to apply the accumulated fund as of their own bounty towards the erection of an educational institution and almshouses at Tottenham (mentioned elsewhere), and to dedicate the growing income of the same moiety until further order for the maintenance of the same institution.

THOMAS RUSSELL'S CHARITY (Will).

Thomas Russell, by his will of the 7th July 1593, devised to the Drapers' Company certain messuages in the city of London, to pay 19*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
To 13 poor members of the Company, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>			
a month - - - - -	19	10	0
To the renter and beadle - - - - -	0	3	4

The Commissioners of Inquiry (vol. 32, part 2, p. 436) state the income of the premises described under this devise at the time of the inquiry, and the fact that the specific payments only were applied to charitable trusts, and they add that in order that it might be determined whether the Company were entitled to the surplus rents, the case had been certified to the Attorney-General.

On the 10th January 1839 an information ex-officio was filed by the Attorney-General against the Drapers' Company, praying that it might be declared that the whole of the rents and profits of the said premises ought to be applied to the purposes in the said will pointed out or to some other like charitable purposes. And that the said Company were not entitled to appropriate any part thereof to themselves. And that the said Company might be decreed to make good and pay, to be applied as aforesaid as the Court might direct, the whole surplus of such income which had been so retained by them as aforesaid during such time as to the Court might seem just. And that it might be declared how such increased rents, together with whatever might be coming from the said Company, ought to be applied, and that, if necessary, it might be referred to the Master to approve of some proper scheme.

The Court, by its decree of the 17th July 1840, declared that the whole of the rents referred to were applicable for the charitable purposes of the will of Thomas Russell, or to some other like charitable purposes, and directed the account of the receipts of the defendants since the filing of the information to be taken, and a scheme to be settled for the future administration of the charity. The decree appears to this point to have been taken by consent. By a decree, on further directions, of the 16th December 1845, it was declared that the scheme in the Master's report of the 10th December 1845 was a proper scheme for the future administration of the charity, and the costs of the Attorney-General were ordered to be paid out of the 1,898*l.* 8*s.*, the balance found due from them in respect of the charity estates, and the residue of the said sum was ordered to be invested in Consols in their names, and the interest was directed to be applied as part of the income of the charity. A printed copy of the scheme, which was settled by the Master, is appended to this report.

The present property of the charity is—

	£	s.	d.
No. 19, Birch Lane, Cornhill, let to the Guarantee Society for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1853 - - - - -	370	0	0
No. 58, Tower Street, let to D. Fowkes for 21 years, from Christmas 1843 - - - - -	45	0	0
Rentcharge on a churchyard in the parish of St. Edmund the King - - - - -	0	13	4
Carried forward - - - - -	£415	13	4

X 3

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	415	13	4
851 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> 3 <i>l.</i> per cent. Reduced Annuities, representing the 750 <i>l.</i> Old South Sea Annuities, mentioned in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (vol. 32, part 2, p. 436)	25	10	6
1,672 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>l.</i> per cent. Consols, residue of the sum found due from the Company in the above suit after paying costs	50	3	6
	£491	7	4

The sum (except the allowance of 20*l.* to the clerk) is disposed of in pensions of 25*l.* each to 19 poor of the Company, according to the scheme. They are necessarily free of Company, and are selected by the master and wardens at their court, at their discretion, without other qualification.

The scheme allows 20*l.* a year to the clerk of the Company.

On the 31st December 1860 there was a balance of 10*s.* 8*d.* against the trust.

RUSSELL'S CHARITY (Deed).

Thomas Russell, by deeds poll of the 6th July 1593, gave to trustees (the same being afterwards conveyed to the Company) a yearly rent of 50*l.* 10*s.*, charged on messuages and hereditaments, called the Crown rents, in St. Leonard, Shoreditch, on trust, to pay—

	£	s.	d.
To 20 unbeneficed preachers at St. Paul's Cross, each 10 <i>s.</i>	10	0	0
Churchwardens of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, for bread to the poor on Sunday	2	12	0
Two poor scholars of Oxford and Cambridge, each 6 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> for six years each	13	6	8
To the poor of Barton, Staffordshire	2	12	0
To the school there	21	10	0
	£50	0	0

The Company receive 40*l.* 8*s.* (the land tax being deducted) from the representatives of Mr. Smart, the owners of property in Shoreditch.

The Company receive annually a certificate from the Lord Mayor of the preceding year of the names of the ministers who have preached at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul before the Lord Mayor during his mayoralty, and the Company then pay the sum of 8*l.* to the Chamberlain of the City, leaving the distribution to the City functionaries. I do not see exactly the purpose of the certificate, nor does it appear whether any of the preachers are unbeneficed.

The sums of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, without deduction, are paid to two scholars of Oxford and Cambridge, selected by the court of assistants of the Company.

The sum of 2*l.* 12*s.* is paid to the churchwardens of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, and the same to the churchwardens of Barton, Staffordshire.

The Company also pay 30*l.* 10*s.* to the master of the Barton Free School, Staffordshire.

The present master is Mr. George Heap. He was appointed by the Company on the recommendation of the visitors of the school. I have addressed certain questions to him as to the state of the school, to which, by a letter of the 9th May 1861, he replied as follows:—

“Free School,
“Barton-under-Needwood,
May 9th, 1861.

“Sir,

1. “THE premises generally are in a very dilapidated condition. The roof is bad, and lets in the wet in many places, and in one place it is falling in. One of the gables is falling off. The floors are worn through in several places. The doors are out of repair and fit very badly. The fireplaces are worn out. The windows are most of them falling out. The watercloset wants moving, it being near the front door, and smells badly. A new pump is wanted. The brickwork wants pointing, as the mortar is falling out of the joints, and some of the bricks are loose near the foundation. The fences are very bad round the premises. There are no suitable outbuildings.

“The house is occupied by the master, who also holds the land adjoining the school, this and two small allotments are worth about 9*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

2. “There are 80 names on the books. Boys only are admitted. The number is not limited.

3. “The age of admission is six and upwards. A charge of 1*s.* per annum is made for firing. All reading books and slates used in the school are provided by the school fund committee at Barton, but copy-books, pens and ink, and books for home lessons the parents provide.

4. “Admission to the school is obtained by the parents or guardians making application to the master. Children living in Barton, Tatenhill, Dunstall, and Wichnor are admitted free.

5. “There are two private day scholars who pay each 6*d.* per week.

6. “The present course of instruction is of an elementary character, comprising reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, English history, and geography. Greek and Latin are not taught.

7. “The present master is not a graduate of a University or Certificate.

	£	s.	d.
8. “Over and above that which the Drapers' Company pay as the original endowment they make a yearly gratuity to the master of	11	10	0
“The school fund committee at Barton give	15	0	0
The land produces	9	10	0
	£36	0	0

9. “Formerly there were 12 visitors appointed by the Drapers' Company. Three of these are dead, three have left the neighbourhood, and the remaining six are living in or near Barton.

“In reference to question 6, I understand that application was made some years ago to the Draper's Company for an alteration in the course of instruction, which was granted.”

(Signed) GEO. HEAP.

It should be observed that the Company pay annually 57*l.*, being much more than they receive. The increased allowance had been made to the school whilst the charity of the same founder under the will was administered as it was before the information. Since the information the Company have not withdrawn the extra payment.

The Drapers' Company in the year 1841 were led to institute proceedings in the Court of Chancery for liberty “either at once by a writing under their seal, or after such inquiries and by such mode of proceedings as the Lord Chancellor might direct, to remove or to declare the removal as from the 9th December 1840 (or such other terms as the Court should direct) of William Thompson from the “office of Master of the Grammar School.” It appears that the Court on the 16th July 1841 ordered “that the Company should exercise visitatorial jurisdiction in the matter of the petition and upon the charge made thereby against William Thompson. And that the several persons who had made affidavits in support of the petition should attend and be examined by such members upon such charge, with liberty for the said William Thompson to attend such inquiry by himself, his counsel and solicitor, and to cross-examine such witnesses, and also in contradiction and defence of and against such charge to call and examine such witnesses and to make such statement before the said Company and their said assessor as he should think fit. And that all witnesses before giving their testimony be sworn either before one of the Masters of the Court or before a Master extra in the country, and after such inquiry should have been made,—it was ordered that the said Company be at liberty if they should think fit and adjudge by writing under their corporate seal to remove the said William Thompson from being schoolmaster.”

The visitation was held, an assessor having been duly appointed; the master and wardens of the Draper's Company, by their order of the 18th February 1842, adjudged by writing under the corporate seal “that the said William Thompson be and he was thereby removed from being the schoolmaster of the Free Grammar School of Barton-under-Needwood, in the county of Stafford, upon the ground of the allegations of immoral conduct charged against the said William Thompson, or such schoolmaster as aforesaid having been in our judgment and opinion established before us.”

The Company in respect of this inquiry incurred a charge of 259*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* for costs. In 1844 they expended 82*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* in the repair of the school. On the 31st December 1861 there was on the books of the Company a balance of 757*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* against this charity. The Company would probably have been entitled to the costs of removing the master out of the charity funds, if

they had asked to retain them. How far the other excess of payments would be allowed may be a question.*

AGNES SMITH'S CHARITY.

Agnes Smith, sometime before 1620, gave the Company 50*l.* for 50*s.* a year to be paid to the churchwardens of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, annually. This is paid accordingly on their annual receipt.

JOHN SMITH'S CHARITY.

John Smith, by a direction given *inter vivos* on condition that the Company would make the payments after directed, gave them 1,250*l.* to distribute amongst 20 poor, honest, decayed men of the Company 25*l.* annually, and—

	s.	d.
To the wardens - - - -	23	0
„ clerk - - - -	5	0
„ rent gatherer - - - -	3	4
„ beadle - - - -	3	0
„ under beadle - - - -	2	0

* THOMAS RUSSELL'S CHARITY.

30th November 1882.—Her Majesty, by Order in Council of this date, declared Her approbation of the following scheme for the administration of the charity.

SCHEME for the ADMINISTRATION of the above-mentioned FOUNDATION, except as is in this SCHEME mentioned.

1. This foundation and its endowment, except as in this clause provided, shall henceforth be administered under this scheme under the name of Thomas Russell's Charity, herein-after called the foundation, by the Worshipful Company of Drapers of the City of London, herein-after called the Company. Nothing in this scheme shall affect such interest in the schoolhouse of the foundation as by a deed dated the 4th day of February 1873 was transferred to the school board of Barton-under-Needwood under section 23 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870.

2. The part of the endowment to be henceforth applied for purposes not educational shall consist of the following yearly payments to be made by the Company, that is to say:—

To 20 preachers yearly, preaching at Paul's Cross, not being benefited, 10*s.* each, if and so far as any such payment can be made;

To the churchwardens of the parish of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, in the county of Middlesex, 2*l.* 12*s.*, to be by them applied for the poor of that parish as heretofore;

To the churchwardens of Barton-under-Needwood, 2*l.* 12*s.*, to be by them applied for the poor of that township as heretofore.

Subject as in this scheme provided, the endowment shall be applied wholly to the educational purposes of this scheme.

3. Religious opinions, or attendance or non-attendance at any particular form of religious worship, shall not in any way affect the qualification of any person for being a member of a governing body under this scheme.

4. From and after the date of this scheme all lands and hereditaments, not being copyhold, belonging to the foundation, and all terms, estates, and interests therein, shall vest in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands and his successors in trust for the foundation; and all stock in the public funds and other securities belonging to the foundation shall be transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in trust for the foundation.

5. The Company shall pay to the school board of Barton-under-Needwood the yearly sum of 19*l.*, to be by them applied in providing prizes and scholarships to be awarded to boys and girls who are and have for not less than three years been in any public elementary school or schools in the school district of Barton-under-Needwood, and have from the principal teacher or principal teachers of such school or schools a certificate or certificates in writing of their good conduct, regularity in attendance, and proficiency during that period. The amount of each scholarship shall be applied or accumulated by the governors for the benefit of the holder in payments for education, deposit in a Post Office Savings Bank, or such other manner as they think fit.

6. Subject to payment of any necessary or proper outgoings, the residue of the income of the foundation shall be applied in maintaining an exhibition, tenable for three years at either of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and to be awarded under such conditions not inconsistent with the provisions of this scheme as the Company may from time to time prescribe to deserving students who are

The founder appears to have desired to make a different appropriation of this fund by his will, which has not, however, been attended to.

The 25*l.* is paid yearly to the account of the charities general, and forms part of the distribution under that head (see Sir R. Champion's Charity). The clerk and rent gatherer receive 8*s.* 4*d.* a year and the beadle 3*s.*, and the upper porter 2*s.* a year.

SIR SAMUEL STARLING'S CHARITY.

Sir Samuel Starling, by his will of 7th August 1673, directed his trustees to convey to the Company a messuage in the parish of Saint Sepulchre to distribute one moiety of the rents for the relief of the poor of the Company and the other moiety for the use of the stock of the said Company.

The sum of 4*l.* a year is still paid by the Company to the account of the charities general, as representing the benefaction of the donor, nothing in Giltspur Street (parish of St. Sepulchre) being now belonging to the Company. It remains as at the last inquiry.

and have, for at least two terms, been resident at either of those universities, and who are, in the judgment of the Company, in need of such aid.

7. No boy or girl shall, by reason of any exemption from attending prayer or religious worship, or from any lesson or series of lessons on a religious subject, be deprived of any advantage or emolument under this foundation to which he or she would otherwise have been entitled.

8. Any income of the foundation not applied under the foregoing provisions, and not needed as a balance to meet current expenses, shall, on passing the yearly accounts, be invested in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in trust for the foundation in augmentation of its endowment.

9. The Company may receive any additional donations or endowments for the general purposes of the foundation. They may also receive donations or endowments for any special objects connected with the foundation which shall not be inconsistent with or calculated to impede the due working of the provisions of this scheme. Any question arising upon this last point shall be referred to the Charity Commissioners for decision.

10. Within the limits prescribed by this scheme the Company shall have full power from time to time to make regulations for the conduct of their business and for the management of the foundation, and such regulations shall be binding on all persons affected thereby.

11. Any question affecting the regularity or the validity of any proceeding under this scheme shall be determined conclusively by the Charity Commissioners upon such application made to them for the purpose as they think sufficient.

12. If any doubt or question arises within the Company as to the proper construction or application of any of the provisions of this scheme, the Company shall apply to the Charity Commissioners for their opinion and advice thereon, which opinion and advice when given shall be binding on the Company and all persons claiming under the foundation who shall be affected by the question so decided.

13. From the date of this scheme all jurisdiction of the ordinary relating to or arising from the licensing of any master under the foundation shall be abolished.

14. From and after the date of this scheme all rights and powers reserved to, belonging to, claimed by, or capable of being exercised by any person or body other than Her Majesty as visitor of the foundation shall be transferred to Her Majesty, and all such rights and powers, and also any like rights or powers vested in Her on the 2nd day of August 1869 shall be exercised only through and by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales.

15. The Charity Commissioners may from time to time, in the exercise of their ordinary jurisdiction, frame schemes for the alteration of any portions of this scheme, provided that such schemes be not inconsistent with anything contained in the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, and amending Acts.

16. From and after the date of this scheme the foundation shall for every purpose, except as herein-provided, be administered and governed wholly and exclusively in accordance with the provisions of this scheme, notwithstanding any former or other scheme, Act of Parliament, charter, or letters patent, statute, or instrument relating to the subject-matter of this scheme.

17. The Company shall cause this scheme to be printed, and copies may be sold at a reasonable price to all persons applying for the same.

18. The date of this scheme shall be the day on which Her Majesty by Order in Council declares Her approbation of it.

Religious exemptions.

Residue.

Further endowments.

General power of Company to make regulations.

Question of proceedings under scheme.

Construction of scheme.

Jurisdiction of ordinary abolished.

Jurisdiction of visitor.

Alteration of scheme.

Foundation to be governed exclusively by this scheme.

Scheme to be printed and sold.

Date of scheme.

STOCK'S CHARITY.

John Stock, by his will of the 26th February 1780, gave the Company 100*l.*, and the interest applied annually for the benefit of the poor of the Company. The sum appears to have purchased 200*l.* 3*l.* per cent. Consols. The sum of 6*l.* a year is carried to the account of the charities general for the benefit of the poor of the Company.

STOCK'S GIFT TO CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

John Stock, by his will of the 26th February 1780, empowers the Drapers' Company to present one boy to be maintained and clothed in Christ's Hospital. The presentation, when a vacancy occurs, is made by the court of assistants.

STOCKER'S CHARITY.

John Stocker is said to have directed by his will (date unknown) that the Drapers' Company should between the feasts of All Saints and Christmas yearly distribute to the poor people of the parish of Saint Mary, Abchurch, one load of coals.

s. d.

To the poor prisoners of the King's Bench, Marshalsea, White Lion, Newgate, and Bethlehem, each 5*s.* in bread 25 0
Master and wardens - - - 5 0
The Company pay 2*l.* a year on the receipt of the churchwardens of the parish of St. Mary, Abchurch, and send yearly at Christmas 50 2-lb. loaves to each of the prisoners of the Queen's Bench, Marshalsea, Newgate, Bethlehem, and Horsemonger Lane.

The distribution is in kind, and delivered on the receipt of the governor or keepers. The bread in 1860 was 5*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* The 5*s.* is carried to the account of the master and wardens, making 8*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* in lieu of 3*l.* 10*s.*, the founder's gift.

TARN'S CHARITY.

William Tarn and the Drapers' Company, by their indenture of the 18th July 1799, declared the trust of the sum of 400*l.* Consols transferred by W. Tarn to the Company to pay the dividends (after deducting 20*s.* for executing the trust) to the rector and churchwardens of the parish of Middleton-in-Teesdale for supplying coals or other fuel for the use of the school at Newbiggin in the said parish.

The Company remit annually, on application, the sum of 11*l.* to the minister and churchwardens of the parish of Middleton-in-Teesdale. The last receipt was on the 8th of July 1857, expressed to be for the gift due to the 5th of July 1857. No application has been since made, and three years' dividends are in hand.

SIR WILLIAM TERRY'S CHARITY.

This charity does not appear to have taken effect. Nothing more is known of it than at the last inquiry.

THOMPSON'S CHARITY.

Lawrence Thompson, by his will in 1601, gave to the Company 100*l.*, to be lent out at 5*l.* per cent., and the interest paid to the poor of St. Peter, Cornhill.

The 100*l.* forms part of 3,811*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* mentioned in Clonne's Charity, and the 5*l.* is paid annually to the churchwardens of the parish of St. Peter, Cornhill.

THOROWGOOD'S CHARITY.

William Thorowgood, by his will of the 6th August 1602, gave an annuity of 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* out of houses in Aldgate for poor decayed brothers and sisters of the Company. The Company receive 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* from the owners of the property, and carry it to the account of the charities general (see John Rainey's Charity).

TORKINGTON'S CHARITY.

John Torkington is stated in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (vol. 32, part 2, p. 434) to have devised to the Company, by his will of the 19th October 1563, a messuage in the parish of St. Edmund, to pay 40*s.* to the use of the poor of that parish. The Company have no property in the parish, and I cannot find that any payment of this description has been ever made. There is no notice of this will in the books of the Company, and I am ignorant of the source of the former report.

JOHN WALTER'S ALMSHOUSES in ST. GEORGE'S, SOUTHWARK, and ST. MARY'S, NEWINGTON.

John Walter, by his will of the 17th October 1656, gave to the Company certain messuages in trust to pay out of the rents—

	£	s.	d.
To 16 poor people in the eight almshouses in St. George's, Southwark, 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> monthly -	64	0	0
The like, to the 16 poor in the Newington almshouses -	64	0	0
To one of the almspeople in each parish for reading prayers -	2	0	0
For sea coal yearly to be divided equally amongst the poor -	12	0	0
To the parson of Newington and the parson of St. George's, 10 <i>s.</i> each -	1	0	0
To the two upper wardens -	1	0	0
To the two younger wardens -	2	0	0
To the clerk -	2	0	0
To the rent gatherer -	0	8	0
To the beadle and porter -	0	6	8
To the servant of the clerk -	0	6	0
To the clerks and sexton of the two parishes -	0	13	0
To the wardens for visiting the almshouses -	1	0	0
To the poor of the city of Hereford -	20	0	0

ST. GEORGE, SOUTHWARK ALMSHOUSES.

The land for the erection of the almshouses in St. George's Fields appears to have been conveyed in the lifetime of Mr. John Walter, and that, in 1650, eight almshouses had been built upon it, and by a deed of the 20th February in that year it was declared that the four houses lying next together towards Newington should be from time to time inhabited by aged, godly, and distressed poor people of the said parish of good name and fame and of quiet life and honest conversation, and none to be chosen but such as, for the space of two years then before, should have received relief of the said parish, unless there should happen such an extraordinary object of charity as therein-after mentioned who had not received parish relief, and yet should be thought more fit to be preferred than any other, and that the said parishioners should elect only those poor as should inhabit those four houses, namely, to inhabit the corner house thereof, two poor aged and godly single men, and to inhabit the other three houses, six poor aged and godly single women, two in each house: that the two houses lying next such four houses should be for the habitation of four single women or widows of the said parish, two in each house, to be appointed by the wardens of the Company, and the two houses lying next together northward for the habitation of such poor as the four wardens of the Drapers' Company should elect to be taken from any place whatsoever, and that of those two houses, the corner house should be for two men, and the other for two single women or widows; and it was agreed that the parishioners of St. George's (several being parties to the deed) should from time to time repair the almshouses or should forfeit the benefit of the election of their parish poor.

SAINT MARY, NEWINGTON, ALMSHOUSES.

The same John Walter appears to have in his lifetime built eight almshouses and a chapel, for which, by a deed of the 2nd January 1650, ordinances were made in most respects similar to those for the St. George's almshouses above stated, with the exception that the almshouses were to be chosen from St. Mary's parish. This deed provides that six of those eight almshouses erected as aforesaid should be from time to time for the dwellings of the honest, quiet, aged, and godly poor of that parish: the corner house westward for two men, and the three houses next it and the two houses next the chapel on the east side of that chapel for ten women of that parish, two to dwell in every house together. And that all the poor only to dwell in the four houses on the west side of the chapel should be from time to time thereafter named and chosen by such of the parishioners of that parish as thereafter mentioned, they making their election of such poor people and in such manner as thereafter expressed, and that those poor people to dwell in the other two houses on the east side of the chapel, and in the two houses lying together next them towards the east should be for the several dwellings of such godly, aged, or fit poor as the four wardens of the Drapers' Company should from time to time name, elect, and place to dwell or inhabit therein, and the poor which were to dwell in the said two last-mentioned houses towards the east were to be taken away from any place, town, or parish whatsoever, and that of those two houses the corner or end house should be for the habitation of two men, and the other house for the habitations of two single women or widows. And it was further agreed that if thereafter at any time the master, wardens, and court of assistants of the Drapers' Company or the said founder should find

cause and think fit to have but one person to dwell in every of those eight almshouses, that, then, and from time to time thereafter there should be but one to dwell in every of the said houses accordingly.

The lord of the manor of St. Mary, Newington, appears to have been a party to the deed settling the site of the almshouses in that parish, being part of the waste of the manor, which I presume became enfranchised by this conveyance.

The will of the testator devising the estate for the endowment before referred to, in addition to the specific provisions above stated for the poor in the almshouses and the various officers, appointed that such honest and godly poor as should happen to be sick, extreme aged, blind, or bedrid and could not work, but by want should be like to perish, should, in the time of such their necessities, and to avoid extremities, be relieved (as their necessities might require) by the said governors or paymaster with some part of the moneys which should happen to be in stock for the said poor. And he appointed the two younger wardens to be governors of the almshouses. Various other directions for the government of the institutions are set forth in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (vol. 32, part 2, p. 407), which it is unnecessary to repeat.

A further endowment arose from ANN MILLS' GIFT.

Ann Mills, by an indenture of the 10th December 1690, granted to the Company two messuages in Lime Street and land in Islington, upon trust, to apply the rents for the relief of the poor of the almshouses in St. George's and Newington. The property derived from this source is numbered in the tabular statement of the Charity estate, Nos. 12 and 13 (page 354).

The other endowment of the almshouses arose from WALTER and RICHARD MILLS' GIFTS.

Dr. Walter Mills and Richard Mills in the year 1725 each gave to the Company 350*l.* South Sea Annuities (making together 700*l.* South Sea Annuities) in trust, to pay to the almspeople of St. George's and Newington and also to eight almspeople in the St. Leonard, Shoreditch, almshouses 10*s.* per annum each. This has now become 794*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* (part of 1,489*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*) Reduced 3*l.* per cent. Annuities. The South Sea Annuities have been paid off (see Table No. 10 below). Under the second clause in the scheme hereafter mentioned, the Company are directed, after the retention of 5 per cent. commission, to pay the dividends to the St. George's and Newington almshouses and to the Shoreditch almshouses in equal portions. The construction of this has been one third to each set of houses. I rather think equality of each recipient was meant, but it must be remembered that the number of the almspeople were formerly the same in each house.

The Commissioners of Inquiry by their Report, (vol. 32, part 2, pp. 408, 409), set forth the estate and the management of the institution up to the time of their inquiry.

On the 31st May 1852 an information was filed against the Drapers' Company by the Attorney-General at the relation of James Brooker and John Ireland, two inhabitants of the parish of Saint Mary, Newington, which was several times amended by adding parties, and praying that an account of the estate might be taken, and that it might be ascertained and declared in whom the legal estate of the said almshouses, chapel, and premises were then vested. And that it might also be ascertained who and what classes or class of persons were entitled to elect the said almspeople according to the true construction of the said indenture of the 2nd January 1650 and of the 10th September 1650, or either of them, and the said will of the said testator John Walter, and that it might be referred to the Master to settle a plan or scheme for the future application of all the rents and profits, interest, dividends, annual produce, and revenues respectively belonging to the said endowment of almshouses in the said parish of Saint Mary, Newington, to the use of the said charity according to the trusts of the indenture of the 2nd January 1650 and the will of the said testator, and such other gifts and bequests as aforesaid respectively, or as near thereto as might be.

The information came on to be heard on the 11th June 1855, when an inquiry was directed of who or what classes or class of persons were entitled to elect the almspeople for the almshouses in the parish of St. Mary, Newington.

The chief clerk certified that the persons so entitled were the rector or parson, the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the said parish, and so many of the parishioners as had borne the office or place of churchwarden or overseer of the said parish or the greater number of them assembled at a public meeting or vestry to be convened in manner by

the said indenture of 2nd January 1650 prescribed, and the four wardens of the Drapers' Company.

The chief clerk's certificate (dated in December 1855) further stated other particulars of the deed of settlement, together with a local Act of the 54 Geo. 3., relating to powers for rebuilding the workhouse of St. Mary's parish, whereby the rector, churchwardens, and overseers, and also the justices of the peace for Surrey resident in the said parish, together with certain persons therein named, and their successors to be appointed in manner therein-after mentioned, were appointed governors and guardians of the poor of the said parish for the purposes of well-governing, providing for employing and managing the poor and for carrying the several other purposes of the said Act into execution. And that by the 57th section of the same Act the inhabitants of the said parish in vestry assembled were required to nominate eight householders, of whom the justices of the peace for the eastern half hundred of Brixton and borough of Southwark should appoint four to be overseers, and such persons so nominated should thenceforth, together with the churchwardens for the time being, be overseers of the poor of the said parish, and they were thereby required to take upon themselves the office of governor and guardians, and to perform all duties of the said office, as well as the matters and duties incident to the office of overseers of the poor.

The information came on to be heard for further consideration on the 6th March 1856, when the costs of the suit were directed to be taxed and paid out of the funds of the charity, and a proper scheme was ordered to be settled by the judge of the court. In accordance with this order the costs found due to the different solicitors and paid in the year 1856 amounted to 1,671*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*

It was on the 12th November 1857 ordered that the application should be adjourned to be heard in Court upon the question whether the right or election conferred by the deed of the 20th February 1650 was not a duty, power, or privilege within the meaning of the 19 & 20 Vict. c. 112. s. 3., and therefore to be exercised by the vestry elected under the provisions of the 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120., as amended by the last-mentioned Act, or whether it was in the minister, churchwardens, and overseers, and such parishioners of the parish of St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark, as should pay taxations to the poor, and should not keep inmates or poor lodgers, or the greater number of them. And this question coming on the 25th February 1858, it was declared by the Court that the minister, churchwardens, and overseers, and such parishioners of St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark, as pay taxations to the poor, and do not keep inmates or poor lodgers, or the greater number of them, assembled at a public meeting or vestry to be convened for the purpose, pursuant to the provisions of the deed dated the 20th February 1650, were the parties to be represented in proceeding on the inquiries directed by the order of the 1st August 1857, or such of them as related to the last-named parties; and with that declaration it was ordered that the said application be remitted back to Chambers.

Several questions arose in the discussion in Chambers as to the right of the several portions of the charitable objects to a rateable increase of the income of the charity, and as to the right of a wider class of poor to participate in the gift in cases of great distress and emergency, under the clause in the will above referred to. The case was argued in Court as well as in Chambers, and judgment was delivered by the Vice-Chancellor (Kindersly) on the 5th March 1860, a transcript of the short-hand writer's notes of which judgment is annexed to this report.

The scheme ultimately settled by the Court and confirmed on the 27th April 1861 is as follows:—

1. The Drapers' Company shall have power to grant leases of the charity estates for any term not exceeding 21 years in possession, provided that such leases be at the best rent that can reasonably be obtained and without fine or foregift.

2. The Drapers' Company shall pay the dividends to accrue due on the sum of 794*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* Reduced 3*l.* per cent. Annuities (which represents the gifts of Walter Mills and Richard Mills), after deducting the commission of 5 per cent. on the amount thereof, which is to be paid to their clerk in three equal portions among the poor inhabiting the three several almshouses at St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, St. Mary, Newington, and St. George's, Southwark.

The Drapers' Company shall carry the income arising from the land which was the gift of Robert Render, after deducting the like commission of 5 per cent. to be paid to their clerk to the account of the St. Mary, Newington, almshouses, to be wholly applied as a part of the income of such almshouses.

The Drapers' Company shall carry the income arising from the land, which was given by Ann Mills, in equal

moieties to the accounts of the almshouses of St. Mary, Newington, and St. George's, Southwark, to be applied as parts of the incomes of such almshouses respectively.

Out of the income of the remaining trust property and funds of the charity, there shall be paid by the Drapers' Company to the trustees of the municipal charities of the city of Hereford for the time being, or any two of them, 20*l.* per annum, to be applied for the benefit of the poor of that city.

To the clerk of the Drapers' Company for the time being, a commission or salary after the rate of 5*l.* per cent. per annum on the income of such remaining trust property and funds, which commission or salary is to cover all expenses for collecting the income and keeping the accounts of the charity, but this allowance and the previously allowed commission to the said clerk of the Drapers' Company is not to exceed in the whole the annual sum of 50*l.*

To the vestry clerk of the parish of St. George's, Southwark, and to the clerk of the governors and guardians of the poor of St. Mary, Newington, 10*l.* per annum each, and an additional sum of 2*l.* 2*s.* per annum to each of such clerks for books, printing, stationery, postages, and other incidental expenses.

To the beadle of the Drapers' Company 1*l.* per annum and to the two elder or upper wardens of the Drapers' Company 10*l.* per annum, to be equally divided between them, and to the poor of the Drapers' Company 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum.

To the clerk and sexton of each of the two parishes of St. Mary, Newington, and St. George's, Southwark, 13*s.* per annum, to be equally divided between them; and to the parsons or rectors of the two last-named parishes for visiting and spiritually comforting the almspeople, the sum of 3*l.* 3*s.* each per annum.

3. Out of the accumulated fund already made of the charity property, the sum of 40*l.* sterling shall be paid to the trustees of the municipal charities of the city of Hereford for the time being, or any two of them, to be applied for the poor of the said city, and the sum of 53*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling shall be applied for the poor of the Drapers' Company, and the sum of 205*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* sterling shall be carried to the account of the St. George's, Southwark, almshouses, to make good deficiencies in annual payments heretofore made, and the residue of such accumulated fund (subject to the payment of the costs of this suit) shall be divided into two equal parts, one of which shall be carried to the account of the St. Mary, Newington almshouses, and the other to the account of the St. George's, Southwark, almshouses, and such parts thereof as shall consist of cash shall be respectively invested in 3*l.* per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities.

4. The income of such part of the accumulated fund, as under the preceding direction shall be carried to the account of the St. Mary, Newington, almshouses, or as shall be invested to that account under the directions herein-after contained, and one moiety of the surplus income of the charity, after making the payments directed by the second clause, shall be applied according to the provisions herein-after contained with reference to the income of the St. Mary, Newington, almshouses, and the surplus (if any), less only such sum as it may be necessary to retain in hand for current purposes, shall be invested in 3*l.* per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities to the account of the St. Mary, Newington, almshouses. The income of such part of the accumulated fund as under the preceding direction shall be carried to the account of the St. George's, Southwark, almshouses or as shall be invested to that account under the directions herein-after contained, and one moiety of the surplus income herein-before mentioned shall be applied according to the provisions herein-after contained with reference to the income of the St. George's, Southwark, almshouses, and the surplus of such last-mentioned income (if any), less only such sum as it may be necessary to retain in hand for current purposes, shall be invested in 3*l.* per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities to the account of the St. George's, Southwark, almshouses.

MODE of applying the separate INCOME of ST. MARY, NEWINGTON, ALMSHOUSES.

5. The number of the poor in the St. Mary, Newington, almshouses shall be increased to sixteen.

6. The Drapers' Company shall, with the approbation of the judge of the Court of Chancery, to whose Court this cause and matters are attached, to be obtained by summons at Chambers, provide by addition to or alteration of the existing almshouses belonging to St. Mary, Newington, or by the erection of new almshouses on the same or any other site, or in such other mode as shall be deemed preferable, proper accommodation for the number

of almspeople, and the costs of so doing shall be paid out of the capital of the fund standing to the account of the St. Mary, Newington, almshouses.

7. The St. Mary, Newington, almshouses shall be kept in good repair, and insured against fire out of the income belonging to the said almshouses.

8. Three-fourths of the inmates of the St. Mary, Newington, almshouses shall from time to time be elected out of such of the poor of that parish as shall be honest, godly, and fit persons inhabitants of that parish, and who shall be deemed fit objects of charity by the majority present at any meeting duly convened of the following persons, viz., the rector and churchwardens and overseers of St. Mary, Newington, for the time being, the governors and guardians of the poor of that parish for the time being, and such of the ratepayers in that parish as shall have held any of the above-mentioned offices who shall be resident in that parish, or who being non-resident shall have given to the said clerk to the said governors and guardians notice in writing of their places of residence, which persons are herein-after described in the aggregate as the electors of St. Mary, Newington. The rest shall be chosen by the Drapers' Company as they shall see fit.

9. The electors of St. Mary, Newington, shall hold their meetings at such time and place as they shall determine. At every such meeting seven shall be a quorum; every election made shall be immediately certified to the Drapers' Company by the clerk to the governors and guardians of the poor of St. Mary, Newington, whose duty it shall also be to convene and attend the meetings of the electors, and keep proper minutes of the proceedings at such meetings. And that the mode of convening such meetings shall be by the said clerk giving five clear days' notice in writing to such electors, to be left at their usual place of abode (if residing in such parish), and in case of any such electors residing out of the said parish, then such notice shall be sent by post to the places of residence of such last-mentioned electors, as they shall from time to time have specified in writing to such clerk.

10. The Drapers' Company shall be at liberty to expend a sum not exceeding 20*l.* a year in providing medical attendance on and medicine and medical comforts for the inmates of the St. Mary, Newington, almshouses.

11. Each of the almspeople in St. Mary, Newington, almshouses shall receive 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* per calendar month, and 2*s.* 6*d.* on the annual visitation by the Drapers' Company, and further, two tons of coals a year. But these allowances shall be rateably reduced if the income proves deficient.

MODE of applying the separate INCOME of the ST. GEORGE'S, SOUTHWARK, ALMSHOUSES.

12. The number of the poor in the St. George's, Southwark, almshouses shall be increased to 16.

13. The Drapers' Company shall, with the approbation of the judge in Chambers, to whose Court this cause and matters are attached, to be obtained by summons at Chambers, provide by addition to or alteration of the existing almshouses belonging to St. George's, Southwark, or by the erection of new almshouses on the same or any other site, or in such other mode as shall be deemed preferable, proper accommodation for the number of almspeople, and the cost of so doing shall be paid out of the capital of the fund standing to the credit of St. George's, Southwark, almshouses.

14. The St. George's, Southwark, almshouses shall be kept in good repair and insured against fire out of the separate income of the said almshouses.

15. Three-fourths of the inmates of the St. George's, Southwark, almshouses shall from time to time be elected out of such of the poor of the parish as shall be honest, godly, and fit persons, inhabitants of the parish, and who shall be deemed fit objects of charity by the majority at a meeting duly convened, of the following persons, viz., the rector of St. George's, Southwark, for the time being, and the churchwardens and overseers of the poor, and such parishioners of the parish of St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark, as pay taxations to the poor, and do not keep inmates or poor lodgers, or the greater number of them, assembled at a public meeting or vestry, to be convened for that purpose, pursuant to the provisions of the deed dated the 20th day of February 1650, which persons are herein-after described as the electors of St. George's, Southwark. The rest shall be chosen by the Drapers' Company as they shall see fit.

16. The Drapers' Company shall be at liberty to expend a sum not exceeding 20*l.* a year in providing medical attendance on and medicine and medical comforts for the inmates of the St. George's, Southwark, almshouses.

17. Each of the almspeople in the St. George's, Southwark, almshouses shall receive 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* per calendar

month and 2s. 6d. on the annual visitation of the Drapers' Company, and further two tons of coals a year; but these allowances shall be reduced if the income prove deficient.

RULES applicable to both sets of ALMSHOUSES.

18. No inmate shall be absent for any time exceeding 48 hours without the consent in writing of one of the wardens of the Drapers' Company, and then only for such time as such consent shall authorise.

19. The wardens of the Drapers' Company shall have power to remove from the almshouses any inmate who, in their judgment (which shall be final), shall be guilty of insobriety, immorality, or unbecoming conduct, or shall become unfit to remain an inmate.

20. The wardens of the Drapers' Company, or any two of them, accompanied by their clerk, shall visit and inspect each set of almshouses twice in each year without further expense to the charity than that of coach hire.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

21. If the surplus income applicable to either set of almshouses shall at any time exceed 100*l.* a year, the Drapers' Company shall apply to the Charity Commissioners of England and Wales for directions as to how such surplus shall be applied.

22. This scheme shall be printed by the Drapers' Company at the expense of the charity, and a copy given to each member of the court of assistants of the Drapers' Company, and to each rector and vestry clerk of each of the parishes of St. Mary, Newington, and St. George's, Southwark.

The decree of the 27th April 1861 declares that the surplus income of the charity estates is applicable to the almshouse charities of Saint Mary's and Saint George's, and approves the foregoing scheme and directs the costs to be taxed and paid.

The property of the charity is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
1. Nos. 2 to 6 in Beech Lane, Barbican, let to William Heath for 21 years, from Midsummer 1851 - - - - -	63	0	0
2. No. 2, Beech Street, Barbican, let to I. W. Machon for 99 years, from Lady-day 1848 - - -	35	0	0
3. No. 3, Beech Street for 21 years, from Lady-day 1848, to James Bent - - - - -	40	0	0
4. Nos. 4 and 5, Beech Street, by lease 21 years, from Lady-day 1848, to William Elliot - - -	75	0	0
5. No. 6, Beech Street, let to William Raycote for 21 years, from Lady-day 1848 - - - - -	45	0	0
6. No. 130, Wood Street, let to J. Holland for 61 years, from Midsummer 1802 - - - - -	15	0	0
7. Harlington Grange farm, Bedfordshire, let to James Nash Godfrey for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1845. A farm-house and buildings and 73a. 1r. 27p. - - - - -	120	0	0
This property, which is situated in the parish of Harlington, in Bedfordshire, together with—			
8. 517 <i>l.</i> 19s. 2d. 3 <i>l.</i> per cent. Consols, in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery <i>ex parte</i> Drapers' Company, John Walter's Charity - - - - -	15	10	4
	408	10	4

represents the estate of the charity which was formerly situated in Lombard Street, and which is mentioned in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (vol. 32, part 2, p. 408), where it is stated that two houses in Lombard Street belonging to this endowment were required by the Corporation for improving the approaches to London Bridge, and that the sum of 3,370*l.* was fixed as the price to be received by the Company for such houses. This money was paid into the Court of Exchequer, and the premises in Lombard Street were, by deed of the 23rd March 1837, conveyed to the London Bridge Trustees, and the purchase money was laid out in the purchase of 3,703*l.* 6s. Consols in the name of the Accountant-General, "The account of John Walter's Charity." Under subsequent orders of the Court of Chancery the purchase of an estate, called Harlington Grange Farm, was directed to be made on behalf of the charity for the sum of 3,150*l.*

By an indenture of the 7th August 1845, between Robert Lindseil of the first part, the Rev. Edward Lindseil of the second part, and the Drapers' Company of the third part, the parties of the first and second parts, in consideration of 3,150*l.*, conveyed to the Company a capital messuage, with the outbuildings, yards, orchard, and garden thereunto adjoining,

Carried forward - 408 10 4

Brought forward - 408 10 4
in the parish of Harlington, in the county of Bedford, and known as Harlington Grange, and containing by admeasurement 3r. 21p.; and several pieces of land containing in the whole 72a. 2r. 6p., that is to say, Dovehouse Close, 6a. 0r. 39p.; Cowmead, 5a. 2r. 31p.; Little Grove, 9a. 1r. 22p.; Great Grove, 17a. 2r. 3p.; Broad Oak, 16a. 1r. 33p.; Prim Close, 5a. 1r. 34p. (5 acres whereof are in Westoning parish); the Spinny adjoining Prim Close, 30 perches (also in Westoning parish); Great Fan Meadow, 6a. 0r. 22p. (whereof 2a. 3r. 20p. are in Streatley parish); and Little Fan Meadow, 5a. 1r. 32p. (whereof 2a. 0r. 20p. are also in Streatley parish). All which messuage or dwelling-house and other hereditaments, containing together by admeasurement 73a. 1r. 27p., are (with the exceptions before mentioned) situate in the parish of Harlington aforesaid. To hold unto and to the use of the said Company, their successors and assigns, upon the trusts subsisting of the premises purchased by the trustees of London Bridge as aforesaid.

The sum of 3,185*l.* 16s. 10d. Consols, part of the sum of 3,703*l.* 6s. like stock, was sold out to produce the purchase money of 3,150*l.*, leaving the sum of 517*l.* 9s. 2d. Consols remaining in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery.

9. The sum of 624*l.* 2s. 3d. 3*l.* per cent. Reduced Annuities, formerly 500*l.* South Sea Annuities, the produce of a sum of 315*l.* cash, received from the City of London on the 27th June 1782, under an Act of Parliament, as the compensation for part of Walter's estate in Beech Lane, which was laid into the public stock - - - - -

(This sum was a part of 1,250*l.* Old South Sea Annuities mentioned by the Commissioners of Inquiry (vol. 32, part 2, p. 408), of which the residue was the produce of Walter and Richard Mills Gifts. This is now 1,418*l.* 8s. 9d. 3*l.* per cent. Reduced Annuities.)

10. The residue of the sum of 1,418*l.* 8s. 9d. 3*l.* per cent. Reduced Annuities, the gifts of Walter and Richard Mills above referred to, being 794*l.* 6s. 6d. like annuities - - - - -

11. 5,300*l.* Consols, arising from accumulations since the year 1791 - - - - -

The Ann Mills Gift.

12. The house No. 30, Lime Street, leased to Mr. Townend for 31 years, from Lady-day 1844 - - - - -

13. The Gossey Field, Islington, now let on building leases and forming Lonsdale Square, St. George's Terrace, and Upper Bloomsbury Street, Islington:—

Nos. 1 and 2, Lonsdale Square, Islington, let on building lease to Mary Hockley for 70 years, from Lady-day 1839 - - - - -

Nos. 3, 4, and 6, Lonsdale Square, let on building lease to Henry Bird for 70 years, from Lady-day 1839 - - - - -

No. 5, Lonsdale Square, to Mary Hockley for a similar term - - - - -

Nos. 7, 8, and 9, Lonsdale Square to James Johnstone, similar term - - - - -

Nos. 10, 11, and 12, Lonsdale Square, to William Jones, similar term - - - - -

Nos. 13 to 18, Lonsdale Square, to Stephen Phillips, similar terms - - - - -

Nos. 19, 20, and 22, Lonsdale Square, to Henry W. Elder, similar terms - - - - -

No. 22a, Lonsdale Square, let to Thos. B. Vacher, on similar terms - - - - -

No. , Lonsdale Square, to Buttress and Parker, on similar terms - - - - -

No. 23, Lonsdale Square, to Richard Carpenter's representatives, similar terms - - - - -

Nos. 24, 25, and 28a Lonsdale Square, to William Jones, similar terms - - - - -

Nos. 26 to 31, Lonsdale Square to William Richards, similar terms - - - - -

Nos. 32 to 36, Lonsdale Square to William Richards, similar terms - - - - -

No. 37, Lonsdale Square, let to Messrs. Thomas and W. O. Smith, on similar terms - - - - -

Carried forward - 747 1 4

Y 2

	£	s.	d.	
Brought forward	747	1	4	
No. 38, Lonsdale Square, let to Thomas and W. O. Smith, similar terms	-	2	0	0
Nos. 39 and 40, Lonsdale Square, let to James Carpenter, on similar terms	-	4	0	0
No. 47, Lonsdale Square, let to John Dean's representatives, on similar terms	-	2	0	0
No. 43, Lonsdale Square, let to Michael Hollings, similar term	-	2	0	0
No. 45, Lonsdale Square, let to George T. Jerran, similar term	-	2	0	0
No. 46, Lonsdale Square, let to William Cooper, similar term	-	2	0	0
No. 48, Lonsdale Square, let to William Harvey, similar term	-	2	0	0
No. 1, St. George's Terrace, let to James Johnstone, similar term	-	8	0	0
No. 2, St. George's Terrace, let to John Neale's representatives, similar term	-	8	0	0
No. 3, St. George's Terrace, let to Thomas Prout, similar term	-	8	0	0
No. 4, St. George's Terrace, let to Henry Halford, similar term	-	8	0	0
Nos. 5 and 6, St. George's Terrace, let to Thomas Rogers, similar term	-	11	11	0
Nos. 7 and 8, St. George's Terrace, let to John A. Cahusac, on similar term	-	11	11	0
Nos. 9, 10, and 13, St. George's Terrace, and Nos. 35 to 38, Upper Barnsbury Street, let to Eleanor White, similar term	-	14	0	0
Nos. 11 and 12, St. George's Terrace, let to J. C. Dyer's representatives, similar term	-	10	10	0
Nos. 14 to 18, St. George's Terrace, let to T. and W. O. Smith, on similar term	-	2	0	0
No. 19, St. George's Terrace, let to Richard Carpenter's representatives, similar term	-	0	8	0
Nos. 1 to 5, Upper Barnsbury Street, let to William Crump, for similar term	-	10	0	0
No. 6, Upper Barnsbury Street, let to Thomas Goodman, similar term	-	8	0	0
No. 7, Upper Barnsbury Street, let to George Teasdale, similar term	-	8	0	0
No. 8, Upper Barnsbury Street, let to William Wallace, similar term	-	8	0	0
Nos. 9 to 18, Upper Barnsbury Street, let to Ann Clare, similar term	-	20	0	0
Nos. 19, and 20, Upper Barnsbury Street, let to Ann Clare, similar term	-	4	0	0
Nos. 21 to 25, Upper Barnsbury Street, let to James Reeves, similar term	-	10	0	0
Nos. 26 to 28, Upper Barnsbury Street, let to William A. Hallows, similar term	-	6	0	0
No. 29, Upper Barnsbury Street (Public-house), let to Henry Smart, similar term	-	4	0	0
Nos. 30 to 34, Upper Barnsbury Street, let to Joseph Hoare, similar term	-	10	0	0
Piece of ground at the back of the west side of Lonsdale Square, let to George Thornhill, similar term	-	-	-	Peppercorn
House standing on what was formerly garden ground to the almshouses in St. Mary's, Newington, let on building lease for 99 years, from March 1783, to Thomas Fish	-	15	0	0
This is appropriated specially for the benefit of the almshouses in the parish of St. Mary, Newington.				
The almshouses in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, Cross Street, two distinct houses with six rooms in each, being of two storeys, and forecourt	-	-	-	In hand
Carried forward	948	1	4	

* JOHN WALTER'S ALMSHOUSES AND OTHER CHARITIES.

30th October 1874.—By an order of the Board of Charity Commissioners of this date, Company were authorised to sell for the sum of 730*l.* to the Commissioners of Sewers a piece of land, containing 180 square feet, forming the frontage of No. 30, Lime Street, City. The period of six calendar months, limited by the foregoing order of the completion of the sale, was by a subsequent order dated 27th October 1876, extended for a period of six calendar months from that date.

The purchase money (730*l.*) was subsequently remitted to the banking account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and invested in their name in Consols in trust for the charity.

25th May 1875.—By an order of the said Board of this date, the Company were authorised to grant a lease of No. 30, Lime Street, City, for the term of 80 years, from 25th March 1874 at the annual rent of 100*l.*

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	-	948	1 4
The almshouses in Saint George the Martyr, Southwark, Wellington Street:—Three houses, with four rooms in each, and a garden at the back and front	-	-	-
	-	In hand	
	£948	1	4

The houses in each parish are occupied by 12 poor persons. In the St. Mary's almshouses there are two men, one of whom is married, and 10 women. In St. George's almshouses there is one man and 11 women, nine have been appointed in each place by the respective parishes, and the remainder by the Drapers' Company.

The expenditure for 1860 was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Newington almspeople, 1 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 1½ <i>d.</i> per month each (the excess over the 24 <i>s.</i> to the other Institution has arisen from a division of the 15 <i>l.</i> a year (No. 14) which has been continued to the married members)	195	6	0
Coals for do.	24	9	8
Gift on annual visitation at 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> each	1	10	0
St. George's almspeople, 1 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> per month each	172	16	0
Coals for do.	24	9	8
Gift on annual visitation	1	10	0
Gardener at St. George's almshouses	4	0	0
Pension to the Shoreditch almspeople in respect of Walter and Richard Mills' gifts	4	0	0
Coals for the Shoreditch almspeople (this will be discontinued under the scheme)	5	8	9
Gift on annual visitation	1	0	0
Quitrent to the "Clothworker's" Company	0	12	4
Poor of the city of Hereford	20	0	0
Poor of the "Drapers' Company. (This is appropriated to the account of charities general (see Champion's gift)	6	13	4
To the wardens and clerk of the company	4	16	8
(1860) Surveyor's charge	3	3	0

There was at the end of the year, 1860–1, a balance of 3,161*l.* 15*s.* 1½*d.* to the credit of the charity. This will be applicable to the costs, and to the extension of the charity under the scheme.

In my report on the administration of the charities of the city of Hereford, I called the attention of the Board to the distribution of this charity in that city in small sums to a vast number of persons as one of no utility or advantage. The same distribution is still continued; the payment is made by the Drapers' Company to the mayor of Hereford, and they receive a certificate from some gentlemen of the city, I presume deputed by him, of the manner of application. The last certificate was as follows:—

"To all to whom this present writing shall come, but especially to the worshipful wardens of the Linen Drapers' Company, London, greeting," "We, the undersigned, Edward Howells, of Hereford, clerk, Frederick Whitfield, of the same city, wine merchant, and Richard Johnson, town clerk for the city, do hereby certify that we did, on the 17th and 21st January, distribute 20*l.* bequeathed by J. Walter, late citizen and draper of London, to the poor distressed inhabitant householders, residing in the city of Hereford, and the suburbs thereof, in the sum of fourpence each, and that we did for that purpose attend the several dwellings of the said poor distressed persons, as witness, &c."

(And then follow the names of all the recipients of the charity).*

27th February 1877.—The following order of this date, affects the provisions of the 21st clause of the scheme for the administration of the charities:—

In the matter of JOHN WALTER'S ALMSHOUSES, in the respective parishes of St. George's, Southwark, and St. Mary's, Newington, in the county of Surrey, regulated by a scheme established by an order of the High Court of Chancery made in the matter of "John Walter's and other Charities," and dated the 29th April 1861; and In the matter of "The Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1869."

Whereas by the 21st clause of the above-mentioned scheme it is provided that if the surplus income applicable to either set of almshouses shall at any time exceed 100*l.* a year the Drapers' Company shall apply to the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales for directions as to how such surplus shall be applied:

And whereas the master, and wardens, and brethren,

ALICE WALTER'S ALMHOUSES, IN ST. LEONARD, SHOREDITCH.

Alice Walter, the widow of John Walter, by deed poll of the 13th April 1658, gave to the Drapers' Company 400*l.*, they engaging to pay 20*l.* per annum, as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To the eight poor almspeople	-	19	4 0
To the four wardens	-	0	10 0
Clerk of the Company	-	0	6 0

and she gave a further sum of 100*l.* to the said Company, they paying 5*l.* a year for coals for the almshouses.

The parish, it appears, purchased the ground on which the almshouses in Saint Leonard, Shoreditch, stand, and the houses were erected by contributions by John Walter in his lifetime, and by his friends.

These almshouses have no other endowment. The only estate of the charity consists of the eight almshouses which are situated in Old Street, in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, together with eight other almshouses which have been subsequently built on the same ground and other contributions. The whole constitute a block of buildings of one storey, with four outer doors.

Each occupant has one room. Fourteen are chosen by the parish and two by the Company. They are all women at present. Eight of the 16 almswomen receive 5*s.* 10*d.* per month each, making 28*l.* a year, which includes the 10*s.* each, under the gift of Walter and Richard Mills, and 24*l.* (not 24*l.* 4*s.*), under the deed poll of April 1658, above referred to. In this case, and also in those of St. George's, Southwark, and St. Mary's, Newington, the pensions of the poor of the Company who are in the almshouses are made up to 2*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.* per month each, from the funds of the Company, as charged on the account of the charities general.

WHEELER'S CHARITY.

Nicholas Wheeler, by his will of the 28th January 1618, bequeathed to the Company 60*l.*, to be lent to two young men of the Company, paying 15*s.* each to the relief of the poor of St. Giles', Cripplegate.

The 60*l.* forms part of the 3,811*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* mentioned in Clonne's Charity. The 30*s.* a year is paid to the churchwardens of St. Giles', Cripplegate.

WILSON'S CHARITY.

Robert Wilson, by his will dated in 1639, gave to the Drapers' Company 100*l.*, to be lent to a young freeman of the Company at 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per cent. interest, to be distributed at Christmas between poor men of the Company.

The 100*l.* is part of the 3,811*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* mentioned in the report on Clonne's Charity, and the 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* is appropriated to the pensions on the roll (see Kendrick's Charity).

WINCH'S CHARITY.

Robert Winch, by his will of the 15th August 1671, gave to the Drapers' Company 200*l.*, to be lent to two young members of the Company, at 40*s.* per cent. It does not appear that more than 100*l.* was received by the Company, and they were, in fact only charged with that sum in the report of the master on the loan charities, dated the 14th December 1843. The fund is administered under the decree of the Court, for which see Clonne's Charity.

The sum of 4*l.* a year is carried to the account of the Company's general charities, and applied to the pensions of the poor on the roll (see Kendrick's Charity).

The sum which, under the deed poll of the 22nd June 1843, is stated as the interest of this charity, to be paid by the Company, is only 2*l.* a year, being the 40*s.* per cent. on the 100*l.*; however, 4*l.* appears to be the annual appropriation.

and Sisters of the Guild or Fraternity of the Blessed Mary the Virgin of the Mystery of Drapers of the City of London, commonly called the Drapers' Company, being the trustees of the said above-mentioned charities, have represented to the Board of Charity Commissioners that the amount of the surplus income of each of the said set of almshouses now exceeds 100*l.* a year, and have requested the sanction and authority of the said Board for applying a sufficient part of such surplus income in increasing the stipends of the inmates of the said almshouses respectively:

Now the said Board, having considered and inquired into the premises, do hereby order and direct, that, subject to, and until the further order or direction of the said Board, the said Company, as such trustees as aforesaid,

CHARITIES FOR LOANS WITHOUT INTEREST.

	£	s.	d.
Dame Helen Branch	-	50	0 0
Sir Richard Champion	-	200	0 0
Lady Champion	-	100	0 0
Humphrey Chaffin	-	100	0 0
Andrew Chamberlayne	-	30	0 0
Sir Richard Champion	-	50	0 0
Sir James Deane	-	300	0 0
Sir Richard Goddard	-	100	0 0
William Lambard	-	200	0 0
William Parker	-	100	0 0
Catherine Pratt	-	50	0 0
Mr. Osborn	-	100	0 0
Thos. Russell	-	200	0 0
John Keete	-	200	0 0
Henry Smith	-	50	0 0
John Sambrook	-	50	0 0
Cleophas Smith	-	20	0 0
John Sandason	-	150	0 0
John Tatton	-	200	0 0
William Thorowgood	-	20	0 0
	£2,270	0	0

The Commissioners of Inquiry in their Report (vol. 32, part 2, p. 447) set forth the foregoing list of gifts and legacies, which, they state, are recorded in the books of the Company, to be lent out in sums varying from 20*l.* to 50*l.* each, for different periods, without interest, comprising together 20 donors, "Dame Helen Branch and others," and amounting altogether to a capital sum of 2,270*l.* The Commissioners add that no money has been lent out by the Company for a great number of years, nor any steps taken to comply with the object of the donors, and that they had therefore certified these cases to the Attorney-General.

I have stated in my report on Clonne's Charity the information filed by the Attorney-General ex-officio in respect of the other loan charities, but I do not find that any proceedings have been taken with reference to any of the cases comprised in these 20 gifts. They have never formed the subject of any account in the books of the Company, and the only record of them is, therefore, the wills or entries of the donations. It is possible that they have been lost. A committee of the Company, on the 8th December 1791, observe that as to money left by different donors to be lent to young tradesmen, it was supposed that such moneys had been long since lost. It is unfortunate, perhaps, that the above-mentioned sums were not included in the suit mentioned in Clonne's case. As the matter at present stands, I can only submit it to the Board whether it should or should not be brought under the notice of the Attorney-General.

The gifts of Sir Richard and Lady Champion of 200*l.* and 100*l.*, included in the above donations, were also the subject of certificate to the Attorney-General, but neither in this case do any proceedings appear to have been taken.

All which I submit to the Board.

THOS. HARE,
Inspector of Charities.

17th December 1861.

APPENDIX.

FRANCIS BANCROFT'S CHARITY.

By an order made by the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales in the matter of Francis Bancroft's Charity, dated the 4th day of March 1859, upon the application of the Drapers' Company as the trustees of the said charity, the said Company as such trustees were authorised to apply by petition to the Court of Chancery for an

Order of
Board, 4th
March 1859.

shall be at liberty, if, and so long as the amount of the surplus incomes of the said respective almshouses after providing for the proper repair and maintenance of the buildings belonging thereto will admit, to appropriate and apply so much of the said surplus income of the said respective almshouses as may from time to time be necessary in increasing the pensions or stipends of the inmates of the said respective almshouses from 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* per month to 2*l.* 2*s.* per month.

Sealed by order of the Board this 27th day of February 1877.

(L.S.)

HENRY M. VANE,
Secretary.

order empowering them to carry into effect a certain contract or agreement, dated the 17th day of January 1859, for the purchase on behalf of the said charity at the price of 3,000*l.* certain freehold property situate in the city of London, and to provide the purchase money partly by the realisation of the sum of 930*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Bank 3*l.* per cent. Annuities standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the said court in trust for the Eastern Union and Hadleigh Junction Railway Act, 1846, the account of the Drapers' Company, trustees of Francis Bancroft's Charity, and partly out of the general funds of the charity.

By an order made by the said Board in the matter of the above-mentioned charity, dated the 31st day of January 1863, upon the application of the trustees of the said charity, the said trustees were authorised to apply by petition to the said Court of Chancery for an order, in pursuance whereof certain copyhold hereditaments belonging to the said charity situate in the parish of Chiswick, in the county of Middlesex, might become vested in certain individual trustees to be approved by the said Court.

By an order made by the said Board in the matter of the said charity, dated the 14th day of June 1867, the said trustees were authorised to sell part of the trust estate belonging to the said charity situate on the north side of the Mile End Road, in the parish of Stepney in the county of Middlesex, for not less than the sum of 1,050*l.*; and it was by the said order directed that the purchase money should be paid by the said trustees to the banking account of the Official Trustees for investment in their name in trust for the said charity.

By an order made by the said Board in the matter of the said charity, dated the 10th day of December 1867, it was ordered that the sum of 369*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* sterling, which had been paid by Mr. Joseph Blood in respect of the enfranchisement of certain copyhold property, should be paid to the banking account of the said Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in trust for the said charity.

By an order made by the said Board in the matter of the said charity, dated the 7th day of July 1868, the trustees of the said charity were authorised to grant a building lease of a piece of land fronting to the Mile End Road in the county of Middlesex, for the term of 80 years, at the yearly rent of 40*l.*

By an order made by the said Board in the matter of the said charity, dated the 11th day of January 1870, it was ordered that the sum of 140*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* sterling, which had been paid by Mr. William Matthews in respect of the enfranchisement of certain copyhold property, should be paid to the banking account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in trust for the said charity.

By an order made by the said Board in the matter of the said charity, dated the 31st day of May 1872. The trustees of the said charity were authorised to effect the purchase of certain property mentioned in the schedule to the order, comprising three pieces of land, formerly part of Clapton Hall Farm, near Dunmore, in the county of Essex, known as part of the River Mead, and containing 2*a.* 3*r.* or thereabouts, for 165*l.*, and to provide the requisite funds by the sale of a sufficient part of the sum of 1,115*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* Consols held by the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

By an order made by the said Board in the matter of the said charity and of the charity founded in or about the year 1693 by Henry Dixon, dated the 29th day of October 1872, the Drapers' Company, as the trustees of the said charities respectively, were authorised to grant a building lease of certain pieces of land belonging to the said charities situate in the Poultry and Queen Victoria Street in the city of London, containing 4,000 square feet or thereabouts, for the term of 80 years from the 24th day of September 1871, at the annual rent of a peppercorn for the first year of the said term, 1,000*l.* for the second year of the same term, and 2,000*l.* for the residue thereof.

By an order made by the said Board in the matter of the said charity dated the 12th day of May 1874, the trustees of the said charity were authorised to take such proceedings at law as they should be advised were necessary against Mr. William Randall Lacey for recovering possession on behalf of the said charity of certain hereditaments known as Nos. 9, 10, and 11 in the Poultry, and No. 34 in Bucklersbury, in the city of London.

By an order made by the said Board in the matter of the said charity, dated the 13th day of August 1874, the trustees of the said charity were authorised to enfranchise and sell certain property mentioned in the schedule to the order, comprising a close of land, called One Acre Pasture, adjacent to Clapton Hall Farm in the parish of Great Dunmow, in the county of Essex, for not less than 18*l.* 10*s.*

By an order made by the said Board in the matter of the said charity, dated the 20th day of November 1874, the trustees of the said charity were authorised to sell certain property mentioned in the schedule to the order,

comprising 4 closes of land, known as Eight acres, Three acres, Five acres, and Five acres, and containing respectively 8*a.* 2*r.* 19*p.*, 3*a.* 3*r.* 26*p.*, 5*a.* 3*r.* 5*p.*, and 5*a.* 3*r.* 25*p.*, being part of the aforesaid Clapton Hall Farm, for not less than 847*l.*

By an order made by the said Board in the matter of the said charity, dated the 10th day of January 1875, the trustees of the said charity were authorised to erect two new cottages and to repair certain other property belonging to the said charity, called the Clapton Hall Farm, at a cost of 1,000*l.*, and to apply the above-named sum of 847*l.* for that purpose, and to provide the remainder of the cost by the sale of certain timber belonging to the said charity standing upon the said farm.

By an order made by the said Board in the matter of the said charity, dated the 9th day of February 1875, the trustees of the said charity were authorised to exchange with Sir George Howland Beaumont the property mentioned in the first schedule to the said order, comprising a piece of land containing 2*a.* 3*r.*, forming part of the aforesaid Clapton Hall Farm, for the property mentioned in the second schedule to the order, comprising two pieces of land containing respectively 1*a.* 1*r.* 2*p.* and 2*r.* 16*p.* or thereabouts.

By an order made by the said Board in the matter of the said charity, dated the 3rd of March 1876, the trustees of the said charity were authorised to grant a lease of certain property mentioned in the engrossment of the said lease upon which the said order was endorsed.

By an order made by the said Board in the matter of the said charity, dated the 31st day of October 1876, the trustees of the said charity were authorised to sell certain property mentioned in the schedule to the order, comprising a piece of land, containing 10,300 square feet or thereabouts, situate adjoining St. Benet's church, in the parish of Stepney, in the county of Middlesex, for not less than 500*l.*

By an order made by the said Board in the matter of the said charity, dated the 3rd day of November 1876, upon the application of the trustees of the said charity, the said Board approved of the enfranchisement which had been effected by the said trustees of certain copyhold property, comprising two messuages situate on Chiswick Mall, in the said county of Middlesex, with the garden and appurtenance, in consideration of the sum of 91*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, and the said trustees to effect the enfranchisement of certain copyhold, comprising a cottage and garden, called Potters; a messuage, with the orchard and garden, called Courtmans; and a tenement and one acre of land, called Cock Watts; a messuage erected in place of a tenement, called Printers, with the appurtenances; and a tan yard, called Bird's Garden, all situate in the parish of Prittlewell, in the county of Essex, these in the occupation of Mr. Benjamin Spurdelow, at a cost of 535*l.*, and to provide the amount of the aforesaid cost and proper incidental expenses by the sale of a competent part of the sum of 3,245*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* Reduced 3*l.* per cent. Annuities then held by the said trustees.

By an order made by the said Board in the matter of the said Francis Bancroft's charity, dated the 10th day of November 1876, the trustees of the said charity were authorised to execute a certain deed poll, upon the engrossment whereof the said order was written for the effectuation of a certain arrangement referred in the said deed poll.

By an order made by the said Board in the matter of the said charity, dated the 8th day of January 1878, the trustees of the said charity were authorised to sell certain property mentioned in the schedule to the order, comprising two pieces of land containing respectively 1*a.* 6*r.* 0*p.* and 2*a.* 5*r.* 0*p.* or thereabouts, situate in North Street, Prittlewell, in the county of Essex.

By an order made by the said Board in the matter of the said charity, dated the 12th day of April 1878, the trustees of the said charity were authorised to effect the enfranchisement of certain copyhold property mentioned in the first schedule to the said order, comprising certain lands, messuages, and tenements held of the Crown manor of Enfield and of the manor of Worcester, both in the county of Middlesex, at a cost of 439*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, and to provide the amount of the aforesaid cost and proper incidental expenses by the sale of a competent part of the sum of 2,278*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities there held by the said trustees.

By an order made by the said Board in the matter of the said charity, dated the 6th day of May 1879, the trustees of the said charity were authorised to accept from the Local Board of Health at Enfield, in the said county of Middlesex, the sum of 60*l.* for compensation in respect of damage alleged to have been occasioned by the said Local Board to property belonging to the said charity situate at Enfield Lock, in the said county of Middlesex, and it was by the said order directed that the said sum of 60*l.* should be paid by the said trustees to the banking account of the Official

File 12,816.
Order of
Board, 31st
January
1865.

File 15,760.
Order of
Board, 14th
June 1867.

File 16,429.
Order of
Board, 10th
December
1867.

File 15,670.
Order of
Board, 7th
July 1868.

File 19,045.
Order of
Board, 18th
January
1870.

File 21,546.
Order of
Board, dated
31st May
1872.

File 22,207.
Order of
Board, 29th
October
1872.

File 22,207.
Order of
Board, 12th
May 1874.

File 21,546.
Order of
Board, dated
13th August
1874.

File 21,546.
Order, 20th
November
1874.

File 21,546.
Order, 10th
January
1875.

File 21,546.
Order, 9th
February
1875.

File 21,546.
Order, 3rd
March 1876.

File 22,207.
Order, 31st
October
1876.

Order of
Board, 3rd
November
1876.

File 22,207.
Order of
Board, dated
10th Novem-
ber 1876.

File 22,207.
Order, 8th
January
1878.

File 22,207.
Order of
Board, 12th
April 1878.

File 22,207.
Order of
Board, 6th
May 1879.

Trustees of Charitable Funds, to be held by them in trust for the said charity.

By an order made by the said Board in the matter of the the said charity, dated the 15th of February 1881, the trustees of the said charity were authorised to sell certain property mentioned in the schedule to the order, comprising two messuages with the gardens and appurtenances, situate on The Mall, in the parish of Chiswick, in the county of Middlesex, for not less than 3,000*l*.

This list revised 22nd March 1883, and corresponds with the files in the matter.

A. W.

HENRY DIXON'S CHARITY.

By an order made by the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, in the matter of Henry Dixon's Charity, upon the application of the trustees of the said charity, dated the 3rd of April 1883, the trustees of the said charity were authorised to sell, for not less than 2,000*l*., the property described in the schedule to the said order, comprising a piece of land containing 3 acres or thereabouts, situate at Forty Hill, Enfield, in the county of Middlesex, abutting upon a road leading from Enfield Chase to Enfield.

19th June 1863.—By an order of the Board of Charity Commissioners of this date, made in the matter of John Pemel's Almshouse Charity, the Company were authorised to sell the almshouses belonging thereto, situate near the turnpike-gate, Mile End Road, in consideration of the sum of 1,800*l*. sterling, and of the further sum of 3,333*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. Consols.

19th June 1863.—By a further order of the said Board of this date made in the matter of John Pemel's, Sir John Jolles', and John Edmanson's Charities, the Company were authorised to sell or permanently appropriate a piece of land at Bow, possessed by them in trust for Sir John Jolles' and John Edmanson's Charities aforesaid, as a site for new almshouses for the purposes of Pemel's Charity aforesaid, upon the following terms:—

1. That the Company should, out of the said sum of 3,333*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. Consols, appropriate 400*l*. in trust for Sir John Jolles' Charity, and 133*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. in trust for John Edmanson's Charity.

20th April 1869.—By an order of the said Board of this date made in the matters of Sir John Jolles', John Pemel's, and John Edmanson's Almshouse Charities, and of Thomas Corney's Charity, the Company were authorised to sell a dwelling-house, called "Elmslea," in the parish of Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex, and a piece of land, containing 1*a*. 1*r*., together with a right of way to a place called Bruce Grove, in trust for the sole use and benefit of Thos. Corney's Charity, in consideration of the sum of 3,000*l*., to be provided out of the funds of that charity, and to apply the said sum towards payment of the sum of 14,920*l*., authorised by the Court of Chancery to be expended in the erection of new almshouses for the aforesaid almshouse charities.

21st November 1876.—By an order of the said Board of this date made in the matter of Thomas Corney's Charity aforesaid, otherwise "The Drapers' Company's "Female Orphan School," at Tottenham, it was directed by way of scheme—in partial variation of the provisions of the founder's will—that the limit of age for the continuance of girls at the school, fixed by such will at 15 years, be in special cases, with the approval of the trustees and upon the recommendation of the head mistress, exceeded for such period as the trustees may determine from time to time.

11th February 1879.—By an order of the said Board of this date, made in the matter of—1, Thomas Corney's Charity, and 2, Sir John Jolles', John Pemel's, and John Edmanson's Almshouse Charities, the Company were authorised to carry into effect the several transactions contemplated by the agreement, dated the 29th May 1878, annexed to such order. And it was by such order directed as follows:—

1. That the sum of 550*l*., to be paid by the Company as trustees of Thos. Corney's Charity in respect of property to be acquired in trust of that charity under the terms of the agreement, should be provided by sale of stock held by the Company in trust for that charity.

2. That the sum of 50*l*., to be paid to the Company as trustees of the said almshouse charities under the terms of the said agreement, should be held by them in trust for those charities in the shares and proportions following, viz., as to four sixths from John Edmanson's Charity, one sixth from John Jolles' Charity, and one sixth from John Pemel's Charity.

3. That the sum of 470*l*., to be paid by the Company as trustees of the said almshouse charities in respect of

property to be acquired in trust for those charities under the penultimate clause of the said agreement, should be provided by the appropriation to that object of the aforesaid sum of 50*l*., and to the extent that such sum was insufficient for the purpose, by the sale of stock held by the Company in trust for three charities, with a proviso that the said full amount of 470*l*. should, as between those charities, be provided in the shares and proportions above mentioned.

To the CHARITY COMMISSIONERS for ENGLAND and WALES.

On the proposed removal of the inmates of almshouses situated in Cooper's Row, Tower Hill, and Beech Lane, Barbican, both in the City of London, to almshouses to be erected by the Drapers' Company on a site called "The Elms" at Tottenham, Middlesex.

The Drapers' Company are the trustees of almshouses built by Sir John Milbourn, Knight, in Cooper's Row, Tower Hill; it is stated that there were originally 13, now there are 16, inhabited by 16 widows of freemen of the Drapers' Company.

An external tablet records—This edifice was erected by Sir John Milbourn, Knight, Alderman of this city, A.D. 1535; when the addition of the last three was made is not known. I saw nothing to lead me to suppose it was not about the same period. The houses are very small, low, and require thorough repair; the ventilation is bad, the small windows being all in front, and as the back wall is a party wall to other buildings no through draught can be obtained.

Many of the sitting rooms are lower than the road, under these, in a very low dark underground cellar—each house has a water-closet, &c. I was astonished that this portion of the building has not been noticed by the sanitary officers. The staircases are exceedingly narrow and difficult. I saw several of the occupants who are unable to make use of them either to descend to this place or ascend to the small bedroom above, over which there is a loft in the gable, which does not appear in many cases to be used.

Beech Lane Almshouses, Barbican, the gift of Lady Askew, are supposed to have been built either in 1540 or 1544, and thoroughly repaired in 1691, there are now eight houses inhabited by a like number of the widows of freemen of the Drapers' Company, who are the trustees of the charity, these almshouses contain only the sitting room and bed room over, and are all lower than the road; they are better ventilated and generally less objectionable than Cooper's Row.

In the yard at the back is a privy, which is the only convenience for the whole of the occupants.

These houses are in a very bad state of repair, although the external appearance does not convey that idea.

It is superfluous to add both these almshouses are situated in noisy and densely populated districts ill-suited for the residence of old age and infirmity.

The application of the Drapers' Company to the Charity Commissioners is to sanction an exchange of the 16 almshouses in Cooper's Row, and eight ditto in Beech Lane, Barbican, for a like number to be erected on their newly purchased land at Tottenham High Cross. See letter from the clerk of the Company appended.

The site known by the name of "The Elms" is stated to be singularly salubrious. I had this information confirmed by a lady who had conducted a large school on the premises for the last 25 years.

The plan of the ground and the proposed buildings will be seen in the plans also appended.

I may remark I have seen almshouses built by the Drapers' Company at Queen Elizabeth's College at Greenwich on the same plan and dimensions, and I consider them well adapted for the purpose.

Mr. Herbert Williams, of 52, Broad Street, E.C., the Company's surveyor, reports the houses now proposed to be removed are quite worn out and incapable of efficient repair, and particularly calls attention to the wretched construction of the staircases, from which accidents have occurred, and the impossibility of obtaining ventilation by back windows, or placing the water-closets in any other position than the dark underground cellars where they are at present.

The report contains the following estimate for putting in repair, to last 21 years:—

The 16 houses in Cooper's Row	-	800
The 8 houses in Beech Lane	-	400
Also valuation of the site of the houses in Cooper's Row	-	1,200
Value of old materials	-	150
Valuation of site in Beech Lane	-	400
Old materials	-	100

Y 4

I have not attempted to test the accuracy of these figures by application to an unbiassed professional man, but suggested that the Commissioners would most probably require such confirmation.

The result of my endeavour to ascertain the feeling of the almspeople on their proposed removal is favourable to the plan; in fact, the only objections named were two, a few who feared the removal from connexions in the locality, and a much larger number who are apprehensive that their money cannot be expended so advantageously, and consequently will not go so far as now.

In order to gain some information on this point I visited several of the inhabitants of a considerable range of almshouses within 50 yards of "The Elms," from whom I learned that no difficulty is experienced by them in this respect, as they can obtain all necessaries at London prices.

The 16 inmates of the almshouses in Cooper's Row receive from the Drapers' Company,—four, two guineas a month; twelve, a guinea and a half a month; also 18 sacks of coals each per annum, with gratuitous medical attendance and medicines, and 2s. 6d. each at the committee's annual visit.

The eight inhabitants of Beech Lane almshouses receive each a guinea and a half a month, 18 sacks of coal each and 2s. 6d. at the visitation. No medical aid is provided for the occupants of these houses, and they receive, equally divided, the dividends on stock, amounting to 25l. per annum, bequeathed by Samuel Whitbread to the poor widows resident in the Drapers' Almshouses in Beech Lane, or wherever else the said poor women should be removed to, be equal half-yearly payments; still the addition of medical attendance is an important advantage.

I am of opinion that the proposal of the Drapers' Company, if carried out, will conduce greatly to the comfort of the recipients of each of the charities affected by it; that far better houses, much more suitably located, will be obtained; therefore, the sanction of the Commissioners may with propriety be accorded to the arrangement.

All which I submit to the Board.

JOHN SIMONS,
Inspector of Charities.

6th July 1859.

DEAR SIR,

Drapers' Hall, June 22, 1859.

I am very sorry that the absence from town of the Company's surveyor has prevented my forwarding you the plan of the proposed almshouses at Tottenham until now, and I hope the delay will not have caused you inconvenience.

With reference to our conversation when you were here, I may venture to state that the Company will be willing to exchange the site on which it is proposed to erect the almshouses at Tottenham for the sites of the present houses in Cooper's Row and Beech Lane, and I will therefore request that my application to the Commissioners may be considered to contain a proposition to that effect, which will probably be placing the subject in a more convenient shape for you to report upon.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. H. SAWYER.

John Simons, Esq.

To the CHARITY COMMISSIONERS for England and Wales.

In pursuance of an order of the Board, dated 25th July 1862, I have inspected Sir John Pemel's almshouses, situate at Stepney, Middlesex, under the administration of the Drapers' Company, also the site to which it is proposed to remove the said almshouses at Bow, and have to report as follows:—

SIR JOHN PEMEL'S ALMSHOUSES.

Sir John Pemel, by will dated 28th February 1681, bequeathed to the Drapers' Company 1,200l., in trust, to lay out the same in land, and employ the first clear rents in the purchase of land at Stepney, and building thereon an almshouse consisting of eight rooms, and afterwards to pay—

	£	s.	d.
To the eight almswomen yearly 4l. each	32	0	0
For coal	8	0	0
To the clerk of the Company	1	0	0
For clothing for the almswomen	6	0	0
	£47	0	0

The testator directed that four of the almswomen should be poor widows of deceased freemen of the Drapers' Company, and four widows of mariners or seamen, at the time of their election inhabiting Stepney.

The said eight widows to be admitted at the court of assistants of the Drapers' Company, and subject to such orders as that court should make for their government.

The legacy received in 1682 was not laid out until 1694, when 564l. 6s. had accumulated as interest; of this 342l. 10s. was employed in the purchase of the site of the present almshouses, and the residue in building them.

In the same year the Drapers' Company, in consideration of the 1,200l. principal, charged property of ample value in Southwark and Threadneedle Street with a rentcharge of 52l. 12s. per annum, clear of all taxes, for the maintenance of the almswomen and the other purposes of the trust. This is the whole income of the charity, while the annual expenditure, which varies but little from the following statement, leaves the charity always in debt to the Company:—

	£	s.	d.
The eight almswomen receive 6s. 8d. each per month	-	32	0 0
Clerk of the Company	-	1	0 0
Coals	-	10	0 0
Medical attendant on the almspeople	-	5	0 0
Clothing, 5l. every third year	-	1	13 4
Repairs	-	say	10 0 0
Water	-	3	12 0
Insurance	-	0	18 0
Gift of 2s. 6d. each at the annual visitation	-	1	0 0
	£65	3	4

Pemel's eight almshouses are situate near to the turnpike in the Mile End Road, they are leasehold for 500 years, from Lady-day 1673, at an annual rent of 1s.

The Drapers' Company solicit the sanction of the Board to the sale of the above almshouses and site to Messrs. Mann, Crossman, and Company, of the Albion Brewery, for the sum of 1,800l., and such sum of money as will produce 100l. a year in Consols.

The approbation of the Board is also desired to the transfer of the eight widows, occupants of the above, to almshouses to be erected at Bow adjoining almshouses, and on ground belonging to Edmansons' and Jolles' Trust Estates, also under the management of the Drapers' Company.

The present almshouses consist of eight single-roomed tenements, built nearly 170 years ago, which are stated to want important repairs: this, however, did not strike me; on the contrary, considering their age, they appeared to me to have been well kept up, and in fair condition; the arrangement of them is very defective, viz., one water-closet in the centre for the use of all the occupants, one receptacle for the dust, and one cistern for the supply of water, several of the inmates being too infirm to fetch the latter are much inconvenienced; they informed me the constant noise of the thronged road and the costermongers who are established immediately in front of the almshouses are great disadvantages. I visited each house, and in no instance was the slightest objection expressed to the proposed removal.

The site to which it is intended to transfer Pemel's almshouses is situate at Bow, rather over a mile from the present building; it is in my opinion every way more desirable for the purpose, the neighbourhood far better, the premises open and extensive, transit by railway and road to the metropolis every few minutes. It will be seen from the plan accompanying the application for the sanction of the Board what portion of the ground is occupied with almshouses; there is a chapel, and a reader is appointed to officiate.

With reference to the price of the old site, I may notice Mr. Herbert Williams, a competent land surveyor and valuer, and Mr. Sawyer, the clerk to the Company, inform me it is worth the sum offered only to the owners of the brewery, that if it were let on a building lease at the highest estimated rental, it would not command anything like the value of the present offer.

The advantages to the almswomen are obvious. Mr. Sawyer informs me it is intended to give them each 27s. a month instead of their present 6s. 8d., and in exchange for their old single room, a modern house, containing a sitting room, bedroom, washhouse, watercloset, &c. to each (similar to the almshouses last built on the same plot by the Drapers' Company, which are very comfortable).

On the subject of the parties who have the right of nominating four widows from Stepney to these almshouses concurring in the proposal, I find the nomination is exer-

cised by all the hamlets of Stepney in rotation in the following order:—

Mile End Old Town.
Poplar.
Limehouse.
Ratcliffe.
Lower Wapping.
Spitalfields.
Bethnal Green.
Mile End New Town.

The election is made by the churchwardens of each hamlet, and it is suggested that as the alteration is so manifestly advantageous to the parish widows there can be no doubt of their desire to promote it, for when some months ago it was in contemplation to remove these almshouses to Tottenham the churchwardens of each of the

above districts were written to, and assented gladly, although the benefit then offered was only the improved dwelling, and that some miles from town.

There being but four elections among eight districts, there are of course many churchwardens to each hamlet who are never called upon to exercise the right of appointment.

On review of all the information I have received, coupled with a careful inspection of the premises, I am clearly of opinion that the sanction of the Board may with propriety be given both to the sale of Sir John Pemel's almshouses and site and the removal of the occupants to Bow.

All which I submit to the Board.

5th August 1862.

JOHN SIMONS,
Inspector of Charities.

DRAPERS' COMPANY.

APPENDIX.

A COPY of the WILL of MR. FRANCIS BANCROFT, deceased, late Citizen and Draper of London, with an account of the salaries, duties, and emoluments of the officers and servants of his school at Mile-end; together with the rules and orders for the general conduct of that institution.

THE LAST WILL of MR. FRANCIS BANCROFT.

I, Francis Bancroft, Citizen and Draper of London, considering the uncertainty of human life, do make my last Will and Testament, in manner and form following:

First, I recommend my soul to God my Creator, hoping through His mercy, and the merits of Jesus Christ my blessed Saviour and Redeemer, to receive pardon for all my sins, and life everlasting.

My body I desire may be embalmed within six days after my death, and my entrails to be put in a leaden box, and included in my coffin, or placed in my vault next the same, as shall be most convenient; and that my coffin be made of oak, lined with lead; and that the top or lid thereof be hung with strong hinges, neither to be nailed, screwed, locked down, nor fastened any other way, but to open freely, and without trouble, like to the top of a trunk.

And I desire to be buried in a vault which I have made and purchased for that purpose under my tomb in the parish church of St. Helen's, London, within ten days after my decease, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock at night. And I do direct, that the whole expenses of my funeral, over and above what I have hereafter given for mourning and rings, shall not exceed the sum of two hundred pounds, which I leave to the care and management of my executors herein-after named. And as to such worldly estate, as God in his mercy has been pleased to bestow upon me, subject to, and charged with, the payment of my debts, funeral charges, and legacies, hereby given, I give, devise, settle, and dispose thereof as follows:

Imprimis, I give my silver basin to the said church of St. Helen's, there to be used at the communion service, or otherwise in the service of that church; and for no other use or purpose whatsoever.

Item, I give to my cousin, William Turner, junior, a ring of twenty shillings value, and my diamond table ring, and ten pounds for mourning; and I give to my cousin, Martha Turner, a ring of twenty shillings value, and my rose-diamond ring: I give to my cousin, Nathaniel Cole, the sum of one hundred pounds: I give to my cousin, Thomas Catmore, son of Captain Thomas Catmore, the sum of five hundred pounds, in case he shall attain his age of twenty-one years, and serve out the term of his apprenticeship, and not otherwise:—likewise I give him my large trunk, marked T.B., full of linen; and the bedding and furniture of my chamber; and all my pieces of tapestry, together with my books and pictures; but not to have them removed till a month after my death, and then to be delivered to him: I give to my cousins, John and Anne Wallis, a ring of twenty shillings value to each of them; and to their children, John, Robert, Thomas, Rebecca, and Martha, five pounds per annum each, during their natural lives respectively, to be paid half yearly by even portions: I give to Mr. Francis Howard, Toyman, in St. Paul's Churchyard, and his wife, ten pounds a-piece for mourning; and five pounds per annum to the said Francis, during his life, to be paid half yearly by equal portions: I give to Sarah Marsh, in Coleman Street, and her daughter, Sarah Shaw, seven pounds ten shillings each, for mourning; and ten pounds per annum each, during life, to be paid half yearly by equal portions; and to the said Sarah Shaw, my silk-damask night-gown: I give to Mr. Robert Dobson, Woodmonger, and to Mr. Henry Hadley, Distiller, ten pounds

each, for mourning; and to my cousin, Eade, and his wife; Thomas Essington, and his wife; Thomas Norton, and his wife; Robert Dobson, Corn Factor, and his wife; Mr. Henry Bedell, Scrivener; Mary Bales, William Phillips, Distiller, and Phillis Deane; and to each and every of them, a ring of twenty shillings value: I give to my tenants, James Stokes and wife; William Mollose, and his wife; Edward Earling, and his wife; and to each and every of them, a ring of ten shillings value: I give to Mr. Mark Bates, in St. Paul's Churchyard, Toyman, the sum of forty pounds: I give to Mr. John Turner, of Drapers' Hall, London, twenty pounds: I release and forgive unto Nathanael Frank the ten pounds due to me, by note under his hand, and all interest in respect thereof, and do order the same note to be delivered up by my executors: I give to William Burges, Wire-drawer, all my wearing apparel, both linen and woollen, except what is in the trunk aforesaid, together with my hats, wigs, and shoes.

Item, I give and devise to the Master and Wardens and Brethren and Sisters of the Guild or Fraternity of the Blessed Mary the Virgin, of the mystery of Drapers, London, and to their successors and assigns for ever, all my messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, as well freehold and leasehold as copyhold, situate and being in the several parishes of Woodham-Ferris, Clement's Green, Dunmore, and Prittlewell, in the county of Essex; and in the several parishes of Chiswick, St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, and St. Margaret's, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex; and in the parishes of Raydon, Layham, and Hadley, or elsewhere, in the county of Suffolk; and in the parish of St. Gregory, in London; and all other messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, whatsoever and where-soever, whether freehold, leasehold, or copyhold, whereof and wherein I am seised or possessed, or any other person or persons in trust for me, or to my use; such of the premises as are copyhold having been by me already surrendered to the use of my Will.

And also all my goods, chattels, ready money, plate, bills, bonds, mortgages, South Sea stock, Annuity stock, Orphans' stock, East India bonds, South Sea bonds, and all other my personal estate whatsoever, not herein otherwise disposed of, subject unto, and charged with, the payment of my debts, legacies, and funeral expenses. All the said estate, real and personal, amounting together, as I compute the same, to the value of twenty-eight thousand pounds, more or less; To have and to hold all and singular the premises before mentioned, unto the said Master and Wardens, and Brethren and Sisters, of the said Guild or Fraternity aforesaid, their successors and assigns for ever; so subject nevertheless, and charged, as aforesaid, upon the several trusts, and to and for the several intents and purposes herein-after mentioned and expressed; and to and for no other use, intent, or purpose whatsoever; that is to say, upon trust, That the said Master and Wardens, and Brethren and Sisters, of the said Guild or Fraternity, and their successors, do and shall, out of my personal estate, lay out and expend the sum of four or five thousand pounds, or thereabouts, more or less, as in their discretion they shall see most fitting, in the purchasing of a convenient piece of ground of inheritance, within the weekly bills of mortality of London, where they shall judge most advisable; and for the building thereon alms-houses for twenty-four old men, with a convenient chapel, and school-room for one hundred poor boys; and two dwelling-houses for two masters, and such other outbuilding, walling, and accommodations as shall be adjudged necessary and commodious for the purposes aforesaid.

And my desire is, that the said twenty-four old men shall be members of the Drapers' Company, of good life and conversation; and shall, from time to time, be chosen and admitted by the Master and Wardens of the said Company for the time being, or the major part

Directions for embalming the body, &c.

The place and manner of Interment.

Expense of the funeral.

Legacies and annuities.

Devise of Freehold, Leasehold, and Copyhold Estates to the Drapers' Company.

Residue of personal Estate to the Drapers' Company.

The value of the real and personal estates computed.

Trusts of the estates declared.

Money to be expended in ground and buildings for an hospital.

Twenty-four old men to be placed therein.

of them, in case so many deserving and real poor objects of that Company can be found; and for want thereof, then such other poor old men to be taken from any place, as the said Master and Wardens shall best approve of.

The two masters to be chosen by the Court of Assistants and to give bond.

Condition of the masters' bonds.

One hundred boys to be placed in the school.

None to be admitted under seven nor above ten years of age, nor to be continued after fifteen years old.

Recommends the printed rules for government of charity schools.

The number of one hundred boys to be kept up.

To be taught to read, write, and cast accounts, &c.

Masters to read prayers in the chapel alternately to the old men and boys.

Pensions and allowances to the old men.

Salary to the two masters and allowance for coals and candles. Also for books and necessities for the said school.

Clothing for the boys.

Yearly visitation directed.

Visitation dinner.

Two sermons annually.

One in April at St. Helen's.

The other in October at St. Michael's or elsewhere.

And I do direct the said two masters shall, from time to time, be chosen and approved by the Court of Assistants of the said Company; and that, before they shall be admitted, they do give bond, with two sufficient sureties, in the penalty of one hundred pounds, or more, to be obedient and conformable to the orders of the said Company; and quietly to leave and depart from the said school and habitation, upon three months' notice, in case of dislike or misbehaviour, upon order made for that purpose by the said Court of Assistants; and that a new master be afterwards by them chosen in his stead.

And I do further direct and appoint, that the said one hundred boys shall be chosen and placed into the said school by the order and authority of the said Master and Wardens; subject nevertheless to such Orders and Rules as the said Court of Assistants, or Committee thereof, shall, from time to time, make for the good regulations and government of the said school; and for breach thereof, or other reasonable cause, that such boys shall be displaced and expelled by the same authority, and other boys chosen in their stead; and that no children shall be capable of being chosen under the age of seven years, nor above ten years, at their Election; nor be continued in the said school after the age of fifteen years.

And I do recommend to the said Company those excellent rules prescribed for the government of charity schools in Great Britain and Ireland, in a book printed by John Downing, for Jonathan Bowyer, in Ludgate Street, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ten, if the Company shall approve the same.

And my will and mind is, that the said number of one hundred boys shall be constantly kept up, in case so many poor children shall be produced and tendered for the choice and approbation of the said Company at their Wardens' Court; and that they shall be taught to read, write, and cast accounts, and well instructed in the principles of the Christian religion, according to the doctrine of the Church of England, as by law established; and I do appoint, the said masters shall read prayers in the chapel every morning and evening alternately; and that the said old men, unless hindered by sickness, or other reasonable cause, together with the boys, shall constantly attend the said service.

And upon further trust, and my will and mind further is, that the said twenty-four old men, by and out of the rents and produce of my said trust-estate hereby devised, shall have eight pounds per annum a-piece duly paid them towards their support and maintenance, by four even quarterly payments; and six sacks, or half a chaldron of coals, each yearly; and a bays gown every third year.

And that the said two masters shall have thirty pounds a-piece salary, to be paid quarterly, as aforesaid; and that twenty pounds a-year be allowed to buy coals and candles for the use of the said school and masters, as the said Court of Assistants shall direct and appoint; together with a sufficient allowance for books, pens, paper, or other necessities, for the said school; and that the said boys shall be clothed yearly with blue coats, caps, stockings, shoes, and linen, like to other charity-children; which I leave to the discretion and direction of the said Court of Assistants, or care of the said Master and Wardens, for the time being; and I do desire the said Master and Wardens, and such others of the said Court of Assistants as are usually appointed for their visitations, will be pleased once a year, or oftener if occasion requiring, to visit the said school and alms-houses; to cause the said children to be publicly examined and catechised; and to inquire into the state, condition, and behaviour of the said poor men; as well as to take, view, and give orders for the needful repairs of the said school and alms-houses; and that a sum not exceeding five pounds be expended in a dinner on that day for the said Committee; and the two masters invited to partake thereof.

Also I desire and appoint two sermons to be preached on a Sunday in the forenoon yearly for ever, in commemoration of these my charities; the one in April, in the parish church of St. Helen's aforesaid, by the minister of that parish; and the other in October, in the parish church of St. Michael's, Cornhill, or elsewhere, as the said Master and Wardens for the time being shall direct

and appoint; and that the said masters and children, and old men be then and there present, and the children publicly examined and catechised; and that public notice thereof be given in the respective churches the preceding Sundays immediately after morning and evening prayer; and the ministers shall have twenty shillings each for preaching the said sermons; and the readers ten shillings each for examining and catechising the said children; and the clerks and sextons two shillings and six-pence each respectively.

And my will and mind further is, that when any of the said children shall be fifteen years old, they shall leave the said school, and be paid two pounds ten shillings to buy them clothes to fit them for service, or four pounds to place them apprentice to honest handicraft trades, as the said Master and Wardens shall think most proper; and that the said Master and Wardens and Court of Assistants shall have full power, from time to time, to displace and put out the said masters, or children, or old men, or any or either of them, and place in others in their stead, at their wills and pleasure, in case they shall conceive sufficient cause for their so doing.

And whereas I have been at considerable expense in purchasing a piece of ground, making a vault, and erecting a tomb, in the church of St. Helen's aforesaid; I do hereby give and appoint the sum of two pounds per annum for ever, and more, whensoever needful, for the cleansing, taking care of, preserving, and repairing my said vault and tomb as aforesaid; it being my intention and express desire, to have the same kept up in good order and repair for ever, whether the church be standing or not; and to that end, I hereby subject and charge all my said estate in London and Middlesex with the payment and support thereof, before any of the charities herein-before mentioned.

Item, I give to the said Fraternity of Drapers the sum of thirty-five pounds, to buy six or more silver plates, to be by them used, and kept in remembrance of me; and to the Master and Wardens and Clerk, that shall be in such office or station at the time of my decease, to each of them a ring of twenty shillings in value, whom I desire to be present at my funeral, and hold up my pall; and to the Clerk of the Company for the time being, for his care and trouble in receiving my rents, keeping my accounts, and looking after my charities, I give him the sum of twenty pounds per annum; and to his man for the time thirty shillings per annum.

Item, I do direct and appoint, that the said Fraternity shall, out of the rents and produce of my said trust-estate, pay and allow to my executors all such costs and charges and expenses as they shall be put unto on account of their executorship; and likewise shall thereout be allowed, and retain to themselves all such sum and sums of money, costs, charges, and disbursements, as they shall at any time hereafter be put unto, or reasonably expend, in and about the proving of my Will in *perpetuam rei memoriam*, in the Court of Chancery, and otherwise; and for all repairs, views, journeys, charges in law or equity, visitations or other expenses and outgoings whatsoever, on account of this my trust: hereby willing and desiring them, after my said school and the alms-houses are built and finished, as aforesaid, to dispose of the residue of my personal estate in the purchasing of lands, or estate of inheritance, in fee-simple, to be settled and assured as counsel shall advise, unto and upon the said Company, and their successors for ever, to answer the several charitable ends and purposes aforesaid; and, in the meantime, until such purchase or purchases may be had, to place out or continue the same at interest, or in any of the public funds or stocks, or otherwise, for the improvement thereof, as in their discretion they shall see fit; or to assign and transfer the same, as occasion may require. But my will is, that neither they, nor any of them, shall be answerable in anywise for any loss that shall or may happen by reason of any purchase or defect in any security to be by them made or taken in pursuance hereof.

And in case, at any time hereafter, there shall appear any considerable overplus of my estate beyond what is herein-before by me given and provided for, I then leave it to the Master and Wardens and Assistants of the said Company, for the time being, to apply and dispose of the same, for improving of this my charity, as they shall think fit.

And in case my said estate shall prove deficient to answer the purposes aforesaid, then I likewise leave it to the said Company to make a proportionable reduction

Masters, old men, and boys to be present, and the boys catechised.

Allowance to the minister, reader, &c. for this service.

Children to leave the school at fifteen, and allowance for placing them out.

Power of displacing masters, old men, or boys.

Allowance for repair of the vault and tomb at St. Helen's.

Directions for keeping the vault and tomb in repair, and charge on his estate for that purpose.

Six silver plates to the Drapers' Company.

Rings to the Master, Wardens, and Clerk.

Twenty pounds per annum to the Clerk for trouble; to the Clerk's servant 12. 10s. per annum.

Expenses in executing the trust to be allowed.

Also for proving the Will in Chancery.

And for repairs, views, law-charges, &c.

After building the Hospital, the residue of the personal estate to be laid out in lands.

And in the meantime to be placed at interest or in the funds.

Not to be answerable for losses by any purchase or defect in security.

The overplus of the estate (if any) to go for improving this charity.

To make a proportionable reduction of this Charity in case

of deficiency in the estate; and the Company not to be prejudiced by this trust.

The executors to make over the stocks to the Company.

And to assign and deliver over to them the rest of the personal estate.

Executors appointed.

A legacy of 20*l.* to each of them.

Revocation of former Wills.

of this my charity, in such method and manner as to them shall appear most reasonable; it being my express desire and meaning, that neither the said Company, nor their estate, shall in anywise be lessened, prejudiced, or impaired by reason of their acceptance of this trust.

And I do hereby direct and appoint my executors to assign, make over, and transfer all and singular my several stocks herein-before mentioned, and all other stocks whatsoever, which I have, or am entitled unto, in any of the public companies, or otherwise, unto the said Master and Wardens, and Brethren and Sisters, of the Fraternity aforesaid; and shall likewise assign and deliver over unto them all mortgages and other securities whatsoever; and all other my personal estate, before mentioned to be by me given and devised unto them, to the end that the same may be applied by them to the several trusts, and for the several charitable purposes, herein-before directed and appointed.

And lastly, I do nominate and appoint my worthy friends, Samuel Webb, and John Gould, of Hackney, Esquires; Nicholas Cripps, of the county of Kent, Gent.; Thomas Barnard, of London, Gent.; and James Jackson, of Woodford, in Essex, Gent.; being all of them Citizens and Drapers of London, aforesaid, executors of this my last Will and Testament: and I give unto each of them twenty pounds a-piece for their care and trouble in the execution thereof.

And I do hereby revoke and make void all former or other Wills by me at any time heretofore made; and do declare this present writing, contained on six sheets of paper, to be my true and only Will. In witness whereof, I, the said Francis Bancroft, the testator, to all and every of the said six sheets my hand and seal have subscribed and set, this eighteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven, and in the first year of the reign of our sovereign Lord King George the Second.

F. BANCROFT.

Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said Francis Bancroft, the testator, to be his last Will and Testament, in the presence of us, who subscribed our names as witnesses thereunto, in the presence of him, the said testator, this 18th day of March, 1727.

GEORGE WAITE, Lecturer of St. Mary, Islington.
JOHN BATEMAN, of Islington.
WILLIAM UNWIN, Clerk to Mr. Turner, of Drapers' Hall.

BANCROFT'S HOSPITAL.

The Officers and Servants, with their Salaries, Duties, and Emoluments.

There are two schoolmasters and an usher.

One master is called the head master; and the present one has an annual salary of two hundred and fifty pounds; which, with the use of a house and garden, free of rent, and free from all expense of repairs and taxes, and fifty-four sacks of coals, is in full of all emoluments whatever to him; but the above-mentioned salary is not to be considered as appertaining to the office of head master, as the Court have reserved to themselves the right, upon any future appointment, of fixing it at such sum as they shall deem fit and proper.

The other master is called the under master, and the present one has an annual salary of one hundred and sixty pounds; which, with the use of a house and garden, free of rent, and free from all expense of repairs and taxes, and fifty-four sacks of coals, is in full of all emoluments whatever to him. The same observation which is made upon the subject of the salary of the head master also applies to that of the under master, as well as of the matron and other servants of the establishment.

Since January 1841 the office of præpositor has been abolished, and an usher employed instead. He is appointed by the visiting committee, and his duties are to assist in instructing the lower classes and to superintend the boys out of school hours in the playground and boarding-house. His salary is forty pounds a year, with board, lodging, and washing. The present usher also holds the office of singing-master, and receives for that twenty pounds a year more.

There is a chaplain, a clergyman of the Church of England, who has a salary of thirty-one pounds ten shillings per annum, in full of all emoluments whatever. For many years past, the office of head master and chaplain have been united.

There is a medical attendant of the hospital, who has an annual salary of eighty-four pounds, which is in full of all emoluments whatever to him; the drugs, &c. being paid for out of the trust funds.*

There is a matron, who is a single woman, who has an annual salary of sixty-three pounds; which, together with board, washing, and lodging at the hospital, free of cost, is in full of all emoluments whatever to her.

There is a woman cook, who must be a single woman without children; she has sixteen pounds per annum wages, which, together with board, washing, and lodging at the hospital free of cost, is in full of all emoluments whatever to her.

There are four other women servants, all single women without children; each of them has wages, fixed from time to time by the visiting committee; which, together with board, washing, and lodging at the hospital, free of cost, is in full of all emoluments whatever to them.

The masters, officers, and servants are not permitted to take or accept any fee, perquisite, or gratuity whatsoever from any of the tradesmen employed, or from the friends of any of the boys, or any other person upon any occasion or pretence whatsoever.

The Duties of the Two Masters.

The head master has the management of and is responsible for the general conduct of the whole establishment, and is to see that the other officers and servants perform the several duties allotted to them. The under master is in all things to be subordinate to the head master; and in the absence or sickness of the latter, the under master is to perform all his duties; and in the absence or sickness of the under master, the head master is to perform all his duties.

The duties and authorities of the two masters with respect to the alms-men are set out in the rules and orders for the government of the hospital.

The two masters (subject to the subordination of the under master to the head master), with the assistance of the usher, are to instruct, educate, and govern the boys, pursuant to the directions contained in the Founder's will; and to teach them to read, write, and cast accounts; moreover, to educate them as well in the principles of the Christian religion, according to the doctrines of the Church of England, as in loyalty to the Sovereign: and each master is to take his share of the duty according to the best of his ability. All corporal punishment to be inflicted on any of the boys is to be inflicted by the head master, and the under master is not to inflict corporal punishment on any boy, but is to show up any boy who, in his opinion, shall deserve corporal punishment, to the head master, for him to inflict it; but this does not extend to delinquencies during the absence of the head master, which, in the opinion of the under master, shall require immediate punishment.

Prayers are to be read in the chapel by one of the masters every morning on a week day, throughout the year, at half-past eight o'clock, and every evening on a week day at half-past four; and by the chaplain once on every Sunday and on Christmas Day and Good Friday, at such hour as shall be consistent with the time when Divine Service is to be performed, as herein-after mentioned.†

The under master or matron is always to be present at each of the boys' meals of dinner and supper, and at their prayers.

The two masters are never to be absent from the hospital at the same time; so that at all hours, as well out of school time as in school time, and in holiday time, one master may always be upon the spot for the government of the alms-men and boys.

The duties of reading prayers in the chapel, and attendance for government of the hospital out of school times and during holidays, are to be performed by the two masters alternately day by day, or otherwise, as they shall agree upon, or the visiting committee shall direct.

Each master is to have a master-key of the boarding-house, and of the two dormitories, and of every other apartment therein; except the private apartments of the matron and servants, and except the pantries, store-room, cellar, and wardrobe, the keys of which are to be kept

* The stipend of the medical attendant is now one hundred and twenty-five pounds per annum, and includes the charge for drugs.

† The present hours of divine service on Sundays are half-past ten a.m. and three p.m.

exclusively by the matron, but the masters are to have access thereto at reasonable times, at their pleasure, but in her presence.

The head master is to attend the master and wardens of the Company at the Hall, from time to time, for the admission of boys, settling petty accounts, and other business of the hospital.

The head master is to keep all the accounts at the hospital, and have disbursement of the petty expenses, and other sums payable which are not paid by the clerk of the Company, in usual course, or in pursuance of bills previously signed by the wardens or chairman of the visiting committee.

Both or either of the masters, as the visiting committee or master and wardens visiting the hospital, or as the clerk of the Company, shall at any time direct, is to assist them in taking and entering the minutes of their orders and proceedings at the hospital; and both the masters are to have access thereto at all times unless it shall be otherwise directed.

The two masters are freely to communicate with each other and act in concert in all matters relating to the hospital and school, subject, nevertheless, to the subordination of the under master to the head master, as herein mentioned; and in case of difference of opinion, the head master shall decide. And both masters are to report all misbehaviours, breaches of order, and neglects of the masters, officers, servants, alms-men, boys, and others, and all matters requiring the notice and attention of the governors, to the master and wardens, visiting committee, or clerk of the Company; and in case either master shall refuse to join in reporting anything which in any way shall come to the knowledge of the other, or which the other shall think necessary to be reported, such other shall report singly, and it shall be no excuse to either master, who does not report any matter which ought to be reported to the governors, that he has communicated or reported the same to the other master, or that he thought the other ought to have reported the same.

The Duties of the Chaplain.

The chaplain is to read prayers and preach in the chapel of the hospital once every Sunday throughout the year, and also on Christmas Day and Good Friday, at such hour as shall from time to time be settled.

The Duty of the Medical Attendant.

He is to attend at the hospital daily, as well on the alms-men as the boys, and is to enter minutes of such his attendance in the book which is kept at the hospital for that purpose; he is also to attend at Drapers' Hall, from time to time, to furnish information to either the court of assistants, master and wardens, visiting committee, or clerk of the Company, of the state of the boys in the school.

The Duties of the Matron.

The matron has the chief control and management of the boys out of school hours, subject to such orders as may from time to time be issued by the masters, and such assistance as may be personally given by them and the usher. She is to receive by weight and measure, and examine the quality, keep under lock and key, and deliver out by weight and measure, all provisions and stores whatever, and keep regular accounts thereof. She is to attend at all the boys' meals when the under master is not present, and assist in the carving and distribution of the victuals. She is to have the charge of the furniture and boys' clothing, and is to see that the same is kept in proper repair, and mended and kept clean, and is to keep such articles as are not in actual use locked up. She is to attend the boys and see that each boy is twice every day properly washed and combed, and especially to superintend the washing and combing of such of the little boys as cannot do those offices for themselves. She is to examine and take care of the state of the boys' health, under the direction of the medical attendant, and report to the head master, or in his absence to the under master, such as are sick and require confinement or medical assistance; and when sick, she is to see that the boys are properly nursed and assist therein, and take charge of the boys' persons in health and in sickness. She is to superintend and direct all the operations in the kitchen, and manage the whole domestic economy of the boarding-house. She is to superintend the performance of the duties of all the women servants, who are subordinate to her.

The matron is daily to visit every room in the boarding-house, and go through both the dormitories every night after

the boys are in bed, to see that they are properly lodged, and that no irregularities are committed.

The matron is to make up her account of petty expenditure weekly to every Saturday night, and on the Monday following to deliver it to the head master, or in his absence to the under master, to the end that it may be regularly drawn out and entered by him.

The matron is subordinate to the masters, and should report to the head master, or in his absence to the under master, all irregularities and misconduct whatever, or anything worthy of notice, either in the boys, the servants, or relating to the building, furniture, clothes, stores, or otherwise; and she is also to make like reports of the same things to the visiting committee, or the clerk of the Company, at any visitation on board day, as well as communicating the subject of them to the masters; for which purpose she is to keep a journal wherein to enter daily all occurrences requiring note, which journal is to be produced to the visitors and their clerk, and be open to the inspection of the masters.

The Duties of the Women Servants.

All the women servants are immediately subordinate to the matron, and are to follow her directions in all things.

The cook is to perform all the cooking, light the kitchen and furnace fires, and clean and take care of the kitchen, back kitchen, sculleries, pantries, and cellar, and the cooking coppers, kitchen utensils, dishes, porringers, plates, and spoons.

The other three servants are to clean and take care of all the other parts of the boarding-house, and light the other fires therein; and make all the beds, and do such other work as the matron shall direct.

They are to assist every evening in washing and combing the boys, and attend upon and nurse any of the boys who may be sick.

They are to mend all the house linen and boys' shirts and stockings.

The cook and the other women servants, with the assistance of such of the boys as may be appointed thereto, are to do all other domestic business not herein-before described, which is to be done in or about the boarding-house, the furniture, and the boys' persons and clothes, under the superintendence and direction of the matron.

The Boys' Conduct.

The boys are to be admitted to the school by the master and wardens, at their courts at Drapers' Hall, subject to the regulations made by the court of assistants.

Every boy, previously to his being received into the school, is to bring a certificate from the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the parish to which he belongs, acknowledging that he has a legal settlement in their parish, and undertaking to receive him on his being sent from the school at the expense of the parish, the signature of which certificate is to be verified by a declaration before a magistrate; and he is also to bring an authority in writing from his father, or nearest friend, consenting that he may be sent to his parish, or, in case of sickness or hurt, to any hospital for relief of sick persons. And every boy, previously to his admission, is to be examined by the medical attendant of the hospital, and to bring a certificate in writing from him as to the state of his health. Forms to be observed in these documents are in the appendix hereto, and are furnished to the friends of the boys by the clerk of the Company. These papers must be produced to the clerk of the Company, and are afterwards regularly filed and preserved by the head master, at the hospital. Nevertheless, the master and wardens, on consideration of any particular circumstances, are at liberty to dispense with the production of the said documents, or any of them, and to make a special order for any boy being received into the school without them, on such conditions as they shall see fit.

No boy can be received into the school until after he shall have had the small-pox or cow-pox.

No boy can be received into the school without an order in writing for that purpose, signed by the clerk of the Company, addressed to the head master, or in his absence to the under master of the school; and which order is given by the clerk, on production of the documents above mentioned, or on an order being made by the master and wardens for any boy being received into the school without them.

The order for the admission of any boy will become void unless the documents above mentioned are produced within four weeks from the date thereof, and unless the boy be admitted on the same day on which the medical certificate is dated; and it also will become void if within four weeks

he shall not become entitled to be received into the school, unless the master and wardens shall by a subsequent order allow further time for either of those purposes.

Eight boys, whose discretion and good behaviour entitle them to confidence, are appointed by the head master from time to time and are called monitors, and are removable at the pleasure of the head master. Such monitors act as assistants to the masters, and superintend and are responsible for the conduct of the other boys, and report all misbehaviour to the masters; the monitor appointed for that purpose by the master rings a bell for the boys' rising in the morning, and by way of notice of school times, meal times, and bed time, and on any other occasion when it is necessary to convene the boys; and the monitors also take care of, light, and put out the candles, whenever any are used; and they wear some badge or token, to denote their authority and responsibility. The appointment to the office of monitor is considered as a reward for good behaviour, and such boys as conduct themselves well therein are presented by name to the governors at their annual visitations, for their notice.

The head master appoints by rotation or otherwise, as he may deem most advisable, such of the boys as it is found convenient to employ in assisting the servants in any domestic business; and no boy not so appointed is on any account to be employed therein, nor is any boy to be employed in any such business in any other manner, or at any other time, than shall be fixed by the general rules of the school, or than the head master, or in his absence the under master, shall direct.

The boys are lodged in separate beds, and are quartered in the dormitories at the discretion of the head master, four monitors being quartered in each dormitory, and no boy, after bed time, and before the hour of rising, is allowed to be absent from or leave his dormitory on any occasion without the previous permission of a monitor.

The boys, on the ringing of a bell in each dormitory, rise at six o'clock in the morning from Lady-day to Michaelmas, and at half-past six o'clock in the morning from Michaelmas to Lady-day; and they then immediately wash their faces and hands and smooth their hair with a comb, after which they remain in the dining hall or school room until it is time to proceed to chapel; and at eight o'clock have their breakfast.

The school duties commence at half-past seven o'clock in the morning from Lady-day, during the summer half-year, to Michaelmas, and at nine o'clock in the morning from Michaelmas to Lady-day, and continue, with the exception of half of an hour allowed for breakfast, without interruption, till noon throughout the year. When the boys come out of school at noon they proceed to do such domestic duties as may have been assigned to them.

The boys dine at half-past twelve o'clock every day, when a bell is rung to summon them for that purpose.

School recommences at two o'clock in the afternoon, and continues till the boys proceed to chapel—the afternoon of every Wednesday and Saturday, which are half-holidays, excepted.

The boys sup at six o'clock every evening.

Grace is said before and after breakfast, dinner, and supper each day, by one of the monitors, or other boy appointed by the master or under master.

At half-past seven o'clock in the evening from Lady-day to Michaelmas, and at half-past six o'clock in the evening from Michaelmas to Lady-day, the boys assemble in divisions and clean their shoes and brush their clothes; and the boys are then stripped to the waist and thoroughly washed with soap and their heads and hair washed and thoroughly combed and brushed; and as they are finished, they retire into the dining-hall. And at nine o'clock in the evening from Lady-day to Michaelmas, and at eight o'clock in the evening from Michaelmas to Lady-day, the boys go to bed, having previously united in a decent orderly manner in the dining-hall in a short evening prayer, said by one of the monitors or other boy appointed by the master, with the exception of Sunday, on which day the house prayers are always read by the senior monitor.

The boys are constantly habited in the school dress, as well when absent on leave as when at school, to the end that their behaviour may be the better observed and known.

A distinct playground is allotted for the boys, and therein there is a covered shed for them to play in in wet weather, and such shed is paved with flag-stones, and the boys are prohibited from ever remaining or playing in the front court.

The boys are not permitted to go into their dormitories in the daytime, so that they may be fresh for their sleeping in, and the windows thereof are to be kept open all day, when the weather permits.

Out of school-time the boys are in the playground before mentioned, or in the school room.

If any boy is discovered wilfully injuring the books provided at the expense of the institution, the parents or friends of such boy are deemed responsible for the value of the same.

The boys are to behave with duty and obedience to their masters, and with meekness and respect to all; they are to set a good example to each other, and refrain from vice, and more especially from stealing, lying, swearing, profanation of the Lord's Day, and other enormous crimes; and if any shall be found guilty of any such he is to be reported to the visiting committee, and punished in such way as the court may see fit.

There are no calendar holidays, and the only holidays are as follows, viz., from the day before Christmas Day to the 7th of January, and from the day after the visitation in July till the following Tuesday four weeks, and the following days only are whole holidays, viz., the 18th of March, in commemoration of Mr. Bancroft, the founder. St. George's Day, Good Friday, Easter Eve, Easter Monday, Easter Tuesday, Whit Monday, and Whit Tuesday, the Sovereign's birthday, the 5th of November, and Lord Mayor's Day, and the day after the sermons at St. Michael's and St. Helen's. On these days the boys publicly catechised are allowed to visit their friends from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

The house is kept open for the boys' board, as well during the holidays as at other times, it being optional with the friends of the boys whether they have them home or leave them at the hospital during the vacations.

During holidays and half-holidays the same hours are observed, and chapel services and other duties performed, in the same manner as in school time.

At all times previous to the boys going to chapel they are to assemble under the shed or in the school, and go from thence in a sober orderly manner, two by two, and return in the like order, and leave their books in the school.

Whenever the boys assemble for school or chapel, they meet five minutes before the time when school or chapel shall begin; and one of the monitors appointed for that purpose calls over the names of the boys and notes down such boys as are absent, and delivers the list of the absent boys to the master present, who deals with them for such neglect according to their respective deserts.

No boy is permitted to leave the hospital ground, either during holidays or at any other time, upon any occasion, without the special leave of one of the masters; nor to sleep from the hospital without leave in writing from the master, wardens, visiting committee, or one of them, or from the clerk of the Company, to be granted only for some very special reason to be assigned; and on any leave of absence being granted, the masters are to be informed where and to whom, and for what, the boy applying for leave wishes to go; and if leave be given, the master is to give the boy an absence badge, with some number or other distinguishing mark, to be carried about such boy. Any boy being out of the hospital ground without such absence badge, or in case of any deceit touching the same or his absence, or in case of any boy having leave of absence does not return within the time limited, he is deemed guilty of misbehaviour, and punished accordingly by the master, or expelled or otherwise punished at the discretion of the master, wardens, or court of assistants, if they see fit to interfere therein.

The first Wednesday and Saturday in every month are appropriated for the admission of the friends of the boys, who on such days are allowed free access to them from one p.m. till chapel time. Parents may also visit the boys in the playground between one and two p.m. any day but Sundays.

The friends of every boy who shall be expelled or dismissed the school, or shall depart therefrom without the consent of the proper authorities, shall return his clothes to the matron.

The Boys' Clothing.

Each boy has annually one jacket, a waistcoat without sleeves, and two pairs of trousers; and he has also a waistcoat with sleeves every other year.

Three shirts.

Four pairs of stockings.

Four pairs of shoes.

One cap and a black ribbon to put round the neck.

The boys have clean shirts every Sunday and every Thursday, and clean stockings once a week.

Each boy's hair is cut by a person employed for that purpose once every month, as close as scissors can be got to the head.

The boys have clean sheets once a fortnight, the sheets of the beds in the two dormitories being changed successively week after week.

Boys' and Servants' Diet.

Each boy has for breakfast every morning eight ounces of white bread, and every other morning half a pint of milk and water, in equal quantities of each; and on the intermediate mornings half a pint of cocoa.

The boys have each day for dinner fifty pounds of either roasted or boiled meat, with potatoes, and occasionally greens, and a quantity of bread averaging two ounces for each boy. Each boy has for dinner:—

Four days a week 8 oz. (undressed) meat with potatoes (or frequently green vegetable when the latter can be procured) and 2 oz. bread.

Twice a week 5 oz. meat with pudding (suet or fruit) and potatoes and 2 oz. bread.

Once a week baked rice pudding or boiled rice and treacle and 2 oz. bread.

The meat is contracted for, and is to be of the best quality—the best ox beef and the best wether mutton.—The beef is either rounds or buttocks for boiling, in pieces, as nearly as possible, of twenty-five pounds each and without bone, and in pieces of ten pounds each for roasting; and the mutton is the leg of about ten pounds each, with the shanks cut off, to the upper joints.

The boys on alternate evenings have bread and cheese for supper, about six ounces of the former and an ounce and a half of the latter for each boy, and on the other evenings bread and butter.

Thrice a week they have bread and cheese with water.

Thrice a week bread and butter with milk and water.

Once a week bread and treacle with milk and water.

The boys' beverage is the best water.

The weekly diet provided for the servants is as follows:

Ten and a half quartern loaves of bread	-	-
Thirty-five pounds of meat	-	-
Three-quarters of a pound of suet	-	-
Three pounds of flour	-	-
One pound of raisins	-	-
Four pounds and a half of cheese	-	-
Four pounds and a half of butter	-	-
Salt	-	-

amongst
them.

And half a barrel of beer in a fortnight.

The following diet is established for the boys on feasts or holy days:

18th of March, the Founder's day.—Sixty pounds of roast beef and dumplings rubbed in the dripping-pan, with vegetables.

Saint George's Day.—Sixty pounds of roast beef and fifty pounds of good plum pudding with vegetables.

Easter Sunday.—Sixty pounds of roast beef and Yorkshire pudding, with vegetables.

Last Sunday in April.—Sixty pounds of roast beef and fifty pounds of good plum pudding, with vegetables.

Whit Sunday.—Sixty pounds of shoulders of veal and gooseberry pies, with vegetables.

The Sovereign's Birthday.—Sixty pounds of shoulders of veal and gooseberry pies, with vegetables.

Examination Day, last Thursday in July.—Sixty pounds of shoulders of veal and fruit pies, with vegetables.

Last Sunday in October.—Sixty pounds of roast pork and apple pies, with vegetables.

Fifth of November.—Sixty pounds of roast beef and dumplings rubbed in the dripping-pan, with vegetables.

Lord Mayor's Day.—Sixty pounds of roast pork and apple pies, with vegetables.

Christmas-Day.—Sixty pounds of roast beef and fifty pounds of good plum pudding, with vegetables.*

And on these feast-days the boys have generally two-pence each allowed them in lieu of beer.

Immediate Government of the Hospital.

The immediate government and superintendence of the establishment is vested in five members of the court of assistants of the Drapers' Company, to be annually chosen by the court on the election-day in August, to be called the VISITING COMMITTEE of BANCROFT'S HOSPITAL; and any three of them are to be a quorum.

The committee are to give orders for the purchase and supply of provisions, either by contract or otherwise, from time to time, as they shall see fit, pursuant to the rule of diet established, with such variations as occasional circumstances may render advisable.

* On the feast-days the beef is to be the sirloin or ribs as far as the seventh.

The committee for the time being, or any three of them at least once a fortnight, on such day as they shall settle amongst themselves, or oftener, at their discretion, are to meet at the hospital without previous notice at the hospital being necessary, and there shall personally review the boys, the school, and dormitories, and examine the stores and provisions, and examine the accounts to be kept by the master and by the matron, up to the Saturday night preceding such visitation; and they are to be liberty to visit the alms-men and alms-houses whenever they see fit. Minutes of the proceedings and orders made on every such visitation are to be taken by the head master, or in his absence by the under master, and such minutes shall afterwards be drawn out at length by the head master, or in his absence by the under master, and a copy thereof from time to time is to be transmitted to the clerk of the Company, to the end that such minutes may be preserved in duplicate, and may be always resorted to as well at the hospital as at the Hall.

In case of any sudden emergency, the masters of the hospital are forthwith to give notice thereof to the clerk of the Company, and to one of the members of the visiting committee at the least, to the end that what may be necessary therein may be done.

The accounts of the household expenditure are to be kept quarterly, and show the provision, consumption, and price of each article distinctly within each quarter.

The committee are to have no allowance in respect of the meetings at the hospital, other than and except that they are to be respectively reimbursed such sum as they shall expend in coach-hire from the Company's Hall to the hospital and back again.

The general committee of the court of assistants are to visit the hospital to hear the boys publicly examined on the last Thursday in July, and the master and wardens are to continue to attend at St. Helen's Church on the last Sunday in April, and at St. Michael's on the last Sunday in October, to hear the boys catechised, as mentioned in the Founder's will.

The government of the hospital is at all times to be subject to such provisions and directions in the Founder's will as shall be applicable to the establishment, and also subject to such directions and regulations as the court of assistants shall give or make when they shall see fit to interfere therein.

The remnants of furniture which from time to time may be worn out, and all the woollen and linen rags, and all the remnants of every description arising from the boys' clothes, and every sort of kitchen stuff (if any) and all sorts of offal, however trifling, which shall not be used at the hospital, are to be sold on account of the trust.

RULES and ORDERS for the GENERAL CONDUCT of the INSTITUTION.

I. That the head master have the management of, and be responsible for, the general conduct of the whole establishment, and see that the other officers and servants perform the duties of their several stations; and that the under master be in all things subordinate to the head master.

II. That in the absence or sickness of the head master the under master perform all his duties as master; and in the absence or sickness of the under master the head master perform all his duties.

III. That the masters read prayers in the chapel morning and evening, alternately or otherwise as they may themselves arrange; and take care that the alms-men and children devoutly attend the said service, unless hindered by sickness or other reasonable cause, to be admitted by one of the masters, to whom application must be made for exemption from attendance.

IV. That full divine service be regularly performed in the chapel once every Sunday throughout the year, and also on Christmas Day and Good Friday, at such hours shall, from time to time, be fixed by the head master; and that during the time of the service the hospital gates be closed and locked.

V. That the daily chapel service commence at half-past eight a.m., and half-past four p.m., throughout the year.

VI. That each master keep a register, and set down therein such faults and offences as are worthy of notice, which shall from time to time be committed in breach of any of the rules to be observed by the alms-men; and deliver in the same to the visiting committee at their first meeting in every month: to the end that they may be informed of the same.

VII. That the masters never leave the hospital at the same time; to the intent that one master may at all times, as well as out of school hours as in school hours, and in holiday time, be upon the spot for the government of the alms-men and boys: excepting only on such extraordinary occasions as shall be specially sanctioned by the visiting committee; and then the matron shall be apprised of it, that she may have more especial care of the boys.

VIII. That the alms-men, unless hindered by sickness or other reasonable cause, do devoutly attend the public worship of God in the chapel, morning and evening regularly, in their gowns; and take their seats there in order as they come.

IX. That one of the alms-men, or other person appointed by the master and wardens, officiate as clerk in the chapel whenever divine service is performed; and that the bell be tolled for the space of five minutes on week days, and a quarter of an hour on Sundays, before the prayers commence.

X. That after the bell hath been tolled for the stated time, the chapel clerk note down the names of such alms-men as may be absent, and make a weekly report thereof to the head master.

XI. That in case the master and wardens shall have permitted the wives of any of the alms-men to reside with their husbands, such wives do constantly attend divine service every Sunday morning and afternoon; unless hindered by sickness or other just cause to be allowed by one of the masters.

XII. That one of the alms-men, or other person appointed by the visiting committee, do sweep and keep the chapel and school in clean and decent order, and bring up coals, and light the fires in the school and chapel when necessary; and also sweep and keep clean the portico, stone steps, and pavement before the chapel, school, and masters' houses.

XIII. That the two alms-men appointed to reside in the lodges do each keep the key of his respective gate, and lock up the same so soon as the clock shall have struck the hour of nine in the winter, and ten in the summer; and that in case any alms-men shall be found to have been absent without leave after the gates have been closed more than four times within the space of one year, he shall not be received again into the said alms-houses, or be entitled to the pension or allowance of an alms-man; unless afterwards restored thereto by an order of the court of wardens, on good assurance of amendment for the future.

XIV. That the alms-man who shall have been appointed to keep the east gate do every morning, before ten o'clock, sweep and clean the whole of the gravel roads, and roll them when necessary; that he sweep also the foot-path in front of the hospital without the walls, next to the highway; and that every night from Michaelmas to Lady-day, at half-past eight p.m., and from Lady-day to Michaelmas, at half-past nine p.m., he toll the bell fifty strokes by way of warning of the time of locking up.

XV. That either of the masters, when he shall see just cause, may give license to any one or more of the alms-men, not exceeding two in number at one time, to be absent from his habitation and prayers for the space of one day and night, so that he do not license any one person to be absent more than four times in one year: and that the persons obtaining such license, from time to time, give notice thereof to the other master, to the end that he may note the same.

XVI. That any two or more of the wardens, or the visiting committee, from time to time, as they shall see cause, may give license under their hands to any of the alms-men to be absent from their habitations for any space of time, not exceeding twenty-one days. And in case the court of assistants or the masters and wardens for the time being shall think fit, for the better support and encouragement of any of the said alms-men, to employ any of them in the Company's service at the Hall, that the said wardens, or any two of them, may license such of them as shall be employed to be absent from time to time, in the daytime only, as the duty of such service may require, giving notice thereof to the masters.

XVII. That the said alms-men and their wives (if permitted to reside with them) behave with submission and respect to the masters, and live in brotherly love and friendship towards one another.

XVIII. That no alms-man nor his wife use any railing, bitter, or uncharitable speeches to any of the other alms-men or their wives; and that no alms-man presume to strike any brother or brother's wife, under the penalty of a private reprimand for the first offence, a public reprimand

for the second, and for the third offence expulsion from the hospital for ever.

XIX. That if any alms-man or his wife presume to take the name of God in vain, or be drunk, such offender receive for the first offence a private, and for the second a public, reprimand. If after the second time he or she offend in like manner, that the party so offending be forthwith reported to the court.

XX. That if any of the said alms-men haunt or frequent any public-house, and resort thereto after notice given him by either of the masters to refrain therefrom, the person so resorting thereto, after such notice given as aforesaid, receive for the first offence a private, and for the second a public, reprimand. If after the second time the offence be repeated, that the party so offending be forthwith reported to the court.

XXI. That if any of the inmates of the hospital commit adultery or fornication, or be guilty of theft or such like enormous crime, he or they so offending be for ever expelled.

XXII. That if the wife of any of the said alms-men, who shall have been permitted to reside with her husband, prove with child, she shall not be permitted to lie-in in any of the said alms-houses; but shall be removed by her husband (so soon as it shall have been discovered that she is with child) until she be delivered, under the penalty of his being for ever expelled in case of breach or disobedience of this order.

XXIII. That neither of the said alms-men presume to take an apprentice, or do any other act by which any charge may possibly accrue to the parish where the said alms-houses are situate, under pain of expulsion.

XXIV. That neither of the said alms-men presume to marry during his continuance in the said alms-houses, without leave of the wardens for the time being, under pain of expulsion.

XXV. That if any alms-man, or his wife, presume to beg during the time that he or she may be harboured in the said alms-houses, the offender suffer expulsion for the same.

XXVI. That no alms-man, or his wife, sell any chandlery ware, liquors, or fruits within the grounds of the hospital, or keep any bulk or stall there, or any public shop for exposing anything for sale, or put up any sign or show-board within the premises, under the penalty of forfeiting three months' pension for the first, and expulsion for the second, offence.

XXVII. That no linen be laid upon or dried in the ground before the alms-houses.

XXVIII. That no alms-man, nor his wife, keep any swine or rabbits or poultry within the ground, under the penalty of five shillings for every such offence.

XXIX. That none of them keep any dog within the said alms-houses or ground, under the penalty aforesaid.

XXX. That none of them take in any inmate, servant, or other person, to inhabit the said alms-houses, other than such as shall be allowed by the visiting committee for the time being, in case of sickness or inability, under the pain of expulsion.

XXXI. That every alms-man daily, before the hour of ten in the morning, sweep and make clean the pavement before his dwelling; and that no ashes, soil, dust, nor any other thing, be cast out or laid in any part of the ground belonging to the said alms-houses, other than the places appointed for that purpose.

XXXII. That none of the said alms-men presume to take down, break, or deface any of the brickwork, tiling, wainscot, or other thing belonging to the hospital under pretence of altering or amending the same, or otherwise, under the penalty of forty shillings, over and above the expense of restoring the same to the condition it was in before such alteration was made.

XXXIII. That the alms-men from time to time repair the glass windows of their respective houses at their own charge, to the end they may be careful to prevent the same from being broken.

XXXIV. That upon the death, expulsion, or other removal of any alms-man, all the grates, cupboards, dressers, shelves, locks, bolts, and similar improvements which he may have put up in his house, be left therein for the benefit of the said house.

XXXV. That for the better observation of the foregoing ordinances, and that no person concerned may plead ignorance thereof, it is ordered that the same be printed

and framed and constantly hung up in the chapel, and that they be read by one of the masters twice in each year, viz., on the first Monday in March and the first Monday in September, in the said chapel, immediately after divine service.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

FORM of a PARISH CERTIFICATE and DECLARATION to be produced on Admission of a Boy into MR. BANCROFT'S HOSPITAL.

To the MASTER and WARDENS of the Worshipful Company of DRAPERS of LONDON, Trustees of MR. BANCROFT'S Hospital at Mile End, in the county of Middlesex.

We, the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the parish of _____, in the county of _____, do hereby certify, that we own and acknowledge _____, has a legal settlement in our said parish of _____, and to the best of our knowledge and belief the said _____ is of the age of _____, and entirely free from any infectious distemper: and we do hereby promise, for ourselves and successors, to receive the said _____ into our parish, and provide for him whenever he shall be sent to us from the said hospital, and to pay all expenses on account of his being so sent to us. In witness whereof, we the said Churchwardens and Overseers have hereunto respectively set our hands the _____ day of _____, in the year of our Lord, 18 _____.

Signed in the }
presence of } Church-wardens.
} Overseers.

This is to certify that _____, one of the witnesses who attested the signing of the above certificate, hath solemnly declared before me, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of _____, that he did see the Churchwardens and Overseers whose hands are to the said certificate subscribed and set, severally sign the certificate; and that the hands of the said _____, and _____, whose names are above subscribed as witnesses to the signing of the said certificate, are of their own respective proper handwriting. Dated the _____ day of _____, 18 _____.

No. II.

FORM of PAPER to be signed by the Father, or other nearest Friend, of every Boy on his admission into MR. BANCROFT'S HOSPITAL.

To the MASTER and WARDENS of the Worshipful Company of DRAPERS of LONDON.

Worshipful Sirs,

Your Worships having been pleased to admit my son (nephew or cousin, as the case may be) _____ into Mr. Bancroft's Hospital at Mile End, in the county of Middlesex, I do hereby give my free consent, that in case your Worships, or any of the trustees for the said hospital, shall at any time see fit to order him to be removed to any parish where he has a legal settlement, or which shall be willing to receive him, or to the London Hospital, or any public hospital in or near London for relief of persons requiring medical or surgical assistance, that he may be so removed, without further authority from me; and if your Worships, or the trustees for the time being, shall cause notice to be given to me to take the boy from the hospital, I hereby promise immediately afterwards, at my own charges, to go to the hospital, there to receive and take charge of him accordingly.

I am,
Worshipful Sirs,
Your Worships' humble Servant.

No. III.

FORM of CERTIFICATE to be given by the Medical Attendant previous to any Boy being received in MR. BANCROFT'S HOSPITAL.

To the MASTER and WARDENS of the DRAPERS' Company of LONDON.

Worshipful Sirs,

I have examined _____ and from such examination, and from such information as I have been able to collect from his friends respecting him, he appears to me to be free from any infectious distemper, and from any offensive disease, and from any habitual disease likely to require medical or surgical assistance, or which is likely to prevent his constant attendance at school, or which requires any other care than what he will receive in the ordinary course of the establishment at the school at Mr. Bancroft's Hospital, and he appears to me to be secure from the small-pox.

I am,
Worshipful Sirs,
Your Worships' humble Servant.

KIRKHAM SCHOOL, IN LANCASHIRE.

SCHEME approved of by one of the MASTERS of the COURT of CHANCERY for the regulation and management of the school.

1st. That the scheme of education for the free scholars of the school shall comprise instructions in the Greek and Latin languages, and all subjects requisite for a good classical education; and also instructions in English literature, composition, history, geography, and all subjects requisite for a good English education; and also instruction in writing and arithmetic, mensuration, algebra, trigonometry, and in such other branches of mathematics, and in the rudiments of such branches of natural science, and in such other subjects of English education as are adapted to the wants of an agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing population, and as the Visitors of the school shall, from time to time, order and direct to be taught therein.

2nd. That there shall be three masters of the School, namely, the head master, a second or under master, and a third master or usher: and all the masters shall be members of the Established Church of England, and shall, in the discharge of their duties, conform themselves to the orders and directions of the Visitors.

3rd. That the head master shall be in Holy Orders, and shall have received a regular academical education at the University of Oxford or of Cambridge, and taken the degree of Master of Arts or of Bachelor of Civil Laws at one of those Universities; and shall be qualified to give instruction in the mathematics and the Greek and Latin languages, and all other subjects requisite for a good classical education.

4th. That the second master shall be qualified to give instruction in the Latin language, and in English grammar, writing, arithmetic, mensuration, algebra, geography, history, and such other subjects of English education, including the rudiments of any branch of natural science as are usually taught in the school.

5th. That the third master or usher shall be qualified to teach English reading and writing and arithmetic, and the rudiments of English grammar, history, and geography.

6th. That the head master shall have and exercise a general superintendence and direction over the whole establishment, and shall take especial care that all the boys are regularly instructed in the Church catechism, and that they receive a good religious education suitable to their respective ages, and in strict accordance with the ritual and the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England as now established; and in order thereto, some part of the Holy Scriptures shall be daily read in order, in Greek by those that are able, in Latin by others, and by the lowest in English.

7th. That it shall be the office of the head master to read prayers selected from the Liturgy each morning and afternoon at the opening and closing of the school; and to teach the upper boys the learned languages and the higher branches of mathematics, and such other subjects of education as are usually taught in the school; and he shall have and take under his immediate tuition one-fifth of the

scholars, or such greater or less proportionate number thereof, as the Visitors shall, from time to time, order and direct.

8th. That the respective offices of the second master and third master shall be, to give instruction in the school according to the several qualifications before required of them; and they shall, in the discharge of their respective duties, act under the governance and direction of the head master.

9th. That the head master shall have an annual salary of 150*l.*; he shall be required to reside in the school-house; he shall have the use thereof and of the garden and offices appurtenant thereto rent-free, upon condition that he do pay all taxes, rates, and assessments, and other out-goings in respect thereof, and keep the same in tenable repair; and the above salary shall be in addition to any payment which the head master may be entitled to under the will of Dr. Grimbaldson, by reason of his being a Master of Arts, and having been educated at the College of Eton, Westminster, or Winchester.

10th. That the annual salary of the second master shall be 120*l.*, and that of the third master or usher 80*l.*

11th. That the salaries of the masters shall be paid in the manner following; that is to say, the Drapers' Company shall, out of the income arising from Colborne's Charity, pay to the head master 45*l.*, to the second master 16*l.* 10*s.*, and to the third master or usher 8*l.*; and the Trustees of James Barker's Charity shall, out of the income appropriated to purposes of education, pay to the said masters the residue of their respective salaries; and such salaries shall become due and be payable half yearly, at Lady-day and Michaelmas-day in every year; and in case of the death of any master at any intermediate time, his executor shall be entitled to receive and be paid a proportionate part of the salary for the current half-year; and his successor, if appointed within that half-year, shall be entitled only to the residue.

12th. That no master shall receive any perquisites from the parents or guardians of any of the free scholars.

13th. That no master, being a clergyman, shall hold any ecclesiastical office or function requiring him to perform in person weekly parochial duty; and that no master shall take any secular office, or be engaged in any secular business, other than the business of the school.

14th. That there shall be three general meetings in each year of the Visitors of the school for the admission of scholars and the transaction of the business connected therewith; and that such meetings shall be respectively held on the second Monday in January, on Whit Monday, and the second Monday in October.

15th. That it shall be lawful for any three of the Visitors, on any emergent occasion, to summon, by written notice to be served personally on the other Visitors, or left at or sent by the post to their respective places of abode, a special meeting to be held on such day, and for the transaction of such business relating to the school as shall be specified in such notice, which shall be served, or sent by the post, or left as aforesaid, seven days at least previous to such special meeting; but that no other business than that specified in such notice shall be transacted at such special meeting.

16th. That it shall be lawful for the Visitors to adjourn any general or special meeting to any other day, without giving notice of any adjourned meeting.

17th. That no business shall be transacted at any meeting of the Visitors unless three of them, at least, be present; and that all meetings, general and special, original and adjourned, shall be held at the school-house, or at such other convenient place in the vicinity thereof as the Visitors shall, at any previous general meeting, appoint for the purpose.

18th. That a chairman shall be chosen at each meeting by a majority of the Visitors present; and in case of the votes for a chairman being equal, the Visitors shall draw lots for a casting vote, which casting vote shall determine the election of a chairman.

19th. That in case of a difference of opinion, all questions shall be determined by the major part of the Visitors, including the chairman, present at each meeting; and if they are equally divided in opinion, the chairman shall have a casting vote; but, except in case of an equality of votes, the vote of the chairman shall have no more force than that of any of the other Visitors present.

20th. That all boys shall be eligible as free scholars who have been born in any of the several townships of Kirkham, Greenalgh with Thistleton, Little Eccleston with

Larbreck, Ribby with Wray Hambleton, Bryning with Kellemergh, Great and Little Singleton, Westby with Plumpton, Warton, Freckleton, Newton with Scales, Clifton with Salurich, Weeton with Presse, Medlar with Wesham, and Treales, Roseacre, and Wharbes.

21st. That it shall be lawful for the Visitors to direct the admission into the school of other boys, whose father or mother is, or has been at the time of his or her death, resident in (although such boys have not been born in) any of the townships aforesaid, upon payment of such quarterly sum, as the Visitors shall direct, in aid of the funds for the sustentation of the school; and such other boys, when so admitted, shall be eligible to exhibitions, and, except as to such payment, shall have all the benefits and privileges of and be considered as free scholars; but the number of such other boys shall be limited from time to time by the Visitors, and shall not be so great as to prevent the admission or to affect the due instruction of boys eligible as free scholars by reason of their having been born in any of the townships aforesaid.

22nd. That no boy shall be admitted to the school except by the order or direction of the Visitors in writing; and all applications for and admissions into the school shall be made at one of the three general meetings aforesaid.

23rd. That no boy shall be admitted to the school until he has attained the age of seven years, and can read English words of one syllable with facility; and no boy shall be allowed to remain therein after the age of nineteen years, except under the express permission of the Visitors previously granted at one of their general meetings.

24th. That each scholar shall appear in the school clean and neat in his person and apparel.

25th. The head master shall keep a regular and correct register of the age and date of admission of each scholar, and of his time of quitting the school; and make therein such remarks as to his attendance, behaviour, and proficiency during each half-year as may enable the Visitors to form an opinion thereon; and that such register shall be laid before them at each of their general meetings.

26th. That the hours of attendance for the masters and scholars shall be, between the 31st of March and the 1st day of October, in the morning from nine to twelve o'clock, and in the afternoon from two till five o'clock; between the 30th September and the 1st of April, in the morning from nine to twelve o'clock, and in the afternoon from one to four o'clock, except on Sundays, and except on the afternoons of Wednesdays and Saturdays, which shall be allowed as half-holidays.

27th. That there shall be the following vacations in each year: namely, ten days at Easter, commencing at noon the day before Good Friday; five weeks at the time of hay harvest; and three weeks at Christmas; and the commencement of the hay harvest and Christmas holidays shall be fixed, from time to time, by the Visitors at one of the preceding general meetings.

28th. That no master shall absent himself from the school during the prescribed hours of attendance, except for some urgent or unavoidable cause, or by the express permission, in writing, of the Visitors previously obtained; in which the reason for such permission and the time of absence thereby allowed shall be stated.

29th. That no scholar shall absent himself from the school during the prescribed hours of attendance without assigning some good reason for his absence, which shall be satisfactory to the head master, nor (except in case of illness) without his previous permission.

30th. That such books, pens, ink, paper, slates, pencils, and other articles as in the opinion of the Visitors are requisite, and are not provided from other sources, shall be provided for the use of the scholars by the Trustees of Barker's Charity; and the parents or guardians of each boy shall pay such sum for the same, or the use thereof, as the Visitors shall from time to time direct; and shall also pay sixpence on the 1st day of October, and the like sum on the 12th day of January, in each year, for or towards fuel for the use of the school; and all payments under this rule, or Rule 21, shall be made to the second master of the school, or such other person as the Visitors shall direct, who shall account for and pay over the same to the Trustees of Barker's Charity; and the clear balance thereof, after payment of all out-goings, shall be applied by them in aid of the funds for the sustentation of the school.

31st. That the Visitors shall have power to establish a library for the use of the school, and to make such rules for the regulation thereof as they shall think fit; and the Trustees of Barker's Charity, having regard to the suffi-

ciency of funds in their hands, shall be at liberty to expend such monies, from time to time, as they shall think fit, not exceeding 20*l.* in any one year, in the purchase of books and other articles for the use of such library; and the parents or guardians of each scholar above the age of twelve years, and receiving any instructions either from the head or second master, shall pay for the use of such library the sum of five shillings at the commencement of each half-year's education; and such payments shall be made to the second master of the school, or such other person as the Visitors shall direct, who shall account for and pay over the same to the Visitors, to be applied by them in the formation and sustentation of such library.

32nd. That the Visitors shall have power to appoint an extra master or masters to give instructions in the French or other modern language to the scholars whose parents or guardians are desirous that they should learn the same, and are willing to pay such extra master or masters such sum per quarter, for instruction therein, as the Visitors shall, from time to time, approve of and allow.

33rd. That the Visitors shall have power to appoint a lecturer in the school on any scientific subject; but such lecturer shall only be appointed with the consent of the Trustees of Barker's Charity, and when they have sufficient funds in their hands for the payment of such lecturer.

34th. That if the parent or guardian of any boy be desirous that he should receive an English education only, or that his classical education should be confined to the learning of the Latin language, he shall signify his desire in writing to the Visitors at one of their general meetings, and the Visitors shall have power to direct and limit the course of education of such boy.

35th. That a competent person, or persons, shall be appointed annually by the Visitors, at their general meeting in January, to examine the scholars in the different subjects of instruction, and more especially as to their knowledge of the fundamental principles of the Christian religion and the doctrines thereof according to the Church of England, and to class them according to their respective merits; and such examination shall take place in the month preceding Whit Monday; and a report in writing of the state of the school shall be made by the examiner or examiners to the Visitors at their general meeting on that day; and a copy of such report shall be transmitted to the Drapers' Company; and that the Trustees of Barker's Charity, having regard to the monies in their hands, shall be at liberty to apply annually such sum as they shall think fit, not exceeding the sum of 20*l.*, in payment of fees to such examiner or examiners.

36th. That the Visitors shall be at liberty to direct prizes, in books or scientific instruments, to be annually distributed among the scholars who have distinguished themselves at the examination.

37th. That a list of the subjects of education of each class, and the names of the boys therein, distinguishing those who have gained prizes, shall be made out by the head master annually, at Whitsuntide, and registered in a book kept for that purpose; and that he shall send a copy of such list, written by one of the boys, to each of the Visitors, and another copy thereof to the Drapers' Company; and cause another copy to be hung up in the school-room.

38th. That the head master shall have power to expel any scholar of the school, or to suspend for a limited time his right to attend the same, who shall wilfully transgress the rules and orders of the school, or be guilty of other misconduct; but in case of dispute between the head master and the parent or guardian of such scholar, as to the propriety of such expulsion or suspension, the same shall be submitted to the consideration and decision of the Visitors, who shall have power to order such scholar to be re-admitted, or to make such other order in the matter as they shall think fit.

39th. That the Trustees of Barker's Charity shall have power, having regard to the amount of funds in their hands applicable to the sustentation of the school and the number of scholars therein, to increase from time to time the portion of the salaries of any of the masters payable by them; or, on the appointment of any new master, to diminish the amount thereof; but the salaries of the respective masters shall not be less than the sums aforesaid, unless there be insufficient funds for the payment thereof.

40th. That when the Trustees of Barker's Charity have sufficient funds in their hands for the purpose, they shall allow, for an exhibition or pension to one or more of the free scholars going to the University of Oxford or Cam-

bridge, who shall be elected by the Visitors at one of their general meetings, such annual sum or sums as the trustees shall think fit, not exceeding 80*l.* for each scholar, which shall be paid to him half yearly, for the space of not more than four years, and the amount thereof shall be fixed previous to his election.

41st. That no scholar shall be eligible to an exhibition who has not been educated at the school at least three years after completing the thirteenth year of his age; and where the merits of the candidates shall be equal, a preference shall always be given, in the first place, to a scholar born in the township of Kirkham; and in the next place, to a scholar born in any of the other townships mentioned in Rule 20. And the Visitors shall have power to deprive any scholar of his exhibition for misconduct, and they shall have power to deprive, and shall deprive, each scholar of his exhibition, who, before he has completed the usual course of education for the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Civil Law, shall, unless in case of illness, or some urgent or unavoidable cause, to be approved of and allowed by the Visitors, be absent from the University, except at the usual times or vacations or absence allowed by the rules of the University and his particular college; and no scholar shall be entitled to any payment in respect of his exhibition until he has satisfied the Trustees of Barker's Charity, by the certificate of the tutor of his college, or other satisfactory evidence, that he has complied with the directions of this rule as to residence in the University.

42nd. That the head master shall be allowed to take boarders, for the purpose of education in the school, provided such boarders do not exceed ten in number; or such greater or less number as the Visitors shall, from time to time, order and direct, and provided that the taking thereof do not occasion any neglect, improper treatment of, or prejudice to the free scholars; and no preference or distinction be shown or made in the mode of their classification or instruction; and the rule aforesaid relating to perquisites shall not, as regards the head master, be applicable to boarders; and that no boarder shall be eligible to an exhibition unless by reason of his having been born in any of the several townships aforesaid, unless by reason of the residence of either of his parents he shall be eligible, or admissible into the School.

43rd. That a minute in writing shall be made of all orders and directions of the Visitors touching the school; and that the same shall be registered in a book kept for the purpose.

IN CHANCERY.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL *v.* the DRAPERS' COMPANY.

HOWELL'S CHARITY.

3rd May, 1843.

THE JUDGMENT.

LORD LANGDALE, Master of the Rolls.

The information in this case is filed for the purpose of establishing a Charity under the Will of a person of the name of Howell; and he founded that Charity in the words I am about to read: "I command my executors immediately after my death to send to the city of London 12,000 ducats of gold, to be delivered to the house named 'Drapers' Hall and the Wardens thereof. The said Wardens to have in charge that, as soon as they should receive the same, they should forthwith buy for the same house 400 ducats of rent yearly, for evermore, in possession for evermore; and it is my will, that the said 400 ducats be disposed unto four maidens, being orphans next of my kin and of blood, to their marriage, if they can be found, every one of them to have 100 ducats; and if they cannot be found of my lineage, then to be given to other four maidens, though that they be not of my lineage, so that they be orphans honest and of good fame, and every of them 100 ducats; and so every year for to marry four maidens for ever. And if the said 12,000 ducats will buy more land, then the said 400 ducats to be spent to the marriage of maidens being orphans, increasing the four maidens aforesaid, as shall seem by the discretion aforesaid of the Master and Wardens of the said house of Drapers' Hall; and that this memoria to remain in writing in the Book of Memories in the said house, in such manner as it shall at no time be undone for ever."

Now the only observation necessary to make upon this Will at present is, that it is perfectly clear, upon the face of it, that no beneficial interest whatever was given to the

Company. It is perfectly clear, from the clause which I have read, in terms, that the Testator intended the whole rent, to be derived from the land which was to be purchased, to be applied to the purposes herein indicated.

It appears that the executors of the Testator did not transmit the whole sum which they were commanded to transmit; that they transmitted a smaller sum, and with that smaller sum lands were bought from the crown.

On the occasion of that purchase a grant was made by the crown, "In consideration of which premises before by our said Sovereign Lord the King, by these presents bargained and sold as is aforesaid, the Master and Enfeoffees and Brethren of the said Guild or Fraternity, for them or their successors, covenant, promise," and so on, that they will make the payment therein required. That is the first, and then, besides, "and also the said Master and Enfeoffees and Brethren, in further recompense and satisfaction of the said message" and so on conveyed to them, "are contented and agreed, and by these present Indentures, for them and their successors, covenant, promise and grant to and with our said Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors, that they, the said Master and Enfeoffees and Brethren, and their successors, or one of them, or their assigns, shall and will yearly hereafter give, distribute, and dispose the rents, revenues, sums of money, issues, and profits which, at any time hereafter shall clearly come, accrue, arise, or grow of or in the said message, gardens, and other the premises with their appurtenances, purchased from the King as aforesaid, (over and above all due charges, and such sums of money, and other costs and charges which hereafter shall be bestowed or spent in or about the reparations of the same premises, or any parcel thereof,) to and for the marriage of poor maidens, being orphans, at the discretion of the Master and Enfeoffees of the said Guild or Fraternity."

So that, when they procured this grant from the crown, they as plainly as possible stated here that the rents of the lands which were conveyed to them should be rents to be applied to this particular purpose;—this particular purpose being, to apply the funds to the marriage of four of the Testator's kindred—four maidens.

A difficulty plainly arose with respect to the ascertainment of the individuals who were entitled to the benefit of the Charity; and, moreover, it appeared that the funds at that time were not sufficient to answer fully the intent of the Founder. The whole sum not being transmitted, the whole rent did not appear to be sufficient to pay for the reparations, and also to provide the portions which were intended. There is indeed some ambiguity upon that subject, in consequence of the exact value of the ducat of gold not being stated, but I think such is the inference which, naturally, and almost necessarily, is to be made from the circumstance here stated.

In consequence of the difficulty which arose, some persons who claimed to be entitled to the benefit of this Endowment filed their Bill for the purpose of having their claims established; complaining of the expense to which they had been put, and desiring that they might have the benefit of this Charity. The complaint which was made by them as to the difficulty of ascertaining who were the persons entitled was also a complaint made by the defendants, the Drapers' Company, at that time. They also alleged that there was a difficulty in the mode of ascertaining who the persons were who were entitled to the benefit of the Charity; but in their answer they add a passage which has been referred to several times, and which is undoubtedly of the utmost importance in this case, not only for the purpose of knowing what was their view of the uses to which they should apply the gift which they accepted, but also for the purpose of ascertaining what were the questions which arose in the case; and of importance therefore for the purpose of aiding in determining what was decided by the Court in a case where it is argued on the one side, in the absence of specific words, that the decision was to a particular effect, and where it is argued on the other side that it was not so. It is also of some importance to ascertain in what way the gift was accepted. There have been instances in which the Court has held that you may infer from contemporaneous transactions what was the trust assumed by the persons who accepted a gift. No doubt, generally speaking, the gift must be accepted according to the intention of the giver, as declared at the time; but where the object is to make a corporation account, particularly such a corporation as a college like Catherine Hall, where Lord Eldon expressly referred to it as not being under any obligation whatever to accept an increase of endowment, they may accept an increase with certain qualifications which the Court may collect from the transactions that took place at the time, whether those transactions are established by documents

that existed at the time, or proved by a constant course of conduct adopted at the time, and persevered in downwards: this is not a case precisely of that sort, but here we have, (as we have not in very many cases,) the defendants in this case declaring by their answer, that they always intended, and still do intend, God willing, as near as they can, to perform the said Will and Testament of the said Thomas Howell, with as much of the rents of the premises as shall come clearly to their hands, over and above all charges, if they were ascertained, or hereafter shall be ascertained, what maidens or orphans of his kin or lineage ought, of right, to have the same legacies according unto his Will, which, hitherto, they cannot perfectly attain to know.

So that nothing can be more clear than this, that the difficulty was to obtain a rule by which they should ascertain from time to time who were the persons entitled to claim the benefit of this endowment; it being stated by the defendants that they were willing and intended to apply so much of the rents from the premises as should come clearly to their hands.

Now we are to observe that, at this time, the rents do not appear to have been equal to answer the full purpose of the Founder; as I have stated before, the rents at that time were 106*l*.^{*} The decree adopts a rule by which it was hoped (that hope did not turn out to be quite successful), but it adopted a rule by which it was hoped they should be able, at all times, to ascertain who were the parties entitled to the benefit of this Charity, having regard to the amount of the rent at that time, and approves of a scheme by which the whole was disposed of. It gives 2*l*. for the reparation of and maintaining the property, and 84*l*. for the portions which are to be given to the poor maidens who are entitled to the benefit of the Charity. Upon this occasion it is to be observed that nothing whatever is reserved to the Company. If the Company were entitled to any benefit or had been supposed by the Court to be entitled to a beneficial interest in the rent, surely it would not have been very just to abandon and neglect, altogether, such interest. There is no such declaration made, nor could the declaration be made, because the Company had stated in their answer that they were willing to apply all that clearly came to their hands. This decree being made, I say clearly, with reference to the rents then received, because it exhausted the whole and no more, it certainly might be looked for that it would have some consideration to such increase or decrease as might reasonably, for some purposes, occur: it provided this, and directed the sums to be paid out of the rents, not directing the Company to pay without regard to the rents, but the sums to be paid were to be paid out of the rents. Well, then, if there were to be a decrease from a particular cause, namely, destruction by fire, provision was made for that, but still no direction is contained that in every other event, nor is it to be collected from the direction to pay out of the rent, that in every other event, the decrease is to be made good by a payment by the Company out of their own pockets—no, they were to apply these sums out of the rents.

Then there might be an increase by the improvement of the rents of those estates which were already purchased; there might be an increase by the new purchases to be made by so much of the money as had not been transmitted by the executors of the Founder; and in both those cases a provision was made for the increase to the extent which is here mentioned, that is, to the extent of 16*l*., to be added to the 84*l*.—to that extent there was to be an increase. In either of those cases the increase was to be 16*l*. That increase would make four sums of 25*l*.; 84*l*. and 16*l*. made it 100*l*.; and four times 25*l*. made 100*l*.: 25*l*. for each

^{*} The decree of Sir Nicholas Bacon, the Lord Keeper, which is here alluded to, was made on the 24th June 1606, and the part alluded to is in these words:—

"Provided also, that if the said Master and Wardens shall, at any time hereafter, receive the sum of three thousand two hundred and fourscore ducats of gold, or the value thereof, of the executors or administrators of the said Thomas Howell, being the rest of the said twelve thousand ducats bequeathed by the said Thomas Howell to the said Drapers, for the use aforesaid, or such part or portion of the said three thousand two hundred and fourscore ducats as will or may purchase an increase of lands and tenements, or other yearly hereditaments, to the yearly value of 16*l*. or under; that then the said Master and Wardens and their successors shall, yearly from thenceforth, pay, or cause to be paid, upon certificate as is aforesaid, to four of the said orphans so to be certified, so much as the said increase in rent of the said premises to be purchased by the receipt of any part of the residue of the said twelve thousand ducats yet to be received and hereafter received shall amount unto; foregoing that, in the whole, the said orphans shall not be paid above the yearly sum of one hundred pounds: and, for a full and perfect end to be made of all controversies, it is further ordered, adjudged, and decreed by the said Lord Keeper and Court of Chancery, that the said Master and Wardens and their successors shall be, from henceforth for evermore, clearly exonerated and discharged against the said complainants, and every of them, and all other orphans that have, or pretend to have, title to any of the legacies aforesaid, by virtue of the said Thomas Howell's Will, of all manner of account hereafter to be yielded or given to them, or any of them, for any receipt or other thing whatsoever, before the date of this present decree."

maiden entitled to the benefit of this Charity. Now, without having arithmetical demonstration of it, I feel so strongly persuaded that what was meant here was to have the increase up to that sum which the Testator himself had intended to be the endowment to be given to these poor maidens, that I do not feel I can entertain a reasonable doubt upon the subject. I believe this decree had in view the sum which was limited by the Founder, and, with that view, provided for an increase to that extent; and you have not one word as to any surplus that might probably arise.

Here, then, it is the rental, the income actually bought, which was required for the purpose of answering the Will; the defendants stating in their answer that they were willing and desirous to apply everything that clearly came to their hands—that came to their hands clearly for the purposes of this Will, which provided for more than these 400 ducats—they were willing to apply that. There was occasion at that time to apply that which they had; and there was reasonable occasion to look forward to an increase which would make the fund sufficient to answer that which the Testator specifically intended. There was an offer by the defendants to apply everything; and in that state of things the Court was silent, and did not proceed any further; and the question is, whether I am to collect from that decree, that the Court declared by implication (an express declaration is not found or contended for in any way); but whether it is to be considered that the Court by implication declared, because it had not disposed of the surplus to an extent greater than this 16l., that therefore the rest was to be applied for the benefit of the Company; I confess I am totally unable to follow the reasoning by which that is attempted to be made out. If it had been intended, there ought to have been a declaration; and there could not have been that declaration, because it would have been contrary to the offer of the Company. The question clearly never did arise or could arise in the pleadings in that case; and I am very clearly of opinion that this decree does not by anticipation decide the question which is brought before me to-day; and that I must look at these documents, and see whether, according to the rules of construction which have been adopted in this Court, where funds are given to a Charity with a direction to apply them all to the purposes of the Charity in a manner to exclude all notion of a beneficial interest being vested in the Trustees; I am, in this case, to consider that the Trustees have a right to apply all the funds, beyond that which was directed by this decree, to their own benefit. I consider that I cannot do so; but that I must, on the contrary, make an opposite declaration.

Now nothing can be more satisfactory in an investigation of this kind than to find that there is no possibility for any imputation of bad or corrupt conduct on the part of the defendants. The present defendants, beyond all question, have applied this fund just in the manner in which it has been applied by their predecessors: in all probability they never looked at the original foundation at all; but instead of applying it to any beneficial purposes of their own, it is now shown by the evidence, and by their answer, and it is admitted by the Attorney-General, that they have applied these funds not to their own benefit, but in a most beneficial manner for the most useful charitable purposes; and one may entertain very great doubts whether extending the charitable purposes of the Founder will be productive of effects anything like so beneficial as the charitable purposes promoted by the defendants: but with that I have clearly no concern at all; I have nothing to do but to consider the instruments as they are brought before me, and declare the rights in the way in which I understand them. It is another consideration whether extending these premiums to the marriage of young women in Wales is likely to be more beneficial in the way of charity than the way in which the Company have bestowed it.

Now with respect to the time from which the account is to be directed, certainly it is quite satisfactory to me to find that the Attorney-General confines himself to the filing of the Bill; and the account, therefore, must be directed from that time alone; and, I may say this, that if it had been pressed otherwise, I think I must have come to that conclusion. I think I could not, with any justice, have charged this Company with applying to its own purposes any of those funds. Every case depends upon its own circumstances: there are cases in which the account has been taken from the time when the information was given from the publication of the Report of the Commissioners of Charity; other cases in which it has been from the time of filing the Bill; and others from the date of the decree. Those three periods of time have, according to the various circumstances of each case, been adopted; but I think that which is now proposed by the Solicitor-General, on behalf

of the Attorney-General, is what is quite right to be done in this case.

With respect to the costs, the Company have thought fit to have this question tried, they have thought fit to have it tried in order that they might have the application of this money according to their own view of what was right. I have not the least doubt that if the costs are asked against the Company by the Attorney-General, he must have them.

Therefore, I think there must be a declaration that all this income is applicable to the purposes of the Testator's Will. The account must be taken from the filing of the information, and the costs must be paid by the defendants.

Mr. Pemberton Leigh.—There must be a scheme.

Lord Langdale.—I suppose you would wish it to be referred to the Master to approve of a scheme?

Mr. Pemberton Leigh.—Yes, my Lord, it will be necessary in taking the account to direct that the Master shall charge a certain rent for the Hall.

Lord Langdale.—He will set a value upon the Hall, and take an occupation rent.

Mr. Pemberton Leigh.—No, my Lord, he cannot charge them with the value, they have built it with their own money, but he will charge them with an occupation rent.

Lord Langdale.—Yes.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL v. DRAPERS' COMPANY.

HOWELL'S CHARITY.

SCHEME for the EXTENSION of the CHARITY founded by THOMAS HOWELL, to the establishment and maintenance of Schools in Wales for the instruction of girls, and the maintaining, clothing, and providing portions for orphan inmates; and for the management and administration of the estates and revenues belonging to the said Charity; approved by the High Court or Chancery, 23rd March 1853.

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SCHEME.

Company to keep a separate Account of Receipts and Payments.

1. That the Drapers' Company, as Trustees of the Charity, shall keep a separate account of the property and income of the Charity, and of the expenditure thereof; and shall annually make up such account and audit the same before a Court of the Company.

Power to let, sell, or exchange Charity Estates.

2. That the said Company shall, with the approbation of the Court of Chancery, grant or contract for the grant of any building, improving or other leases, for any term or number of years, of all or any part of the lands, estates, and property for the time being belonging to or held in trust for the said Charity, and also sell, convey, or exchange, or contract for the sale, conveyance, or exchange of all or any part of the same lands, estates, and property, for such price or prices, upon such terms and conditions, and with, under, and subject to such powers and provisions and in such manner respectively as the said Court of Chancery shall from time to time by its order authorise or direct; and for the purposes aforesaid, or any of them, and also for the improvement or better management of the said Charity estates or any of them, make and execute all or any such deeds, leases, and conveyances, and accept all or any such surrenders, and make and enter into all such contracts and arrangements, and do all such acts, matters, and things whatsoever as the Court of Chancery shall in manner aforesaid authorise or direct.

Surplus Income to be invested.

3. That the Company shall from time to time, with the sanction and approbation of the Court, lay out and invest the surplus rents, profits, and income of the Charity estates and property, and all or any monies arising from any sale or exchange of the Charity estates and property, or any part thereof, and all or any other monies for the time being belonging to the Charity, in the purchase of lands or hereditaments, or Government or real securities; and that from time to time, when and as often as any such purchase or investment shall be made as aforesaid, the lands and securities respectively so to be purchased or obtained shall be conveyed or transferred unto or otherwise vested in the Company, their successors and assigns, upon trust for the benefit of the said Charity, as the Court of Chancery may from time to time direct.

How sanction of the Court to be obtained.

4. That the sanction of the Court of Chancery for the exercise of any of the powers contained in this Scheme, for the exercise whereof the sanction of the Court is required, shall be obtained by leaving with the Chief Clerk of the Master of the Rolls, without any special order previously obtained for that purpose, a proposal in writing relative thereto; but that no proceedings shall be taken on such proposal unless the Attorney-General shall have been served with a summons in due course according to the practice of the Court to appear on such proceedings, and the Attorney-General shall also be at liberty in like manner to lay any proposal touching the matters of this Scheme before the said Chief Clerk.

Property to be kept in repair and insured.

5. That the said Company shall keep the property belonging to the Charity in good and sufficient repair, and shall also keep the same insured from fire, unless the lessees or tenants thereof shall be by covenant bound to repair and insure the premises, in which case the said Company shall see that they keep such covenants.

6. That there shall be allowed to the Clerk of the Company, or to such other person as the Company shall in that behalf appoint, for the expenses of the Charity and property thereof, 5l. per cent. on the income arising therefrom, such poundage to include all expenses of collection.

Allowance for Management.

7. That the said Company shall in every third year, on the 1st day of June in such third year, or on some day within ten days thereof, make up and deposit with the Record and Writ Clerk in whose division the said cause of "Attorney-General v. Drapers' Company" is, a summary account of the income of the Charity, and the expenditure for the preceding three years.

Abstract of Accounts to be deposited in Record and Writ Clerk's Office.

8. That the clear annual income of the Charity shall be applied in the maintenance of Schools in Wales for the instruction of Girls, and in maintaining, clothing, and providing portions for Orphan Inmates educated in such Schools, and in keeping up the Establishment hereinafter provided. That the word "Orphan" used in this Scheme shall be taken as meaning any Girl whose father or mother shall be dead; but in case of Candidates being in other respects equally objects of the Charity, those who have lost both parents shall be preferred; and in carrying out this Scheme the whole of the Diocese of Llandaff shall be deemed to be in Wales, and preference shall be given to that Diocese, both as to the priority and size of the foundation to be established and maintained therein, and that not more than one School shall be established and maintained from the proceeds of the said Charity beyond the limits of that Diocese.

Application of Income.

9. That the said Company shall purchase out of the funds of the said Charity ten acres of land, or such other quantity as may be deemed necessary by the Court, in the neighbourhood of Cardiff, being within the present limits of the Diocese of Llandaff, and also ten acres, or such other quantity as in like manner may be deemed necessary in or in the neighbourhood of Denbigh, as sites for such Schools and the buildings to be attached thereto respectively; such sites to be previously approved of and such purchases to be made with the approbation of the Court.

Company to purchase Sites for Schools.

10. That the said Company shall expend such sum as shall be approved of by the Court in the erection of Schools and premises, with suitable residences for the Orphans, Matrons, and Assistants, and other inmates and scholars, on the sites which may be so approved of, and which shall be purchased as aforesaid; such erections to be made and the said grounds to be laid out according to a Plan or Scheme or Plans or Schemes to be approved of by the Court.

Schools to be built.

11. That, for the purpose of a due and efficient management of the said Schools, each School shall be under the superintendence of fifteen Governors, resident within fourteen miles of the place where the School of which they respectively shall be Governors shall be situate, and which Governors shall in the first instance be appointed by the Court; and the vacancies in the number hereby fixed shall, after the first appointment of Governors, be filled up by the Drapers' Company; and the Bishop of the diocese in which any of the Schools shall be established shall be ex officio a Governor of such School.

Local Governors.

12. That no person shall be appointed or continue Governor who shall not be resident within fourteen miles, as herein-before stated, and who shall not be rated to the relief of the poor upon a rental of 30l., or who shall be or become bankrupt, or take the benefit of any Act for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Qualification.

13. That every person appointed a Governor shall, previously to his acting as such, sign a paper expressing his willingness to act as Governor, and perform the duties of a Governor according to the rules hereby laid down.

Governors to sign a consent.

14. That the Governors of the said School respectively shall hold Monthly Meetings, which shall be held the first Saturday in every month in the School premises, and shall at such Meetings examine the monthly accounts of the House Steward, and receive applications for admission to the School, and shall admit as scholars such girls as they shall see fit, over and above the Orphans to be maintained in the Schools.

Monthly Meetings.

15. That at every Meeting any five of the Governors of either of the said Schools respectively shall form a quorum, who, previously to proceeding on the business of any Meeting, shall elect a Chairman from amongst the Governors present, who, in case of an equality of votes, shall have a double or casting vote; and when the Bishop of the diocese in which any of the said Schools shall be established shall be present at a meeting of the Governors of such School he shall be the Chairman thereof.

Five to form a Quorum.

Minute Book.

16. That each set of Governors shall keep a Minute Book, in which shall be entered minutes of the proceedings at every meeting; and such minutes shall be signed by the Chairman of the meeting.

Report to be made to the Company.

17. That the Governors of each School shall annually transmit a Report of the state and condition of the School to the Drapers' Company, accompanied by such observations as they may think proper.

Clerk to the Governors may be appointed.

18. That each set of Governors shall be at liberty to appoint a Clerk to keep their accounts, enter the minutes of their proceedings, and perform such other duties as may be required by them as such Governors; and the salary of such Clerk shall be such as the Governors think fit to allow, not exceeding 20*l.* per annum for each clerk; and such salary shall be paid by the said Company out of the income of the Charity property.

Schools to be subject to Visitation.

19. That each of the said Schools shall be open to the visitation of an Inspector of the Committee of Council for Education, and the said Committee shall be requested to permit an Inspector periodically to visit the Schools, and be present at the annual examinations, and shall be requested to report to the said Company upon the nature and course of instruction, the progress made by the pupils, and the general state and condition of the Schools, with such suggestions for improvement as he may consider proper; a copy of which Report shall be transmitted to the local Governors.

House Steward to be appointed.

20. That a House Steward shall be appointed by, and hold his office during the pleasure of, the local Governors; and such House Steward shall reside in the house, and shall, under the directions of the local Governors, hire and employ such servants as shall be necessary for the establishment, keep the accounts, and examine and defray the household bills and other expenses. And the said House Steward shall (besides his board and lodging) have a fixed yearly stipend, not exceeding 60*l.*; and the wife of the House Steward (if any) may, in the character of a Housekeeper, render such services in the domestic management of the establishment as the Matron may from time to time require; and she shall receive for such services such remuneration as the Governors may from time to time direct. And the chief Matron or Governess shall (subject to such general directions and regulations as the local Governors shall in that behalf give and make) have and exercise the general control and supervision over the establishment and the arrangements thereof; and the House Steward and Housekeeper shall in all respects be subordinate and obedient to the Chief Matron or Governess, whose duty it shall be to see that proper order is observed, and that the wants of the Orphans and other inmates are well and sufficiently provided for. And the local Governors shall appoint a Committee of their body to assist the chief Matron or Governors with respect to such supervision; and such Committee shall at least once a year report on the state and condition of the establishment, the management and domestic arrangements, and the mode in which the Orphans and other inmates are provided for, and the state of the furniture and other property of the establishment. And the local Governors shall make arrangements for the payment of the household bills of the establishment without delay or credit; and they shall cause the accounts of the income and expenditure of the establishment to be made up yearly, and in time for the Annual Meeting of the local Governors; and the local Governors, after taking into account the annual expenditure for board and maintenance, shall from time to time fix the sum to be required in respect of each pay Boarder.

Committee to report upon Condition of Establishment.

21. That there shall be a chief Matron or Governess, and so many paid Assistants in each School as the said Governors may deem necessary; and such Matrons and Assistants shall be maintained out of the funds of the Charity.

Stipend to Matron and Assistants.

22. That the chief Matron shall be allowed a stipend of 100*l.*, and each assistant 40*l.*, and that the chief Matron and Assistants, before their respective appointments shall take place, shall sign the following declaration:—"I, A.B., do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am a member of the Church of England and Ireland as by law established."

First appointment of the Matron.

23. That the first appointment of the chief Matron shall be made by the Court.

After first appointment, Company to appoint Matron and Assistants.

24. That the chief Matron, after the first appointment of Matron, and also the Assistants, shall be appointed by the Drapers' Company; and it shall be lawful for the said Company to displace any Matron and any of the Assistants, upon any just cause, upon giving three months' notice thereof to the person intended to be removed; but no such removal shall take place unless the Governors of the

School from which such person may be removed, or the Inspector of the Committee of Council on Education, shall have reported to the said Company that such removal is necessary.

25. That the said Company shall be at liberty, upon the recommendation of the Governors of the School from which any Matron or Assistant may be removed, to make to the person so removed such allowance, either annually or otherwise, as the said Company may think fit, and from time to time, on such recommendation as aforesaid, to alter, increase, diminish, or discontinue such allowance; provided that such retiring allowance be made only to persons who shall have filled the office of Matron or Assistant for a period of ten years, or who shall have been first an Assistant and afterwards a Matron for periods amounting together to fifteen years, except in cases of illness or other special circumstances, to be certified by the Governors; provided also that no retiring allowance shall in any case exceed 30*l.* per annum, and that the total aggregate amount of such allowances shall never at any time exceed 80*l.* per annum.

Retiring Allowance for Matrons and Assistants.

26. That whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Matron or Assistant in either of the said Schools, notice thereof shall be given by Advertisement twice at least in two London and two local newspapers circulating in the neighbourhood of the School wherein such vacancy shall have arisen, which notice shall state the particular office which may be vacant, with such description thereof, and of the qualifications required for the fulfilment of the duties thereof, as may enable candidates to apply for the same; and the last of such notices shall be published fourteen days at the least before the day appointed for the election; and that all such candidates shall by such notice be required, within the time to be thereby limited, to forward testimonials to the Clerk of the Drapers' Company, who shall render such parties as shall apply to him necessary information concerning the office so become vacant.

Notice of Vacancies to be published.

27. That the testimonials of every Candidate for such office shall be read and be taken into consideration at a Court of the Company, who, after a careful inquiry as to merits of the respective Candidates, shall appoint such person as they may consider most competent to perform the duties of such office.

Mode of appointment.

28. That each Matron shall have the care, superintendence, and direction of the School to which she shall be appointed, and of the inmates of the Establishment, and shall devote her exclusive attention to the same, and shall, to the utmost of her ability, train the girls committed to her charge in piety and virtue, according to the principles of the Christian religion.

Matron to have the Superintendence of School, &c.

29. That the Matron and Assistant shall reside in the School premises, and shall have separate apartments.

And to reside on the Premises.

30. That it shall be lawful for the Drapers' Company to appoint for each of the said Schools, during their pleasure, an Examiner to assist in the religious and moral education of the girls, and to allow him a stipend, not exceeding 50*l.* per annum; but no such appointment to be made without the sanction of the Bishop of the Diocese in which the School is situate.

Examiners may be appointed.

31. That the Examiner shall be a married man or widower, a clergyman of the Church of England in priest's orders.

Qualification of Examiner.

32. That such Examiner shall attend at the School on two days at the least in every week, unless prevented by illness or other good cause, to be approved by the Governors, and shall examine the girls as to their general proficiency, and assist in their religious and moral culture, and that he shall report in writing to the Governors once in every three months as to their state and condition, and that copies of such Report shall be forwarded by the Governors to the Drapers' Company.

Duties of Examiner.

33. That there shall be received into the School to be established within the Diocese of Llandaff thirty Orphan Girls, and into the School to be established at Denbigh twenty-five Orphan Girls, as inmates on the foundations respectively, or such lesser number as may require admission thereto; and such Orphans shall be nominated by the Drapers' Company to the said Schools, from Candidates recommended by the local Governors; and the said Company shall act as Guardians to such Orphan Girls during the period they remain at School; but if at any time any Orphan Maidens who shall be certified by the Bishop of Llandaff to be of the blood of Thomas Howell, the Founder, shall apply to be admitted into the said School, such person shall be preferred to all others, and shall be nominated accordingly.

Orphan Inmates to be received into Schools.

Pay of Boarders.	34. That the local Governors for the time being shall be at liberty to admit to the benefit of each School so many Boarders as they shall from time to time think proper, not exceeding Thirty respectively, who shall be subject to the same regulations in all respects as the Orphan inmates on the Foundation, so far as the same will apply. But such Boarders are not to receive any benefit from the Charity, except their Education, and are to pay, by quarterly payments in advance, such annual sum for their board as the Governors shall from time to time think sufficient to cover the expense of their board, washing, and maintenance.	43. That the said monies received from quarterly or weekly payments shall be distributed as follows, that is to say, one-third part thereof shall be laid out and expended in the purchase of suitable books for the Library of the School in respect of which such payments shall have been made; one other third part thereof in the purchase of prizes for distribution after the Annual Examination herein-after mentioned; and the remaining third part shall be equally divided between the Chief Matron of such School and her Assistants.	Application of other Monies.
Allowance for the Maintenance of Orphans.	35. That the said Orphans on the Foundation shall reside in the house attached to the School, and shall be provided with food and raiment out of the income of the Charity, and there shall be allowed thereout such sum as shall be found necessary for the maintenance of each of such Orphans.	44. That there shall be taught in the Schools the principles of the Christian religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, biography, history, the elements of astronomy, garden botany, music, French, and drawing, and such other subjects as the Governors shall from time to time direct.	Course of Instruction.
Surgeons to be appointed.	36. That the said Company shall appoint a Surgeon to attend the inmates of each of the said establishments, who shall be allowed such sum of money for medicines and attendances, not exceeding 20 <i>l.</i> per annum for each Surgeon respectively, as the local Governors shall think proper.	45. That suitable prayers, taken from the Liturgy of the Church of England, shall be read by the Matron or by the Examiner when he shall be present, and accompanied by the reading of a suitable portion of the Holy Scriptures, every morning and evening, in the said Schools; and the Matron and Examiner shall take care that each child (except as herein-after provided for) be well versed in the Church Catechism. But the said Schools and Establishments shall be open to female children of parents of all religious tenets, and no child shall be required to learn the Catechism of the Church of England, in case her parents or next friends shall express in writing to the Governors their objections, on conscientious grounds, to her doing so, and in all other respects the religious scruples of the parents and guardians shall be respected.	Prayers to be read in Schools.
Governors to obtain Church Accommodation.	37. That the inmates of the School, with such of the other girls attending the Schools as shall attend for that purpose, shall regularly attend Divine Service every Lord's Day in the Parish Church, or some other convenient Church or Churches; and the Governors of the said Schools (if they shall find it necessary) shall be at liberty to obtain and pay for proper Church accommodation for the inmates of the said Establishments: provided that no girl whose parents or guardians, from conscientious scruples to be duly notified in writing to the Governors, shall object to the attendance of such girl at Church, shall be required to attend; and provided also, that the Governors may, on good cause to be shown to their satisfaction, dispense with such attendance in any particular cases, if they shall think fit.	46. That every girl shall be taught needlework, and to cut out and make up her own clothes, and get up fine linen, either separately or in classes, as the Chief Matron may direct; and such of the girls on the Foundation as the Chief Matron shall appoint shall be taught domestic cookery.	Same to be open to Children all Religious Denominations.
Payment of Salaries and Expenses.	38. That the several Salaries of the Matrons and Assistants, and of the Examiners, Surgeons, and other Officers appointed to the Schools, shall be paid quarterly by the Governors of the respective Schools, who shall also advance monthly to the House Steward the necessary funds to purchase all provisions, fuel, and other necessities supplied for the support and maintenance of the girls and other inmates in the said Schools respectively, out of the monies to be furnished to them by the said Company for the purpose; and the said Company shall, out of the income of the said Charity, from time to time provide and pay to the said Governors of the said respective Schools the necessary funds and monies for making the said several advances and payments.	47. That the hours of attendance and discipline in the Schools, and the internal regulations and management thereof, and the holidays to be allowed, shall be such as the respective Chief Matrons, with the approbation of the Governors for each of the said Schools, shall direct and appoint; but two afternoons in every week, one of which shall be Saturday afternoon, shall be a holiday.	Needlework &c. to be taught.
Company to purchase Clothing.	39. That the said Drapers' Company shall annually purchase suitable materials for clothing the said orphans on the foundations, which shall be made up in the Schools.	48. That the parents or next friends of the children may agree with the Chief Matron of either of the Schools to receive their children as day boarders, and shall pay for such board to the Governors such sum of money as the Governors shall agree to, such sum not to exceed the average cost of board of the Orphans on the Foundation and other inmates in the said School; and while they remain in the said School the said day boarders shall be in all respects on the same footing as the other day scholars in the said School, but the number so admitted shall not exceed such limit as the Governors shall by any general regulation prescribe.	Hours of Attendance.
Day Scholars.	40. That such number of girls shall be received for education, as day scholars, into the said Schools, as the Governors for each School shall from time to time fix; and such girls shall be admitted with the approbation of the said Governors; and the said Governors shall have power to expel from the School of which they are Governors any girl guilty of repeated acts of gross misconduct.	49. That the girls of the Schools shall be allowed, with the approbation of the chief Matron or one of the Assistants of such School (subject to such regulations for the return thereof as the Governors shall think fit to direct), to take home any books, not exceeding one at a time, from the Library of the School at which such girl shall be attending.	Day Boarders.
Payments by Day Scholars.	41. That there shall be paid by every girl, not being an orphan, on her admission to either of the said Schools as a day scholar, such sum as the Governors of each School shall from time to time, by a rule or regulation to be made by them for that purpose, fix, not exceeding the sum of Ten Shillings, as an entrance fee; and such sum, not being less than Twopence or more than Sixpence per week, as the Governors of each School shall from time to time, by any general rule or regulation, fix; such payments to be made either quarterly or weekly, in advance, as the Governors shall think fit; and the said Governors may prescribe different rates of payment, with reference to the ages of the pupils, and may, in the case of any Orphan, remit the entrance fee and charge for education; but in all other respects the payments shall be uniform for all pupils attending the same School at the same time.	50. That there shall be an annual examination of the girls at each of the Schools, which shall take place before the Midsummer holidays, on such days as shall be fixed by the Chief Matrons and Governors, such examination to take place in the presence of the chief Matron and her Assistants and the Governors, and such persons as they may choose to invite, and the parents or next friends of the children.	Library Books.
Account of Entrance Fees to be kept.	42. That the House Steward shall receive all such payments, and shall keep an account thereof, with a separate account of the entrance fees, and shall account for and pay the same once in every month to the Clerk of the Governors; and the monies arising from such entrance fees shall be applied in the purchase of books, slates, and stationery for the girl in respect of whom the same shall have been paid.	51. That one month's previous notice of such examination in either of the said Schools shall be sent to the Drapers' Company, who shall communicate the same to the Committee of Council on Education, and shall request the said Committee to send an inspector to attend: he said examination as herein-before directed; and notice shall also be sent to the Bishop of the Diocese in which such school shall be situate inviting his presence, or that of the diocesan inspector authorised by him.	Annual Examination.
Application thereof.		52. That the chief Matron and Governors of each School shall distribute such and so many prizes, consisting of either dress, books, or other appropriate and useful presents, to and amongst such meritorious girls attending the said School as shall distinguish themselves in learning and good conduct, and who, in the judgment of the chief Matron and Governors, are deserving of the same.	Notice thereof.
			Prizes to be distributed.

53. That no single prize shall exceed 2*l.* in value, and the expenses of providing the same shall be defrayed out of the prize fund herein-before set apart for such purpose.

54. That no girl shall be admitted as inmate to either of the said Schools before she shall be seven years of age; nor shall any girl be admitted upon the Foundation after she shall be twelve years of age; and no girl shall be admitted as a day scholar under the age of five years. And (unless under the authority of a Minute of the Governors) no girl shall continue in either of the said Schools after she shall have attained the age of seventeen years, unless she be an orphan, but orphans may remain until they are eighteen years of age.

55. That the Drapers' Company shall, out of the income of the Charity, set apart a fund, to be called "The Portion and Endowment Fund," which Fund shall always be kept up to the amount of 500*l.*, and shall, as far as may be, be invested at interest; and such Fund shall be appropriated, in sums not exceeding 100*l.* to any one Orphan, for the benefit of the Orphan inmates who shall have left the said Establishment, after having been educated therein on the Foundation; and the said Company shall apply the same as marriage portions, to be paid on the marriage of such Orphan, she having in the meantime maintained an unblemished character, to the satisfaction of the Governors; and the Governors are to be at liberty to advance a portion of the said sum in the meantime, for the benefit of the said orphan, by apprenticing her or advancing her in life, or otherwise making provision for her on her leaving the School or afterwards; and such payments, whether for marriage portions or otherwise, shall be paid either at once or by instalments, in such manner and at such times as the Governors of the said Schools shall recommend: but that no Orphan inmate, unless she shall have been received on the Foundation as of the blood of the Founder, shall have any claim or title to any portion of such Fund, unless on the recommendation of the Governors; and that every Orphan inmate who shall have been duly proved and certified to have been of the blood of the Founder shall, after leaving the said Establishment, and being of unblemished character, be entitled, on her marriage, to a marriage portion of 200*l.* out of the said Fund; and the Governors are to be at liberty to advance a portion of the said sum for her benefit in the meantime, in the same manner as herein-before provided with regard to the other Orphan girls on the Foundation.

56. That such ladies as the Governors shall from time to time authorise shall be at liberty, subject to such regulations and control as the Governors may prescribe, to visit and inspect the said Schools and the Establishments, but shall not have any power or authority to interfere with the management or regulation of the Schools.

57. That the Court of the Drapers' Company shall be invited every third year to depute two Members of the Court and the Clerk of the Company to attend the Annual Examination of the said Schools, and report to the Court of the said Company the state and condition of the Schools, and any suggestions for improvements.

58. That if there shall remain in any year a surplus of the income of the said Charity unapplied, after payment of the stipends, outgoings, and expenses herein provided to be paid out of the income of the said Charity, or uninvested under the provision contained in the third clause of this Scheme, and when and so often as the same shall amount to 1,000*l.*, the Drapers' Company shall apply to the Court of Chancery for further directions as to the application thereof; provided always, that the said Company shall have power to apply out of such surplus any sum, not exceeding 200*l.* in any one year, to any object within the scope and spirit of this Scheme, if extraordinary circumstances shall in their judgment render it expedient so to do.

59. That this Scheme shall be printed, and a copy thereof furnished to each Governor and the Chief Matron and each of the other Officers in or connected with the said Schools.

THE MYSTERY OF IMPROVIDENCE.

The CHARITY of THOMAS HOWELL, established for the benefit of his Monmouthshire kinsfolk and others, A.D. 1540. By Thomas Falconer, Esq., Judge of the County Courts of Glamorganshire and Brecknockshire.

Second Edition.

THE CHARITY OF THOMAS HOWELL.

THOMAS HOWELL, by his will dated in 1540, and made by him during his residence at Seville, in Spain, bequeathed as follows:—

"Item, I comaunde myne executours that I leve in *Sywell*, that incontynent, after my deathe, they doo send to the citie of London 12,000 duckats of gold, by billes of cambio, for to delyver to the House called Draper's Hall—to delyver theyme to the Wardeynes thereof; and the said Wardeynes, so sone as they have receyved the same 12,000 duckats to buy therewith 400 duckats of rent yearly for evermore—in possession for evermore. And it is my will, that the said 400 duckats be disposed unto four maydens, being orphans—next of my kynne and of bludde—to their marriage—if they can be founde—every one of them to have 100 duckats—and if they cannot be founde of my lynnage, then to be geven to other foure maydens, though they be not of my lynnage, so that they be orphans, honest, of goode fame and every of them 100 duckats—and so, every yere, for to marry four maydens for ever. And if the said 12,000 duckats will bye more lande then the said 12,000 duckats to be spente to the marriage of maydens, being orphans, increasing the foure maydens aforesaide as shall seme by the discretion aforesaide of the Master and Wardeynes of the saide House of *Draper's Hall*; and that this *memoria* to remain in writing in the Booke of Memoryes in the said House in suche mannere as it shall at no time be undone for ever."

In the year 1543 the Drapers' Company, having received 8,720 ducats as part of and on account of the said bequest, purchased of Henry VIII. some premises, hereafter mentioned, in the City of London, which had become forfeited to the Crown, on the attainder of Thomas Cromwell Earl of Essex—the greatest and most powerful of those fearless ecclesiastical reformers who struck down the domination of the Church of Rome in this kingdom and the temporal power of its priesthood—and on the conveyance of the property the Company covenanted with the King to distribute and dispose of the rents and profits which at any time thereafter should clearly accrue from the said premises, over and above the costs and charges of reparation, to and for the marriage of poor maidens, being orphans, at the discretion of the Master, Brethren, and Sisters of the said Company for the time being.

On this occasion an Indenture, dated March 31, 1543, and confirmed by Letters Patent dated July 4, 1545, was made between King Henry VIII. of the first part, and the Master, &c. of the Company of Drapers of the other part; and in consideration of 1,200*l.* the King granted to the Company a capital messuage and two gardens and other buildings to the same annexed in the Parish of *Saint Peter le Poor*, within the Ward of Broad Street, in the City of London, and in the Parish of *St. Stephen, Coleman Street*, paying yearly ten shillings and four pence into the Court of Augmentations, and in further recompense and satisfaction the Master, &c. covenanted to dispose of the rents and profits for the benefit of the female orphans as aforesaid.

The messuages and gardens are particularly set out in the Letters Patent. The capital messuage and gardens abutted in *Broad Street South*, and certain messuages, tenements, and cellars lay together near the Church of the Convent of the Augustine Brothers, in the said Parish and in the Ward of Broad Street, and abutted on the street leading towards Lothbury on the south and the way leading to the Priory of the Augustines upon the north; also a messuage, cellars, and a gate-house fronting south towards Broad Street, and abutting north on the Church-yard of the said Convent, and a water-course and running of conduit water to the said capital messuage, and a way to the said capital messuage and tenement thereto belonging by the gate called Friars gate, to Broad Street.

In the year 1559, and nineteen years after the death of Thomas Howell, a suit (*Chryssley v. Chester*) was instituted in the Court of Chancery by certain poor female orphans, alleging themselves to be kinswomen of the Testator, and that the Company had not properly applied the revenues, and praying to have the benefit of the Charity. This was in the first year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Value of Prizes.

Age of Admission and Continuance in the Schools.

A Portion and Endowment Fund to be established.

Ladies may visit Schools.

Visitation of the Drapers' Company.

Surplus Income.

Scheme to be printed.

The Company by their answer admitted they had received 8,720 ducats, and that the tenements and gardens purchased produced 105*l.* per annum. They stated that one year with another they had received, over and above all charges, the sum of 70*l.*, which they had bestowed on the marriage of maiden orphans, and that 30*l.* a year was required for necessary repairs—that they always intended, and did intend, God willing, as near as they could, to perform the will of the said Testator, with as much of the rents as should come clearly to their hands, over and above all charges—if it were ascertained, or thereafter should be ascertained, what maidens or orphans of the Testator's kin, or lineage, ought by right to have the same legacies, according unto his will, which thereunto they could not perfectly attain to know.

By a Decree made on the hearing of the above suit [June 24, 1559], it was ordered:

That once every year, at the Feast of the Purification, a Certificate should be made out of a certain pedigree or "herbal" [Heirbal?] therein mentioned—which Certificate should be made by the Bishop of Llandaff for the time being, or, if vacant, by the Dean and Chapter of the same Diocese, in writing under their respective seals, and delivered to the said Master and Wardens, ascertaining and proving that the four orphans named therein were *next* of kin, lineage, and blood of the said Testator, and that they were orphans, fatherless, and of the age of twelve years and upwards, and were then living, on which certificate the said Masters and Wardens for the time being should forthwith make payment of 84*l.* yearly out of the rents and revenues of the said lands to the hands of the said Bishop, or Dean and Chapter, to the use of the said four orphans, for that year, equally between them to be divided, that is, to each of them 21*l.*; and if it should happen, at any time, that the said orphans being then *next* of kin and blood of the said Thomas Howell should be within the age of twelve years and not marriageable, the money should be paid over to four orphans being of the *next* descent, as should be above the age of twelve years and marriageable, and that under certain-mentioned circumstances the money might be paid though they were named before they ought to receive the same.

And it was further provided that if the said premises should be decayed by casualty by fire, and that 84*l.* could not be levied, the Company should be charged apportionably. And it was provided that if the property should be improved in value above the 84*l.* payable to the orphans, and 21*l.* allowed to the Company for their ordinary and extraordinary charges, that then the same improvement over and above the sum of 84*l.* and 21*l.* should be equally divided and paid yearly to the said four orphans—portion and portion alike—foreseeing always that the same improvement yearly, to be divided to the said orphans, did not exceed the value of 16*l.* by the year. And it was provided that if the Company should receive the remaining 3,820 ducats, or such portion as would purchase an increase of lands to the yearly value of 16*l.*, the Company shall pay the orphans so much as the increased rent should amount to—foreseeing that in the whole the said orphans should not be paid above the yearly sum of 100*l.*

It did not appear that the last-mentioned sum of 3,820*l.* was ever paid to the Company. It is also an important fact that the Attorney-General was not a party in the suit.

The reference in the above Decree of the year 1559 to a certain Pedigree of the family of Howell has this explanation:—In the year 1556, and during the reign of Queen Mary, and when Nicholas Heath, Archbishop of York, was Lord Chancellor, a Pedigree of the Howell family was certified in a commission signed by Cardinal Pole, who was then Archbishop of Canterbury. The Commission was not issued in any suit in Chancery.

This Commission to preserve the remembrance of the family of the Testator, and which was not made to advance any ecclesiastical object, was the first interference of the Church in the affairs of the Charity.

The family of Thomas Howell was of Monmouthshire, and many persons of that name are still to be found in the county. The most eminent of the name, though it might be impossible to connect him with the Testator, was James Howell, who was the son of a Rev. Thomas Howell, and was born near Brecknock, about the year 1596. He visited Spain, Italy, &c., and his "Epistolæ Ho-Elizianæ" have been many times reprinted. His portrait has been preserved in Monmouthshire, at Llantillo Crosseny. As he was the son of a clergyman, it is not at all improbable his father removed from Monmouthshire in order to accept church preferment in Brecknockshire.

By the Decree of 1559 it was ordered that a certificate should be annually made of four orphans out of the Pedigree certified by the order of Cardinal Pole, and "that the said certificate should be made by and from the

"Bishop of Llandaff for the time being."* The object of this certificate was not to transfer any interest in the Charity to the Bishop of Llandaff, but because Monmouthshire being in the diocese of Llandaff, a bishop in those days was one of the best public officials to be referred to on the subject of the family connections of a Monmouthshire family. Moreover, Anthony Kitchen, or Dunstan, was in 1559 Bishop of Llandaff, and he resided in the palace of the bishopric, in the parish of Mathern, near Chepstow, in Monmouthshire. He was buried at Mathern, as well as his immediate successors in the see, namely, Hugh Jones and William Blethin. The official residence, therefore, of the Bishops of Llandaff being at that time in Monmouthshire, was another sufficient reason to apply to them for the certificate.

In the year 1593 another order of the Court of Chancery was issued, the Lord Keeper Puckering directing the certificate of the Howell family to be made by and from the Bishop of Llandaff for the time being, and by four, three, or two *Justices of the Peace* of the County of Monmouth, the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff to act instead of the Bishop during the vacancy of the see.

Probably this last order was occasioned by the orphans of the Howell family being unable to procure the certificate of the Bishop of Llandaff respecting their descent, after the order of the year 1559 was made. The fact, however, that *Justices of the Peace* of the County of Monmouthshire were associated thereafter with the Bishop in making the certificate is remarkably significant. It demonstrates that in 1593 the chief descendants of the Howell family were to be found in Monmouthshire, and it further proves that the Bishop of Llandaff, or the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff, had no more interest in the Charity than the *Justices of the Peace* of the County of Monmouth. The Charity was not for the promotion of religious teaching, but was purely secular and eleemosynary; and the very great importance of this distinction will be made apparent in the sequel.

No other legal proceedings respecting the Charity appear to have taken place until the 27th of July 1838, when an information was filed by the Attorney-General against the Master, Wardens, Brethren, and Sisters of the Guild or Fraternity of the *Blessed Mary the Virgin*, of the Mystery of Drapers of the City of London, for the establishment and regulation of the Charity.

The answer to the information stated that out of the rents carried to the account of the Charity, the following payments were made:—

	£	s.	d.	
Quit-rent to the Grocers' Company	-	1	0	0
Quit-rent to the Parish of St. Edmund the King	-	0	5	4
Clerk of the Company	-	0	10	0
Incidental expenses for Surveyor's charges and repairs	-	-	-	-
To the Order of the Bishop of Llandaff on the receipt of a certificate that the four persons therein named had been appointed to receive marriage portions, such persons being maidens, or those next of kin, and lineage, and blood to Thomas Howell, and of the age of twelve years and upwards	-	84	0	0

And it was stated that the rest of the revenue was carried to the account of the income of the Company. The printed accounts do not show what amount of money was paid under the head of Surveyor's charges and repairs.

The Defendants admitted that, at the time of the information, the rents carried to the account of the Charity amounted to 1,941*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* yearly; and this appears to have been exclusive of any occupation rent for Charity property in their own occupation.

The Company in their answer relied on the Decree of the year 1559, as absolutely giving to them the whole

* In the first edition of this pamphlet it was stated, on the authority of Hayden's "List of Bishops of Llandaff," that the see was vacant in 1559, when this Order was made. It appears, however, from the list of bishops in Williams's "History of Monmouthshire" (Appendix, p. 44), that Anthony Kitchen, or Dunstan, was Bishop of Llandaff from 1545 to 1563. He is spoken of by Bishop Godwin as "the shame and reproach of the see" (Coxe's "Monmouthshire," p. 10), having affected to change his opinions as often as the articles of professed belief of the members of the Established Church were changed by law during the time he was a bishop. He died in 1563. Hugh Jones, after a vacancy of three years in the see, succeeded him in 1566, and was buried at Mathern in 1574. He is said to have been the first Welshman advanced to the see in nearly three preceding centuries. His successor was William Blethin, a Welshman. Gervase Babington was bishop from the year 1591 to the year 1595. William Murray, a Celt, but a Scotchman, was made bishop in 1627. No ecclesiastic of a Welsh family has been promoted to the see since 1675, or during nearly the last 200 years. Learning, prudence, and the moral character and courage of a gentleman, however, and not his place of birth, should influence the nomination of a bishop.

residue of the income, after applying the sums therein mentioned for the purposes of the Charity, which sums, they contended, were limited to 100*l.* a year. They insisted also on the long usage which had prevailed respecting the disposition of the Charity income. They were charged with a misappropriation of the rents, and by the Decree of Lord Langdale, Master of the Rolls, dated April 29, 1845, they were declared to have misappropriated them. They claimed to apply as they should think fit nearly the whole income of the Charity, and their claim was set aside.

The Decree of April 29, 1845, declared that the whole funds in the hands of the Defendants, and the rents of the land purchased under the will of Thomas Howell, were applicable to the charitable purposes of the will. It was ordered, among other things, that the Master should settle a scheme for the future administration of the Charity and the future application of the income, and he was to state, having regard to the charitable objects contemplated by the Testator, whether it would be fit and proper any and what extension of charitable objects and uses should be made of the said Charity, so as to embrace other objects than those immediately contemplated by the Testator; also to inquire if it were necessary an Act of Parliament should be obtained to carry into effect such scheme as he might approve of, and to settle the Draft of a Bill for an Act of Parliament to extend the scheme, and to enable the Defendants to purchase such part of the Charity Estates whereon the Hall and Buildings occupied by them were built, and the gardens thereto attached, discharged of the Charitable Trusts to which they were subject, and for the investment and disposition of the purchase-money.

The Master reported, February 12, 1846, that it was most beneficial the Hall and Gardens should be sold, subject to a lease at a ground rent of 120*l.* a year. By an Order of March 10, 1846, the Master was directed to approve of such lease; and on the 16th of April 1846 a Lease was made by the Drapers' Company to the Trustees nominated by and on their behalf, of the Hall, &c. for 23 years, from the 25th of December 1843, at a rent of 120*l.* a year.

Another Order was made by the Master of the Rolls, June 2, 1846, for the approval of the Draft of a Bill for an Act of Parliament for the sale of the Hall, &c., and the Act of the 9th and 10th Victoria, c. 19 (A.D. 1846), was passed, "to authorise the sale of part of the Charity "Estates vested in the Master, Wardens, Brethren, and "Sisters of the Guild or Fraternity of the Blessed Virgin "Mary, of the Mystery of Drapers of the City of London, "upon the Trusts to the will of Thomas Howell, "deceased."

Under the authority of that Act, the Hall, &c. were sold to the Drapers' Company. This was the first Act of Parliament passed relating to the Charity, and it may be treated as the completion of the Decree of 1845, so far as relates to the gathering together of the property of the Company. The administration of the Charity became the subject of a second Act of Parliament, which will be mentioned hereafter.

The Information was filed in 1838; the hearing was on May 3, 1843; and the judgment of Lord Langdale appears to have been given immediately on the hearing. It occupied nearly five years to obtain the interpretation of the will and a declaration of the trusts. In 1559 (*ante*, pages 16 and 17) the Decree seems to have been obtained in less than six months. The account against the Company having been ordered from the filing of the information, in July 1838, and an occupation rent being charged on account of the Hall, &c., there was payable on account of the Charity, on the accumulation of rents during the pendency of the litigation from the year 1838 to the year 1846 (when the first Act of Parliament was passed), a sum of about 16,000*l.*

The Company were ordered in 1843 to pay the costs of the information—"having," said Lord Langdale, "thought "fit to have this question tried in order that they might "have the application of this money according to their own "view of what was right." Their view of what was right was, that 100*l.* a year only should be applied to the purposes of the Charity.

Lord Langdale also said, "that nothing could be more "satisfactory in an investigation of this kind than to find "that there is no possibility of any imputation of bad or "corrupt conduct on the part of the Defendants. The "present Defendants, beyond all question, have applied "this fund just in the manner in which it has been applied "by their predecessors; in all probability they never "looked at the original foundation at all, but, instead of "applying it to any beneficial purpose of their own, it is "now shown by the evidence and the answer, and it is "admitted by the Attorney-General, that they have applied "the funds in a beneficial manner for the most useful

"charitable purposes." He also said, "that very great "doubt might be entertained whether extending the "charitable purposes of the Founder would be productive "of effects anything like so beneficial as the charitable "purposes promoted by them." [6 Beavan's Chancery Reports, p. 389.] How far more satisfactory would it have been had Lord Langdale spoken to this effect:—

"Ail persons who are called upon to administer local or public trusts should remember that their first duty is to acknowledge themselves to be accountable, and they should freely admit their responsibility by publishing, at stated intervals of time, the origin of the trusts, the objects of the trusts, and the application of the funds under their control. If money is expended by them, they should announce the amount and its application; if money is in hand they should declare it, and if, unfortunately, debt is incurred, it affects their private character and honour if they fail to publish the particulars, and truthfully to explain the cause. There should be no secrecy, and any attempt to keep private or to conceal the state of affairs is to be condemned. I regret that in this case there has been concealment from the public for a very long series of years. The attempt to bring to light the management of the Charity has occasioned five years of litigation. Why has there been this delay? Either the procedure of this Court is flagrantly iniquitous, or hindrances have been opposed to the hearing of the cause by the acts of the parties, which deserve the strongest censure on those who have caused them. My decision has been checked by no difficulty in the case. The facts presented to my consideration are free from doubt; the construction of the will of the Testator has no obscurity, though time has hidden from the benefit of his Charity those whom he intended his trustees to remember to be of his blood and kin; and the misappropriation of the funds is manifest. I can offer no excuse for the conduct of the Drapers' Company, and no other excuse can be suggested than that practice, so pregnant of abuse and so common among the companies of the City of London, of hiding from public investigation their dealings with charity funds, and then setting up their long and successful secrecy in order to sanction what they have done. They excuse their own acts because they are similar to the acts of their predecessors. To justify such a defence they should be able to prove the acts of their predecessors to have been commendable."

The above statement relates the history of the administration of the Charity from its foundation until the year 1846.

As there are different legal rules for the administration of Charities, it is important to notice the following, and to observe the class of Charities in which the Charity in question was included:

I. If a Charity were founded to support a *religious* establishment, or to promote religious education, and the intentions of the Founder are not clearly expressed, the presumption is, first, that he intended to establish a Charity connected with some particular form of religion; secondly, that the form of religion intended was that which he himself professed; and thirdly,—if no evidence is given of his own religious views—that the established religion of the country was meant to be supported.

II. In *educational* Charities the Court will not deprive particular classes of person of the benefits of the secular education offered by enforcing rules of religious instruction, unless there be an *expressed* intention to that effect.

III. Where the Charity is purely *eleemosynary* the presumption is, that all classes, irrespective of religious doctrines, are intended to participate in the bounty of the Founder, unless there are clear and distinct expressions of intention to exclude particular persons from its benefits.

(See the Case of *Attorney-General v. Calvert*, reported 23 Beavan's Reports, 248; 21 Jurist, 500; 26 Law Journal, 682.)

From the recital of the facts which has been made it is obvious—

1. That the primary intention of Thomas Howell was to benefit his own kinsfolk.

2. That the benefit intended by the Testator was purely *eleemosynary*.

3. That even if the kin of the Testator were not members of the Established Church, they would have been entitled to the benefit of the Charity, and there is no exclusion of other persons from the benefit of the Charity on the ground of their particular religious belief. It was a Charity open to Dissenters.

4. That whatever locality could be named to which the Charity could be referred, it was the county of Monmouth.

5. That the Bishop of the diocese of Llandaff is in no manner named either in the will of the Testator, nor in

orders of the Court of Chancery, as having any title to administer the funds of the Charity, or to superintend their distribution, though in practice the Drapers' Company, for a long series of years previous to the year 1838, paid into the hands of the Bishop of Llandaff for the time being the sum of 84*l.* a year for the purposes of the Charity.

On the 4th of March 1851 the Master of the Court to whom the cause stood referred reported, among other matters, that the income of the Charity property, exclusive of interest accumulating on the income which was paid during the litigation, was 2,138*l.* 13*s.*, and that it was fit there should be an extension of the objects and uses of the Charity. On the 4th March 1852 an order was made in the cause, ordering that an application should be made to Parliament by the Attorney-General for an Act to enable the Court of Chancery to extend the said Charity to the establishment, maintenance, and benefit of schools in Wales for the instruction of girls, and for the maintaining, clothing, and providing portions for the orphan inmates educated in the schools so to be established, and keeping up the establishment of such schools in such manner as the Court should think fit. It also sanctioned the purchase by the Drapers' Company of a house in Throgmorton Street, part of the Estates of the Charity.

In pursuance of this direction, a Bill was brought into Parliament, and the Act of the 15th and 16th Victoria, ch. 14, was passed, namely, "An Act for the regulation and management of the Charity founded by Thomas Howell, on or about the year 1540, and for other purposes."*

The first section of the Act empowers the Company to purchase No. 29, Throgmorton Street, discharged for the charitable trust to which it was subject.

The other sections of the Act are as follow:—

"II. That it shall be lawful for the Court of Chancery to extend the said Charity to the establishment, maintenance, and benefit of schools in Wales for the instruction of girls, and the maintaining, clothing, and providing portions for the orphan inmates educated in the schools to be so established, and the keeping up the establishment for such schools, in such manner and subject to such provisions and regulations as the said Court shall from time to time order or direct, and from time to time make and give such decrees, orders, or directions in relation to the Charity and the premises as shall be requisite or proper, having regard to the extension hereby authorised as aforesaid; provided, that for the purposes of this Act the whole of the Diocese of Llandaff shall be deemed to be in Wales; provided also, that in preparing such schemes preference shall be given to the diocese of Llandaff, both as to the priority and size of the foundations to be established and maintained under the authority of this Act; and that not more than one school shall be established or maintained from the proceeds of the said Charity beyond the present limits of that Diocese.

"III. That if any orphan maiden who shall be certified by the Bishop of Llandaff to be of the blood of the said Thomas Howell shall apply to be admitted into any of the schools established or maintained under the authority of this Act, such person shall be preferred to all others; and

that every orphan inmate of any of the said schools who shall have been duly certified to be of the blood of the said Thomas Howell shall, after leaving such school and being of unblemished character, be entitled on her marriage to a marriage portion of two hundred pounds out of the funds of the Charity; and that the Governor may advance a portion of such sum for her benefit in the meantime.

"IV. That the Bishop of the Diocese in which any of the said schools shall be established shall be *ex officio* a Governor of such school, and shall, when present at a meeting of the Governors of such school, be chairman thereof.*

"V. That it shall be lawful for the said Company, their successors and assigns, by and under the order and direction of the said Court of Chancery, to purchase and hold such pieces of ground as sites for the schools to be established as aforesaid, and the buildings and appurtenances to be attached thereto, as shall be approved of by the said Court; and that such pieces of ground, when so purchased, shall be conveyed unto or otherwise vested in the said Company, their successors and assigns, upon trust for the said Charity, in such manner as the said Court of Chancery shall order or direct.

"VI. That it shall be lawful for the said Company, their successors and assigns, from time to time, with the sanction and approbation of the said Court of Chancery, to grant and contract for the grant of any building, improving, or other leases for any term or number of years of all or any part of the lands, estates, and property for the time being belonging to or held in trust for the said Charity, and also to sell and convey or exchange and contract for the sale and conveyance or exchange of all or any part of the same lands, estates, and property, for such rents, at such prices, upon such terms and conditions, and with and subject to such powers and provisions, and in such manner respectively as the said Court of Chancery shall from time to time, by its order, authorise or direct, and for the purposes aforesaid, or any of them, and also for the improvement or better management of the said Charity estates, or any of them, to make or execute all or any such deeds, leases, and conveyances, and accept all or any such surrenders, and to make and enter into all such contracts and arrangements, and do all such acts, matters, and things whatsoever, as the said Court of Chancery shall in manner aforesaid authorise or direct.

"VII. That it shall be lawful for the said Company, their successors and assigns, from time to time, with the sanction and approbation of the Court of Chancery, to lay out and invest the surplus rents and profits and income of the Charity estates and property, and all or any monies arising from any sale or exchange of the said Charity estates and property, or any part thereof, and all or any other monies for the time being belonging to the Charity, in the purchase of lands or hereditaments, or Government or real securities; and that from time to time, when and as often as any such purchase or investment shall be made as aforesaid, the lands and securities respectively so to be purchased or obtained shall be conveyed and transferred unto or otherwise vested in the said Company, their successors and assigns, upon trust for the benefit of the said Charity, as the Court of Chancery may from time to time direct.

"VIII. That all the costs, charges, and expenses incident to and attendant or in anywise relating to the applying for, obtaining, and passing this Act, and incidental and preparatory thereto, shall be paid out of the Charity estates, monies, and property, in such manner as the said Court of Chancery shall direct.

"IX. That in this Act the following words and expressions shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction; (that is to say.)

"The expression 'Company' shall mean and include the Drapers' Company, by their corporate name of 'The master, wardens, and brethren and sisters of the Blessed Mary the Virgin of the Mystery of Drapers of the city of London,' and their successors, and other the trustees for the time being of the Charity.

"The expression 'the Charity' shall mean the said Charity founded by Thomas Howell, as established and administered under the authority of this Act."

The 10th Section is what is called in all such private Acts of Parliament, "The General Saving Clause;" and

* The Court of Chancery does not assume to interfere with Parliament, and both in the House of Lords and in the House of Commons there is uncontrolled power to check the mischief of any scheme which may be embodied in a bill before Parliament. As regards the declaration of the Court of Chancery in respect of trusts, Lord Cottonham (Chancellor) said, in the case of *The Attorney-General v. the Ironmongers' Company* (2 "Mylne and Keen's Reports," p. 385, A.D. 1841)—"As for a reference to the Master to approve of a Scheme for an Act of Parliament, I do not profess to understand how that alters the import of the declaration. His Honour the Master of the Rolls declares that at present the Court has no jurisdiction, and desires a bill to be presented to Parliament for the purpose of obtaining powers which he considers the Court not now to possess. It would be hard to conceive a more complete denial of the Court's jurisdiction than this course: the meaning of it is plain—that as the law now stands, the Court has no jurisdiction to apply the fund except in redemption of slaves, and will never have any such jurisdiction until the law is altered. There is no foundation for that proposition, nor has this Court anything to do with directing bills to be brought in for the purpose of extending its power to objects of bounty not named in the will, nor in the Testator's contemplation." Every member of either House of Parliament who knew of this bill relating to Howell's Charity, when pending, and all the mischief it contained, and permitted it to pass into law unopposed, is responsible for it. The bishops in the House of Lords were silent on the occasion when Howell's Charity Act passed, and they probably habitually set the example of the silence referred to in the "Letter of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P. for the University of Oxford," dated February 29, 1860, who thus complained that the clergy are not financial reformers: "I cannot say (he states) I have observed, on their (the clergy's) part, a general desire to check (public) expenditure, though undoubtedly a no less real and more severely the pressure of taxation which it causes." This letter was addressed by Mr. Gladstone to a Welsh clergyman. The wish of Mr. Gladstone evidently is, that the clergy should remonstrate against any needless or mischievous expenditure of public money; and public money, be it remembered, includes Church and Charity property. He does not ask for non-interference. If the bishops, for example, see a great Charity job in the House of Lords, it is their duty to pounce on it and to destroy it, or to become remonstrant economists.

* Before this was determined on, the courtesy of receiving the assent of the Bishop of Llandaff to this provision, and to the Act generally, should have been observed. If it were observed—"Non ullo casu arbitrator hoc constanti episcopo posse contingere ut ulla intermissio fiat officii."

the 11th Section provides that it is not a public Act, but that a copy, printed by the Queen's printer, may be admitted as evidence thereof by all Judges, Justices, and others.

The Act contemplates the establishment of *Schools* in the Diocese of Llandaff; and, strangely enough, provides by Section 2 that the whole of the Diocese of Llandaff shall be deemed to be in Wales. This provision was to include, by a sort of parenthesis, the English county of Monmouth—as though the county of Monmouth was not that very District which had primary claims to be regarded when a locality was to be distinctly assigned for the general application of the funds of the Charity. As, however, admittance to the schools is not limited to children born in Wales, but is open to children born anywhere and without any personal or local preference (except in the case of Founder's kin), the provision is applicable only to the locality of the schools which are directed to be in Wales, and the provision is unmeaning, since, with one exception, it is generally enacted that the "schools" to be established shall be within the present limits of the Diocese of Llandaff.

The same Section declares that not more than one School shall be established from the proceeds of the said Charity beyond the present limits of the Diocese of Llandaff. Schools, that is *more than one*, were to be established in Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire, and only one beyond the limits named.

By Section 4, the Bishop of the Diocese is to be Chairman of all meetings of the Governors.

The following is an extract of a published Letter of the Bishop of Llandaff, dated December 20, 1859:—

"Two schools, one at Llandaff and the other at Denbigh, have been built on a large scale.

"On the 29th of November last the school at Llandaff was handed over by the Drapers' Company to the local Governors, who are fifteen in number—the Bishop of the Diocese being *ex officio* a Governor and Chairman of the Board—and on the 1st December the same steps were taken at Denbigh.

"At the Llandaff school thirty orphan girls—the word being interpreted in the scheme children who have lost one or both of their parents—are to be instructed, clothed, and maintained; and a Portion and Endowment Fund is to be established by the Drapers' Company for their benefit. In addition to these, Pay Boarders, not exceeding thirty in number, who are to pay for their board, washing, and maintenance such annual sum as the Governors shall think fit, are to be admitted, receiving gratuitously the same education as the orphans. Such number of girls are also to be received for education, as day scholars, at a low rate of payment, as the Governors from time to time shall fix.

"As it is desirable that the nature of the education prescribed by the scheme should be generally known, for the guidance of those who wish to make application for the admission of orphan girls, I beg to subjoin the 44th and 46th Sections of the scheme.

"Section 44. That there shall be taught in the schools the principles of the

Christian Religion,	History,
Reading,	Elements of Astronomy.
Writing,	Garden Botany,
Arithmetic,	Music,
English Grammar,	French, and
Geography,	Drawing,
Biography,	

and such other subjects as the Governors shall from time to time direct.

"Section 46. That every girl shall be taught needlework, and to cut out and make up her own clothes, and get up fine linen, either separately or in classes, as the chief matron may direct; and such of the girls on the foundation as the chief matron shall appoint shall be taught domestic cookery.

"The orphans are to be nominated by the *Drapers' Company* from candidates recommended by the local Governors. No girl is to be admitted before she shall be seven, nor admitted on the foundation after twelve, years of age.

"The Governors are prepared to receive applications on behalf of orphans, and they are to be addressed to Charles Luard, Esq., Cardiff, Clerk to the Llandaff Branch of the Charity."

The following are the names of the Governors of the Charity:

The Drapers' Company (Trustees).
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Llandaff.
The Right. Hon. Lord Tredegar, Monmouthshire.
C. Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., Newport, Monmouthshire.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Llandaff, Llandaff, Glamorganshire.

Rev. E. Hawkins, St. Wollo, Monmouthshire.

Rev. T. Stacey, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.

Rev. Roper Tyler, Llantrithyd, Glamorganshire.

Col. T. K. Tynte, Kefn-Mably, Glamorganshire.

E. Priest Richards, Esq., Cardiff, Glamorganshire.

John Knight Bruce Pryse, Esq., Dufferyn, Glamorganshire.

John Coke Fowler, Esq., Llandaff, Glamorganshire.

Charles Croft Williams, Esq., Roath, Glamorganshire.

Evan David, Esq., Fairwater House, Glamorganshire.

Richard Bassett, Esq., Bonviltone, Glamorganshire.

The Glamorganshire Governors all reside within a very few miles of the town of Cardiff, and the three Monmouthshire Governors within a short distance of the town of Newport. The scheme provides that they are to be fifteen in number, and are to be resident within fourteen miles from Cardiff, and thus all persons resident beyond Newport, living in Monmouthshire, are excluded from being entitled to become Governors. The orphans to be nominated may be selected from any part of the kingdom. The universality of choice may be limited by expectations dependent on the certainty that the Governors themselves will be a very domestic party at Llandaff. All orphans are qualified to be elected. The field of selection is vast, and the very generality of it is an absurd provision. In its vagueness the scheme almost violates the principles of law which govern the Court of Chancery in the declaration of trusts.

The Governors are, in fact, merely assistants of the Drapers' Company: what they do is to be subject to the approval of the Company, except when they incur personal responsibility in contracting debts in respect of salaries, provisions, &c. Contracts for goods, work, or services will be made with the Governors. This "privilege" the Drapers' Company leave to the Governors without stint or limit, and the only mode in which the Governors can creditably return the compliment of such an unlimited reliance on their own personal incomes will be to abstain from incurring a single debt, and to set a good example to the poorer classes in refusing the concession of credit to themselves. At all events, when any of the Governors incur debts—if they should be tempted and should commit such a fault—and such debt should charge the pocket of an absent colleague, let him weekly be informed of the fact. It is a Charity with a fixed income, and not a railway, which the bishop of the Diocese is to superintend.

The sort of schools which have been established will be understood from the following description of them published in the *Building News*:—

"During the past week two schools for orphan girls at Llandaff, in South Wales, and Denbigh, in North Wales, erected by the Drapers' Company of London, under the direction of the Court of Chancery, in 'Howell's Charity Trust' have been completed, and the local Governors, whose duty it will be to manage the schools and recommend to the Drapers' Company suitable candidates for admission, were invited to meet the clerk and architect of the Company to inspect the building, and enter upon their duties and possession.

"The buildings are each of considerable extent; in style and character, Domestic Gothic.

"Accommodation is provided for about sixty resident scholars in each establishment, besides day scholars, and suitable and separate apartments for a head matron or governess, four assistant teachers, house steward, and servants. Infirmary, library and board-room, porter's lodge, and usual domestic offices, occupying with the playground, gardens, &c., about four acres of an estate of twenty acres that has been purchased for the use of each Institution in South and North Wales.

"The buildings have been erected most substantially of the limestone of the neighbourhood, with sandstone dressings to doors, windows, chimney shafts, &c., all the external walls being lined with brick, having a space of two inches between the stone and brick, to prevent the possibility of damp. All the stone is laid in regular course, 'the beds and face dressed.' The roofs are covered with green and blue slates in alternate courses, finished with ornamental ridge tiles. The principal portion of the carpenters' and joiners' works are executed in 'pitch pine' of a superior description, carefully cleaned off and varnished, instead of being painted. The walls of all the rooms in general used by the children are lined (four feet high) with 'match boarding,' which, together with the fittings (many being of a novel and ingenious description) are stained and varnished in like manner.

"The entrance halls, corridors, and day-rooms are warmed with hot water, the other rooms by open fires, the

fire-places being formed entirely of fire-brick (except the front bars and bottom grating) which are fitted so as to be easily removed and replaced when necessary.

"The windows, with very few exceptions, are fitted with sliding sashes, hung with lines and weights, and are made suitable to 'mullion windows,' in place of the usual Gothic casements, by which it is so difficult to keep out wind and weather in exposed situations.

"The kitchens, laundries, and other domestic offices are fitted up with the best and latest improvements, but at the same time in such a manner that the scholars can be readily instructed in all branches of the usual household duties falling to the lot of those who have *their living to gain by the practice of domestic economy*.

"The meeting of the Local Governors appointed to the school at Llandaff took place on the 29th ultimo, presided over by Lord Tredegar (in the unavoidable absence of the Bishop of the diocese); and the meeting at Denbigh took place on the 1st inst., presided over by the Bishop of Asaph.

"At each of the meetings the rules and regulations laid down by the Court of Chancery for the future management of the schools were read and explained by W. H. Sawyer, Esq., the Clerk of the Drapers' Company; after which the Governors inspected the buildings, under the guidance of Mr. Herbert Williams, the architect of the Company. Great satisfaction being expressed, a vote of thanks was passed to the *Drapers' Company* for the liberal* and efficient manner in which the schools had been erected and finished, for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Trust.

"Messrs J. Barnsley and Sons, of Birmingham, have been the contractors for both schools; and they, together with the Clerks of the Works (Mr. Henry Bushby at Llandaff, and Mr. S. Knight at Denbigh), were complimented by the Governors on the superior workmanship, it being particularly remarked that better specimens of joiners' work had seldom been seen in buildings of this class.

"The cost of the school at Llandaff has been about 18,000*l.*, and that of the one at Denbigh 16,000*l.* The furnishing of the same, which is now proceeding under the direction of the architect, will be about 2,000*l.* each, in addition."—*Building News*.

As the sum thus named for these two buildings is thirty-eight thousand pounds—exclusive of the price of the land on which they are built—there are few honourable persons who will not exclaim, "Can such a gigantic job have been accomplished, and the scheme for it have been sanctioned by the Court of Chancery?" The institutions at Llandaff and Denbigh exhibit, indeed, the mystery of Improvidence. Who were the Busy-bodies who promoted their establishment? † About one-third of the fund has been expended on buildings, &c., about one-third sent to North Wales, and the other third reduced to the minimum of usefulness at Llandaff!!

"The establishment," states one of the Governors, in a letter published in the "*Merthyr Telegraph*," "will be under a matron—who is to be appointed by Sir John Romilly, the Master of the Rolls—and several competent teachers. The education will be of a superior kind—comprising reading, writing, geography, garden-hotany, music, and French. The principles of the Christian religion are to be taught, and the chaplain will be a clergyman of the Church of England; but the scheme provides that if objection be made, and due notice be given by the parent or guardian of any girl, such girl shall not be required to learn the catechism or other formularies of the Church. To constitute a candidate for admission, the girl must have lost one

parent at least, but not necessarily both. Marriage portions will be given to orphans educated in this school to the amount of 200*l.* in cases where the girl is descended from the Founder, and 100*l.* in other cases.

"I have only to add that I have been appointed one of the Governors of this Institution, and shall have much pleasure in inquiring into the case of any girl who may be desirous of becoming a candidate. Those who are natives of this diocese will, I believe, have a preference over others. And I am inclined to think that the class of families from which candidates are most likely to be accepted are those of persons who were in *business*, or *offices*, or *farms*, and who, if they had lived, would have been able to give their children a superior education, which, in consequence of the parent's death, they will lose."

The provision which leaves the access of a Dissenter to the Institution open can only be nominal. There is no Dissenter among the Governors, though the Governors say a Dissenter may be admissible. In fact, any orphan of tender years, for example, the child of a Baptist, if kindly treated could hardly hesitate to join the congregation of the majority of its companions. Even the little Jew Mortara, kidnapped, gipsy fashion, with the sanction of Pio Nono, if treated with care and kindness would not fail when at years of discretion to lecture his own father on his belief, even though no special means, beyond the selection of his companions, were taken to anticipate such conduct.

Originally the Charity had no exclusive character; now it is, practically, a Charity for Religious Education, under the superintendence of the Bishop of Llandaff. It is not to be presumed, whatever the words used may express—and the extent of dissent in Wales from the Established Church explains why they have been used at all—that the Bishop of Llandaff, the Dean of Llandaff, or the other Governors will do otherwise than act in their recommendations under the sincere conviction of their own belief, and keep the new establishments to promote that religious education which the chaplain is appointed to superintend. The very character, system, and scheme of the new Institution makes this not merely probable but unavoidable. It is impossible there can be several conflicting religious dogmas preserved in the minds of young girls constantly living under the same roof, and no such expectation was formed when, by the fourth section of the Act of Parliament, the Bishop of Llandaff for the time being was constituted head of the governing body. Not those who act within the scheme, but those who have framed it in so narrow a spirit as the teaching of a few girls in a magnificent convent, are to be condemned, if exclusiveness is complained of.

The Diocese of Llandaff may be described to be a diocese abounding in female orphans. How often is the wailing of female voices heard, and the sad spectacle repeated when, through ignorance, folly, negligence, or accident, the lives of many colliers are suddenly destroyed! Nowhere are schools for the education of females more needed. Many are the female orphans to teach, and many are the girls who desire and need instruction who have no schools to which they can resort, but they are not of the class of orphan maidens who are to be taught the French language at Llandaff.

It is an object of the greatest public importance that in the mining districts there should be girls' schools. It is the mother who must chiefly teach all children in their own homes—she it is who purchases for her household, and who usually regulates all domestic arrangements. If the father dies it is the widow upon whom all the family depend; if the daughters go into service their success is connected with their early instruction, and if they remain at home their safety and character are sustained through the training they receive. It is through a really efficient and improved system of education of the poorer classes that the vices sought to be dealt with by institutions, now so popular with magistrates, for the moral training of adults, must be checked. Would that we could say for ourselves what Miss Bremer said of the efforts in favour of popular instruction in America—"The hope of the New World is not to reform so much through prisons as through schools, and still more through Homes: when all homes become that which they ought to be, and that which many already are, the great reformatory work will be done." Let the daughters and sisters of the working men learn to love cleanliness, neatness, and the being taught in schoolrooms, and the wives and mothers of the men will become the best teachers of virtue.

Every effort to do good, however controlled, is to be commended, but that which is to be condemned is the preference of little, very limited, or minute objects, when the power to do great good is unconditionally possessed. When it was said that girls' schools were to be established out of the funds of Howell's Charity, it was presumed that

* The gentlemen present should have remembered these verses:—
"Agmondesham Vesey, Esq., out of his own bounty,
Built this bridge at the expense of the county."

† Sir Charles Lyell, in one of his works on North America (1st Series, vol. i., p. 111), in relating the provision made at Boston, in Massachusetts, for the delivery of public lectures, says:—"In reality, the sum bequeathed by Mr. John Lowell for his foundation, though magnificent, was by no means enormous—not much exceeding 70,000*l.*, which, according to the usual fate awaiting donations for educational objects, would all have been swallowed up on the erection of costly buildings, after which the learned would be invited to share the scanty leavings of the 'Committee of Taste,' and of the merciless architect—'reliquias Danaum atque immitis Achillei.' But in the present case the Testator provided in his will that not a single dollar should be spent on bricks and mortar; in consequence of which proviso a spacious room was at once hired, and the intentions of the donor carried immediately into effect, without a year's delay." Then, referring to other institutions, he says:—"These collegiate buildings, in support of which the public came forward so liberally, were left, like Girard College, half finished; whereas, if the same funds had been devoted to the securing of teachers of high acquirements, station, character, and celebrity, and if rooms of moderate dimensions had been at first hired, while the classes of pupils remained small, a generation would not have been lost," &c. And, citing Prescott, he applies these words:—"Architecture is a sensual gratification, and addresses itself to the eye; it is the form in which the resources of a semi-civilised people are most likely to be lavished." If so, semi-civilisation is the governing power of many charities.

what was designed really was the establishment of schools for girls—such institutions as are generally understood to be “schools.” The accumulated funds of the Charity ought, in this year, from the date of the filing of the Information in 1838—if these gigantic and costly buildings had not been raised—to have been upwards of 40,000*l.*, exclusive of interest on the accumulating funds; and, in addition, the annual income should be upwards of 2,000*l.* a year—there ought also to be an annual income from the purchase money paid for the very valuable land on which the Drapers' Hall stands, and the garden of the same, purchased by the Company of the Charity under the Act of Parliament of 1846—and which property was worth far more than 120*l.* a year (*ante*, p. 18). The purchase money paid to the Charity was distinctly *capital*, and so ought the accumulated funds to have been treated. With these magnificent means—which ought to have produced at least 3,500*l.* a year—some thirty or forty “Howell's schools” might have been established throughout the diocese, and if the teaching in them had been such as in the schools of William Ellis, of London, they would have been a source of unbounded happiness in a few years to thousands of persons. The annual income was sufficient to have allowed the schoolmistresses of such schools not the meagre payment that is given to a housekeeper, but handsome and sufficient salaries, equal to reward the proper and high qualifications which the mistresses of schools ought to possess. Had such a design been acted on, a vast multitude of women throughout Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire would, in a short interval of time, have been preserved from the wretchedness which is the lot of ignorance.

What have we now? It is hardly possible to refrain from expressions of deep indignation at the manner in which the Charity funds have been disposed of. The Act of Parliament provides that Schools shall be established in the Diocese of Llandaff. This Act has been interpreted to mean the grand and gigantic building which towers on the heights of Llandaff. The word “schools” implies that many persons will be taught in more than one school. The institution at Llandaff is the only school in the Diocese of Llandaff, in which Diocese “schools” are directed to be established, and it is open to a very limited number of girls. The expression, also, in the Act that only one school shall be established out of the limits of the diocese, has been interpreted to mean the establishment of a similar gigantic and costly building in North Wales to that at Llandaff, the maintenance of which must exhaust half the remaining funds of the Charity. A division of the income is practically made when no division could have been intended; and the express words of the Act of Parliament appear to have been interpreted so as to sanction the most irrational conclusions, and the most reckless waste of the Charity funds. There is an excuse, in part, for what has been done by the use of the word “inmates” in the Act, but the censure that is expressed may be extended to the scheme which was made the foundation of the Act, as well as to the scheme which is said to give effect to the intention of the Act of Parliament. A title in the county of Monmouth to participate in the Charity was recognised in the Act of Parliament relating to this Charity, the income of which, as before stated, should have amounted to 3,500*l.* a year at the least; and what is the amount of benefit obtained?—The misappropriation of the funds has been sinful.

There is a school in the county of Glamorgan which is absolutely necessary for the education of a certain class of orphans. In the days of Howell the teaching of deaf and dumb children to read and write, and to become intelligent and instructed, was not thought to be practicable. Happily it is now otherwise. As such persons, however, are to be found—one here, and another there—and are dispersed in distant places, and as a special education is needed in order to possess the capacity to be their teachers, it is necessary such children should be collected round a teacher in some one place which must, in most instances, be necessarily distant from their own homes. A single institution for such children exists in the Principality of Wales, and it is to be regretted that it is very insufficiently supported by voluntary subscriptions. It is established at Swansea; but it also happens that Swansea, though a town in Glamorganshire, is beyond the present limits of the Diocese of Llandaff—and it is to the present limits of the diocese that the “schools” of Howell's Charity are confined—with the exception of one school, which may be beyond such limits. Here, then, was the one school, which should have been the exceptional one, and to which a portion of the funds of the Charity might have been with peculiar propriety appropriated. The mental condition of mute children who are permitted to remain uneducated it is terrible to contemplate. Would that a merciful remembrance of them could

have influenced those by whom the new scheme of this Charity was framed.

No objection whatever could be expressed to the diversion of the funds of the original Charity to the establishment of schools for the teaching of girls. The original object of the Charity was to grant marriage portions to the female kin of the Testator, and failing them, to other maidens. There was no direction given by the Testator to train up his kin to entitle them to receive the money, and in the will there were no designated persons, even among his next of kin, who could in preference the one to the other claim the fund. In the course of time the known members of the family of Howell have disappeared, and the Act of Parliament and the proceedings in Chancery indicate an entire forgetfulness of their home having been in Monmouthshire.

The benefit the Testator intended to give under his will was not to provide marriage portions for any unmarried orphan girls not related to him, but for some female orphans not of his kin, in such years when orphans of his own kin might not claim or accept the marriage portion provided for them. The substitutes were not the primary objects of his Charity. His own kin, however, have, in the lapse of years, passed out of sight. It is a mere sham, in the third section of the Act of Parliament, to refer to them. It is known to be beyond the bounds of human probability, or almost possibility, that any person could legally, or presumably, prove his relationship to the Testator. There are no ancient registers to refer to, no documents connected with the descent of land nor the testimony of wills, by which any connection of blood with his family can be established. Those who inserted the third section in the Act knew it to be a sham, though a good cloak for a new abuse. The 84*l.*, though paid on the receipt of the Bishops of Llandaff, as stated in the answer to the Bill of Chancery (*ante*, p. 17), was not paid to persons who, even as heirs general of Noah, and under the title of a “Welsh Pedigree,” pretended to be of the family of the Testator, though this might have been their best title, if they had set up the pretence of family consanguinity. The money was paid to very worthy recipients of it, but not to persons who could prove any claim to it. One-fourth of it was generally handed over to the head of a very distinguished family in Monmouthshire, and was well disposed of. Any proof of relationship, directly or indirectly, of any family to that of the Testator is utterly lost.

The chief object of the Charity had therefore failed. As, however, a charity is defined to be “a general public use,” and the word “public” to mean “a purpose which, whatever it may be, is not the personal use and enjoyment of any assignable individual or individuals”—it was right that some other object of the Charity should be substituted for the one expressed by the Testator which should be regarded to approach near to the original intention; and such an object would very commendably be the establishment of Girls' Schools—but such schools ought not to be convents in which to train girls with the avowed object to portion them off in matrimony when duly prepared under the inspection of a board of reverend and venerable gentlemen.—[*Ante*, pp. 19, 20, and 21.]

The granting of marriage portions to maidens was anciently a common practice, and it is still common in Roman Catholic countries. Many persons must have observed that in France it is frequent for the Sovereign to announce, in order to mark the favour with which he regards his reception in a particular district, that a certain number of marriage portions shall be distributed by a mayor or some other public official. In England the practice is condemned, and there are the strongest reasons to censure it. But there are two modes by which girls can be designated for marriage portions: either by an immediate choice and selection, so that until the gift is announced the anticipation of it cannot affect the habitual thoughts and mind of the recipient;—or by training the recipients from childhood to the expectation of being certain to receive it if a course of conduct marked out to be observed during a fixed period of time is followed. The first of these is what the Testator expressed, and is by no means exposed to very serious objections which should prevent the adoption of the other mode of donation. The probability is that the Testator himself would have said, “There shall be no long training in a school with the expressed intention of receiving money with a view to marriage on leaving school. If money is given on leaving school, let all words relating to marriage be expunged.” So ought all persons to think; and the scheme, as it is now declared, might be shown, in this respect, to be obnoxious to the gravest censure. It is best, however, to abstain from arguing the objections, for they must suggest themselves to the mind of any reflecting person. It has the appearance of a coarse disposal of the girls, and exhibits

an offensive disregard of the delicate character of the mind of every really well-educated woman.

The scheme would appear to have been drawn out under the direction of the continuing Trustees of the Charity, namely, the Drapers' Company, and the new buildings to have been erected by their authority, and subject to their approval. Had the Drapers' Company as Trustees been removed under Lord Langdale's decree, as it was desirable they should have been, the funds of the Charity would, in all probability, have been saved; public opinion in the Diocese of Llandaff might (or might not!) have been consulted in the administration of the Charity, and schools for girls conducted by well paid and instructed teachers might have been established throughout the mining districts. It is to the Trustees, and not to the Governors, that blame is to be imputed, unless indeed to such (if any) of the Governors who, before they acted as Governors, assented when the scheme was pending to that which was finally determined on. There must have been parties promoting the information in Chancery, and their assent is to be presumed to have been given to the acts of the Trustees since the date of the Decree. Did they connive at the jobbing which has been exposed in these pages?

What ought now to be done?

First, the Drapers' Company ought to be removed from the office of Trustees.

Secondly, a new scheme for the administration of the Charity ought to be obtained.

Thirdly, the great buildings at Llandaff and Denbigh should be sold with as little delay as practicable.

Failing the power to effect these measures, then this might be done:—

1. The Drapers' Company should be removed from the office of Trustees.

2. Powers should be obtained for a new scheme of administration.

3. The establishment at Denbigh to be sold in order to restore to Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire the moiety of the annual income of the Charity.

4. The building at Llandaff should be converted into an Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, open to the whole Principality, as the school at Swansea now is, and part of the income of such school made dependent on voluntary donations, in consideration of receiving boys as pupils.

5. That schools for girls should, from time to time, be built out of income set apart to accumulate for the purpose and out of the money arising from the sale of the Denbigh buildings, and that such schools should be endowed out of the remaining annual income.

Even if the buildings fell to ruin, it would be advantageous to the people of Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire—so that the income were applicable to schools for girls. There is, however, no necessity why they should fall to ruin, for the one at Llandaff would make an excellent County Hospital—an institution much needed in Glamorganshire. It might have served as a County Lunatic Asylum but that the new buildings for that purpose are determined on.

To make this statement of the affairs of Howell's Charity complete, it ought to conclude with an account of the income and expenditure of the funds from the year 1838 to the present time—especially distinguishing the amount expended in law costs, the purchase of land, architects' and builders' charges—money received on account of the sale of the Drapers' Hall and garden, &c. No such account is yet published, but the Trustees will no doubt consider it to be their duty to render it, and the Governors of the Charity to print it, and to print also, annually, the accounts of future years. Failure in such a duty is always personally dishonourable to those who manage Charities.

To the Public generally the case is important, on account of the illustration it presents of the little protection afforded by the Court of Chancery in the administration of charities, and the necessity of some provision by which *particulars* of schemes for the administration of local charities shall be published before they are sanctioned either by the Court of Chancery or by *private* Acts of Parliament.

Would it could be expected that those who have assented to the great wrong which has been done in the wasteful expenditure of the accumulated funds of the Charity, and in the censurable appropriation of the annual income, would become the prime movers of a change that might recover the whole annual revenue for the institution of Schools for Girls in the mining districts of Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire, so that the Charity might everywhere be recognised, as it ought now to have been, through the schools it might have been sustaining, to be a source of infinite blessing to many thousand families and female orphans who, under the present narrow and mischievous scheme, are deliberately excluded from its benefit! A little courage, a hope in human improvement, and an earnest sense of what

is right, might accomplish a change even now. As it is, the funds and revenue of what might have been a noble and most useful Charity have been scandalously misapplied.

There is a solemn prayer, expressively setting forth the great principle of the Reformation, heard in the churches of Protestants at the time of Advent and on other occasions, in these words,—“Blessed Lord, who has caused all Holy Scriptures to be written for our learning; grant that we may in such wise hear them, READ, mark, learn, and inwardly digest them, that by patience and comfort of thy Holy Word we may embrace and ever hold fast the blessed Hope of everlasting life which THOU hast given us in our Saviour Jesus Christ.” If this Prayer were meant, as we believe, to refer to lay folk as well as to divines, there were means given for its accomplishment in a mighty and merciful degree through this Charity. But those whose acts have been related forgot the Invocation, and were ungoverned by its Spirit. That which they did or assented to being done must be regarded to be a great public calamity to the counties of Monmouth and Glamorgan.

USK, January 7, 1860.

March 1, 1860 (Second Edition).

APPENDIX.

Note A.

After the publication of the first edition of this statement, I received many letters from gentlemen whose opinions are to be highly esteemed, very strongly condemning what has occurred. One writer says:—

“Could not Mr. Dillwyn, M.P., be induced to introduce into his Trustees Bill some compulsory power on Courts of Equity to publish proposed schemes in local newspapers, and so much of the history of a Charity as may enable the public to understand the objects of the trust and the application to the Court? A good case is a great help to bring about some such enactment.”

A job sometimes means the abuse of power on the part of persons acting within the limits of authority. It is an abuse of this kind to make a Charity open to Dissenters practically the Charity of one denomination of religious believers. Children of Dissenters may be admitted, but if admitted the same paid provision for their religious superintendence should be honestly provided as in the case of other children. It is discreditable if Dissenters' children are admitted without such provision. They have equal claims to those of others on the charity. A job also means waste, and the waste of a private inheritance, as well as of the funds of a Charity, is immoral and wicked.

As the children of Dissenters, when in these schools as permanent boarders, will be “at home,” it will be an imperative duty on those who superintend their religious education to teach them, as their parents would have done, the religious principles or characteristic tenets of their sect. Every child when “at home” is so taught, or, at all events, the being so taught is always affirmed by divines to be a moral obligation of the highest degree on parents, guardians, or persons exercising domestic control over children. As such children may be admitted to the schools at Denbigh and Llandaff, it must be assumed they will be admitted on terms securing such instruction. This being so, the Bishops of St. Asaph and Llandaff must, if they fulfil the duty they have undertaken truly and faithfully, take care that such children are daily educated as “at home” in the principles of Dissent professed by their parents, as other children are taught the principles of the Established Church, or a solemn duty will be neglected. As respected a mere day-school it would not be so, for the attendants on such schools continue under the immediate domestic control of those in whose care they are.

There is a negative duty of non-interference with the religious professions of belief of the children promised by the rules of the Charity, but this can never supersede the duty of direct teaching; and surely Dissenters will demand the domestic teaching of their tenets to the children of their sects?

One child of a Dissenter, it is said, has been already nominated for admission, and it will be a gross breach of faith if, after providing by the rules for the admissibility of Dissenters, and boasting of their admissibility the children of Dissenters are not admitted, *pari passu*, with other children.

There therefore arises out of this state of things, as well as from the general facts which have been discussed, the gravest possible moral questions, the solution of which involves the whole scheme of the Charity.

There is also a great moral difference in persons aiding the ministers of different sects to promote religious instruction, and in engaging themselves in direct teaching. Those who superintend religious teaching should themselves believe in the arguments connected with such teaching. Those who will not and ought not to teach without such belief may and ought, nevertheless, to entertain sincere respect for the earnest belief of those with whom they differ; in the one case, there may be aid given in humble submission to the possible and probable errors of human judgment; but in the other case, namely, of direct religious teaching, there can be no speaking without an utterance of what the teacher thinks to be error or to be false, unless the teacher believes in what he teaches.

Note B.

The arguments the writer has heard against this Pamphlet are something to this effect: Parliament has dealt with the Charity funds, and the Court of Chancery has sanctioned what has been done; therefore, why not leave all that has been done uncensured? Or, Parliament might have placed the distribution of the funds in any locality; and as the inhabitants of the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth had no legal title to claim the fund, therefore any complaint respecting what has been done is idle and vain. The morality of such reasoning is corrupt, and if it were not so, it would sanction the suppression of all rebuke of completed acts, however morally wrong. Parliament, it is true, had power to direct the distribution of the funds by a shilling per head among the whole population of the kingdom, as well as to appropriate it to the use of thirty orphan inmates and others in the Institution at Llandaff, and to twenty-five orphan inmates and others in the Institution at Denbigh, selected, if it so pleases the Governors, from any part of the United Kingdom. This is perfectly true, but who could commend such acts? Parliament, in making a special law relating to Howell's Charity, expressed the opinions of certain persons who caused that law to be made, and the chief object of this Pamphlet has been to criticise, for a public object, the morality of those who procured the enactment of that law—such law having caused a waste of the Charity funds in brick and mortar, reduced the usefulness of the Charity to the lowest possible degree, and showing a disregard of great public interests. It was necessary to give a locality to the administration and application of the funds, and the fund was rightly assigned in part, and should have been assigned in its entirety, to a district within the diocese of Llandaff, although it was not a Church Charity fund. The county of Monmouth was in possession of the Charity, so far as it had any locality, on account of the payments made through a very long series of years in the locality, and up to the time of the filing of the information. The proper locality of the Charity being settled, the next step was to deal with the Charity, with a view to benefit females, and doing this, the moral condition of the women living in the mining districts of the diocese of Llandaff should have been thought of. Had this been done, how many might have been rendered children of Virtue whose fate will probably be hereafter as deplorable as that of those very many poor and uninstructed beings who live in sight of Llandaff, and who, if there had been no waste of the great means possessed for their instruction, might have been preserved from Vice. It is a matter of very little importance that there was a legal right to waste the funds of the Charity in discussing the conduct of those who interfered in their disposal.

There are certain persons, it must be admitted, who cannot be convinced through this reasoning. Who indeed could be convinced, who could deliberately dispose of the funds in the manner related, and divide them, though distributable among Dissenters, under the chief superintendence of the Bishops of St. Asaph and Llandaff, making no selection of Dissenters to be Governors?

That no enlarged view of the value of the Charity should have prevailed among the Trustees is not at all remarkable, the London Companies having long since practically asserted the doctrine that little boarding schools and almshouses—of great cost and having vast buildings—are the best of Charities.

Note C.

The advantages of publishing the accounts of Orphan Charities have lately been thus shown:—

"By the list of orphans in the *Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum*, December 31, 1858, it appears that there were 73 boys, with girls, making up a total of 110. The Balance Sheet shows salaries to Secretary, Clerk, and Collector, 360*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* The salaries of *Masters, Matron, School-mistress, and Porter*, 198*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*! School-books, 9*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* Here is food for reflection! Mark, I beseech you, the cost

▲ 14546.

of the educational staff, the 'plant' for educational purposes; compare it with the salaries to the late faithful Secretary, the Clerk, and Collectors—360*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*! The expense of the dinner and collection, 158*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*, over and above 51*l.*, the proceeds of dinner-tickets. Nine pounds' worth of school-books for the school as the cost to the Institution for the education of 110 orphans!"—Letter of "S. G. O." to the "Times," January 5, 1860.

In the *Sailors' Orphans Girls' School and Home* (an Institution commended by "S. G. O."), the maintenance item for fifty children is 1,262*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* This may afford a measure of the expense of the proposed maintenance of girls at Denbigh and Llandaff, exclusive of salaries to teachers, servants, &c.

Note D.

In the same year in which the Act of Parliament of the 15th and 16th Vict., ch. 14, relating to Howell's Charity, was passed, the Act of the 15th and 16th Vict., ch. 17, was passed for "the Regulation of the Charity founded by "George Jarvis for the benefit of the Poor of the Parishes "of Stanton-on-Wye, Bredwardine, and Letton, all in the "county of Hereford, and for other purposes." George Jarvis, of Weston Green, Thames Ditton, in the county of Surrey, who died February 12, 1793, by his will left the yearly income arising from a sum of 30,000*l.*, and from the residue of his personal estate, to be divided in certain proportions among the poor inhabitants of the parishes of Stanton-on-Wye, Bredwardine, and Letton, in the county of Hereford, in money, provisions, physic, or clothes, as his trustees, or the major part of them, should think fit. Having a fear of architects, builders, and of gentlemen who assume to possess great architectural taste, he declared expressly that "His Mind and Will was, that none of the "said trust monies should be appropriated in erecting any "public or other building whatsoever." The funds of the Charity in the year 1801 amounted to the sum of 75,544*l.*, producing an income of 2,313*l.*, but subject to increase when certain annuities should terminate; in 1822 the Charity fund amounted to 92,496*l.*, and produced an income of 2,774*l.*, and in the year 1851 the fund amounted to 100,015*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*, and the income was 3,000*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

The effect of this large sum to be distributed in charity was chiefly to enable the farmers to reduce the amount they themselves paid in wages to labourers who received money from the Charity, but other abuses sprung up of a very serious character. It was necessary there should be a new scheme for the administration of the Charity. Here, again, was a fund which, if efficiently applied to the education of the poor in Herefordshire, would have been the source of infinite blessing to them. The labourers in the parishes named perfectly well understood that the Charity, as then applied, chiefly benefited their employers, and it would be difficult to conceive in what manner any public fund directed to be distributed among the labouring or other population of a district generally could have any other result than the corruption of morals. It was determined to resort to Parliament in order to obtain an Act for the better regulation of the Charity, and for the establishment of some schools. This application was made, and then another form of abuse—namely, of jobbing—became triumphant. The parties who framed the rules of Howell's Charity at Llandaff seem to have been the same as those who framed the rules of Jarvis's Charity—or, the rules of the one were chiefly copied from the other. They both, so far as the writer has seen those of Howell's Charity, exhibit much identity of expression and an equal narrowness of intellect in their conception. If they were hatched in the Court of Chancery, it is time such a breeding establishment should be closed. Powers were given by the Act of Parliament to the Trustees to build out of the funds of Jarvis's Charity, and the expenditure of money on buildings has been most wasteful: it is said 30,000*l.*, or the amount of the original bequest, which the Testator expressly forbade to be expended towards any building, has been expended in buildings.

The following is from the population returns of the year 1851:—

	Population.	Houses.
Bredwardine	422	89
Staunton	586	122
Letton	214	53
Total	1,222	264

The wise proposals of the eminent and intelligent Dean of Hereford (the Rev. R. Dawes) in respect of the regulation of this Charity when the new scheme was pending were utterly disregarded: they sanctioned no jobbing.

C c

DENBIGH SCHOOL, for the Board, Clothing, and Education of 25 Female Orphans.

FOUNDED BY THOMAS HOWELL.

Trustees.

The Drapers' Company of London.

Local Governors.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.
The Very Rev. Charles Butler, Dean of St. Asaph.
The Right Hon. Lord Bagot, *Pool Park, Ruthin.*
John Parry Jones, Esq., *Denbigh.*
Thomas Hughes, Esq., *Ystrad, Denbigh.*
Townshend Mainwaring, Esq., M.P., *Galltsfaenan, Rhyl.*
Frederick Richard West, Esq., *Ruthin Castle.*
The Rev. Lewis Lewis, *Denbigh.*
Robert Eaton Blackwall, Esq., *Doltryfyd, Denbigh.*
The Rev. Robert Myddelton, *Gwaenynoy, Denbigh.*
The Rev. Edward Smart, *Henllan, Rhyl.*
Col. Herbert Watkins Williams Wynn, M.P., *Cefn, St. Asaph.*
Brownlow Wynne Wynne, Esq., *Garthwin, Abergele.*
Edward Humphrey Griffith, Esq., *Plasnewydd, Rhyl.*
Lieut.-Col. John Edward Madocks, *Glanwynern, Denbigh.*
The Rev. David Lewis, *Trefnant, Rhyl.*

LLANFAFF SCHOOL, for the Board, Clothing, and Education of 30 Female Orphans.

FOUNDED BY THOMAS HOWELL.

Trustees.

The Drapers' Company of London.

Local Governors.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Llandaff.
The Rev. John Montgomery Traherne, *Coedriglan, near Cardiff.*
Charles Octavius S. Morgan, Esq., M.P., *The Friars, Newport, Monmouthshire.*
The Rev. Thomas Stacey, *Llandaff.*
The Right Hon. Lord Tredegar, *Monmouthshire.*
The Hon. Robert Windsor Clive, M.P., *St. Fagan's, Glamorganshire.*
The Rev. Roper Trevor Tylor, *Llantrithyd, near Cardiff.*
Evan David, Esq., *Fairwater, near Cardiff.*
The Rev. Edward Hawkins, *Newport, Monmouthshire.*
John Coke Fowler, Esq., *Llandaff.*
Charles Croft Williams, Esq., *Routh Court, near Cardiff.*
Col. Charles Kemeys Kemeys Tynte, Esq., *Cafri Mabley, near Cardiff.*
Edward Priest Richards, Esq., *Cardiff.*
John Bruce Pryce, Esq., *Duffryn, near Cardiff.*
The Very Rev. Thomas Williams, Dean of Llandaff.
Richard Bassett, Esq., *Bonvilston, near Cardiff.*

15 & 16 Vict.—Sess. 1852.

HOWELL'S CHARITY.

Regulation, Extension of Objects, and Management.

Arrangement of Sections.

	Section.
Company empowered to purchase House No. 29, Throgmorton Street, according to the Provisions of 9 & 10 Vict. c. 19	1
Court of Chancery empowered to extend Charity to establishment and maintenance of Girls' Schools in Wales	2
Orphans of the Blood of the Founder to be preferred, and to have Marriage Portions	3
The Bishop of the Diocese shall be an ex-officio Governor of the several Schools	4
Company to purchase Sites for Schools	5
Company empowered to grant Building Leases, and to sell, exchange, and manage Charity Estates under direction of Court of Chancery, according to Provisions of Scheme	6
Company may lay out Surplus of Annual Income in the Purchase of Land	7
Expenses of Act	8
Interpretation of Act	9
Saving Rights of Her Majesty	10
Act printed by Queen's Printers to be Evidence	11

An Act for the Regulation and Management of the Charity founded by Thomas Howell in or about the Year One thousand five hundred and forty; and for other Purposes.
[*Royal Assent, 30th June 1852.*]

WHEREAS an Information was, on the Twenty-seventh day of July, One thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, filed by Her Majesty's Attorney-General in the High Court of Chancery against the Master, Wardens, and Brethren and Sisters of the Guild or Fraternity of the Blessed Mary the Virgin of the Mystery of Drapers of the City of London, for the establishment and regulation of the above-mentioned Charity: And the said Information stated, amongst other things, that Thomas Howell, who died at Seville, in the kingdom of Spain, in the year One thousand five hundred and forty (being the Thomas Howell above mentioned), by his Will directed his Executors to send to the city of London Twelve thousand Ducats of gold, to be delivered to the House named Drapers' Hall and the Wardens thereof, the said Wardens to have in charge that, as soon as they should receive the same, they should therewith buy for the said House Four hundred Ducats of Rent yearly for ever to have in possession, and willed further that the said Four hundred Ducats yearly should be bestowed in Marriage to Four Maidens being Orphans and of his lineage and blood, if they could be found, and the next of kin to be first served of the said Four Maidens, and they to have each of them One hundred Ducats; and if no such Maidens of his blood should be found, then to marry other Four Maidens, although they should not be of his lineage, with condition that they should be honest and of good name and fame, each of them to have One hundred Ducats, and to spend the Four hundred Ducats in Marriage, every year to marry Four Maidens for ever; and if the said Twelve thousand Ducats should buy more than the said Four hundred Ducats of yearly Rent, to bestow the residue in Marriage of Maidens being Orphans, and to the increase of the said Four Maidens' Marriage, as best should seem to the Wardens of the said House: And that, by an Indenture bearing date the Thirty-first day of March, One thousand five hundred and forty-three, made between King Henry the Eighth of the first part, and the Master, Wardens, Brethren, and Sisters of the Company of Drapers of the other part, the said King, for the consideration therein-after expressed, granted to the said Master, Wardens, Brethren and Sisters, and their successors, the Capital Messuage and two gardens and other buildings to the same annexed, in the parish of Saint Peter-le-Poor, within the Ward of Broad Street, in the City of London, and in the parish of Saint Stephen, Coleman Street, paying yearly Ten shillings and fourpence into the Court of Augmentation: And the said King thereby declared that he would grant to the said Master, Wardens, Brethren, and Sisters, and their successors, the Premises aforesaid by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, with the rents and profits thereof, from Lady Day then last; in consideration whereof the said Master, Wardens, Brethren and Sisters, covenanted to pay to the said King the sum of One thousand two hundred pounds, and the said Master, Wardens, Brethren and Sisters, in further recompense and satisfaction of the Messuage, lands, and other premises before mentioned, did for themselves and their successors covenant with the said King and his successors that they and their successors would and should yearly thereafter give, distribute, and dispose of the rents and profits which at any time thereafter should clearly accrue from the said Premises, over and besides all charges and costs which should be bestowed in the reparation of the said Premises, to and for the Marriage of Poor Maidens being Orphans, at the discretion of the said Master, Wardens, Brethren, and Sisters of the said Company for the time being: And that by Letters Patent, bearing date the Fourth day of July, in the Thirty-fifth year of King Henry the Eighth, the said King, in consideration of One thousand eight hundred Marks, granted to the said Master, Wardens, Brethren, and Sisters of the said Company of Drapers, the said Capital Messuage and Gardens mentioned in the said Indenture, in the Parish of Saint Peter-le-Poor, and in the same Letters Patent described as abutting upon Broad Street South, and the Messuages, Tenements, and Cellars lying together near the Church of the Convent of the Augustine Brothers in the said Parish and in the Ward of Broad Street, abutting upon the street leading towards Lothbury on the South, and the way leading to the Priory of the Augustines upon the North; also a Messuage or Tenement, Cellars, and a Gatehouse fronting South towards Broad Street, and abutting North of the Churchyard of the said Convent, and a Watercourse and running of conduit water to the said Capital Messuage, and a Way to the said Capital Messuage and Tenement thereto belonging by the Gate called Friars Gate to Broad

Information
in Attorney-
General's
Drapers'
Company

Street: And that about Nineteen years after the death of the said Testator Thomas Howell a Suit was instituted in the said Court of Chancery by certain Orphans of Wales, on behalf of themselves and other kinsmen of the said Thomas Howell, against the Master, Wardens, Brethren, and Sisters of the said Company of Drapers, setting forth the purport of the Will of the said Thomas Howell, and alleging that the Defendants had received the Legacy thereby bequeathed, and had purchased with part thereof Lands and Tenements of the yearly rent of One hundred and five Pounds, but had disposed of the residue to their own uses, and claiming the benefit of the said Charity; and that the said Company put in their Answer in the said Suit, and thereby stated amongst other things, that they had received Eight thousand seven hundred and twenty Ducats, which they had disposed of in the purchase of Tenements and Gardens which produced a Rent of One hundred and five Pounds per Annum or thereabouts, but that the reparations and other charges of the Premises so purchased had stood them in Thirty Pounds a year, and were like to do so yearly, so that one year with another they had received over and above all charges Seventy pounds, which they had bestowed in the Marriage of Maiden Orphans as therein mentioned, and that they always intended as near as they could to perform the said Will with as much of the rents of the premises as should come clearly to their hands over and above all charges: And that, by the Decree made in the said Suit on the Twenty-fourth day of June, One thousand five hundred and fifty-nine, it was Ordered, that once every year, at the Feast of the Purification, a Certificate should be made out of a certain Pedigree or herbal therein mentioned, which Certificate should be made by the Bishop of Llandaff for the time being, or if vacant by the Dean and Chapter of the same Diocese, in writing under their respective seals, and delivered to the said Master and Wardens, ascertaining and proving that the Four Orphans named therein were next of kin, lineage, and blood to the said Testator, and that they were Orphans, fatherless and of the age of Twelve years and upwards, and were then living, on which Certificate the said Master and Wardens for the time being should forthwith make payment of Eighty-four pounds yearly out of the Rents and Revenues of the said Lands and Tenements to the hands of the said Bishop or Dean and Chapter, to the use of the said Four Orphans for that year equally between them to be divided, that is, to each of them Twenty-one pounds; on which payment the said Bishop or Dean and Chapter should deliver to the said Master and Wardens an Acquittance, which should be a sufficient discharge to the said Master and Wardens and their successors, against the said Four Orphans, and all others, for so much as should be paid to their use: And, if it should happen at any time that any of the said Orphans then being next of kin and blood to the said Thomas Howell should be within the age of Twelve years and not marriageable, all such sums of money as should then be due should be paid over to such other Four of the said Orphans, being of the next descent, as should be above the age of Twelve years and marriageable, provided that the Orphans then being within the age of Twelve years should not be secluded nor lose their portions, but that, when they should accomplish the age of Twelve years or upwards, and the same certified in form aforesaid, payment should be made to them: And it was further Ordered, that such Maidens as should thereafter be married, being justly certified in form aforesaid to be of kin to the said Testator according to the said Pedigree, might notwithstanding their said Marriage be admitted to receive their portions when the time should come, although they should be so married before they ought to receive the same: And it was further Ordered, that if it should chance the said Tenements out of which the said yearly sum of Eighty-four pounds was to be paid should be so decayed that the same could not be levied, the Master and Wardens should be charged but with the residue that should remain, and that if the said Lands and Tenements should be improved over and above the said sum of Eighty-four pounds, and over and above Twenty-one pounds allowed yearly to the said Master and Wardens for their ordinary and extraordinary charges, the same improvement over and above the said sums of Eighty-four pounds and Twenty-one pounds should be equally divided yearly to the said Four Orphans equally in form aforesaid; foreseeing always that the same improvement yearly to be divided to the said Four Orphans did not exceed the value of Sixteen pounds by the year: Provided also that, if the said Master and Wardens should at any time thereafter receive the sum of Three thousand two hundred and eighty Ducats of the Executors of the said Thomas Howell, being the residue of his Legacy, or so much as might purchase an increase of Lands and Tenements or other yearly hereditaments to the

yearly value of Sixteen pounds or under, that the said Master and Wardens should yearly thenceforth pay on Certificate as aforesaid to Four of the said Orphans so much as the said increase in rent of the premises so to be purchased should amount to; foreseeing that in the whole the said Orphans should not be paid above the yearly sum of One hundred pounds: And the said Information further stated, that out of the rents carried to the account of the said Charity the following payments were made; (that was to say,) a quit rent to the Grocers' Company, One pound; a quit rent to the Parish of Saint Edmund the King, Five shillings and fourpence; to the Clerk of the Company, Ten shillings; incidental expenses for the Surveyor's charges and repairs; to the order of the Bishop of Llandaff, on the receipt of a certificate that the Four persons therein named had been appointed to receive marriage portions, such persons being maidens, orphans, next of kin and lineage and blood to Thomas Howell, and of the age of Twelve years and upwards, Eighty-four pounds; and that the residue of the said rents was carried to the account of the said Company's Income:

And whereas the said Defendants to the said Information put in an Answer thereto, and they thereby admitted (amongst other things) that out of the rents carried to the account of the said Charity, amounting, as stated in such Answer, at the time of the said Information being filed, to the sum of One thousand nine hundred and forty-one pounds fifteen shillings and one penny per annum, the said several payments in the said Information mentioned were made, and that the residue of the said rents was carried to the account of the said Company's income; and the Cause came on to be heard before the Right Honourable the Master of the Rolls, and a decree was made by his Lordship on the Twenty-ninth day of April, One thousand eight hundred and forty-five, whereby it was declared (amongst other things) that the whole of the Funds or sums of money which came to the hands of the Defendants under and by virtue of the said Will of the said Thomas Howell were applicable to the charitable purposes mentioned in the same Will, and that the whole of the said Land and Premises mentioned in the said Indenture of the Thirty-first day of March, One thousand five hundred and forty-three, and the Letters Patent of the Fourth day of July in the Thirty-fifth year of King Henry the Eighth, were held by the said Company in trust for the charitable purposes in the said Will declared: And it was further Ordered, that it should be referred to the Master in rotation, amongst other things, to take an Account of what the Property of the said Charity then consisted, and what was the then present Income arising therefrom: and it was further Ordered, that the said Master should approve of and settle a Scheme for the future administration of the said Charity, and the application of the income thereof; And that it should be referred to the Master to inquire and state whether, having regard to the charitable objects contemplated by the said Testator, and the increased amount of the Rents, Profits, and Income of the Charity Estates, it would be fit and proper that any and what extension of charitable objects and uses should be made of the said Charity, so as to embrace other objects than those immediately contemplated by the said Testator; and if he should be of opinion that such extension should be made, then he was also to approve of a Scheme for such purpose: And the said Master was to inquire and state, whether it was necessary that an Act of Parliament should be obtained for carrying into effect such Scheme as he might approve of, and if he should be of opinion that the same was necessary, then that he might settle the Draft of a Bill for an Act of Parliament to be applied for by the Defendants for the establishment of any such extended Scheme for the Appropriation and Application of the Income of the said Charity Estates, or any part thereof; and also for the absolute Purchase by the said Defendants of such part of the said Charity Estates whereon the Hall and Buildings occupied by them were built, and of the Gardens attached thereto, discharged of the Charitable Trusts to which the same were then subject; and for the Investment and Disposition of the Purchase Money to be paid by the said Defendants for the same:

And whereas Sir George Rose, the Master to whom the said Cause stood referred, made his Report dated the Twelfth day of February, One thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and thereby found amongst other things, that with the money the said Company received for Oils sent to them by the Executors of the said Testator, Thomas Howell, the costs, charges, and losses deducted, they the said Company purchased Tenements and Gardens in the City of London of the yearly rent of One hundred and five pounds or thereabouts, and that the site of the said Hall with the Gardens thereto belonging was part of the hereditaments

Answer of
the Defen-
dants.

Decree of
the Master
of the Rolls,
29th April
1845.

Master's
Report, 12th
February,
1846.

so purchased; and that if the said Hall and Gardens were then to be sold, it would, under the circumstances mentioned and stated in the said Report, be more beneficial to the said Charity that the same should be sold subject to a Lease thereof for Twenty-eight years from the year One thousand eight hundred and forty-three, at a ground rent of One hundred and twenty pounds a year:

Order of
Master of
Rolls, 10th
March, 1846.

And whereas by an Order of the Master of the Rolls, dated the Tenth day of March, One thousand eight hundred and forty-six, it was Ordered, that the said Master's said Report should be confirmed; and it was referred to the said Master to approve of a Lease of the Hall and Garden of the said Defendants, to be granted by them to such persons as should be nominated by the said Defendants for a term of Twenty-eight years, to be computed from the year One thousand eight hundred and forty-three, at the yearly rent of One hundred and twenty pounds; and by Indenture of Lease, dated the Sixteenth day of April, One thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and made between the said Master and Wardens and Brethren and Sisters, of the one part, and Robert Hendrie, Nathaniel Huson, Robert Barclay, and William Vardon, of the other part (the said last-named parties being Trustees nominated by and on behalf of the said Company), the said Hall and Gardens, as delineated and described in the Plan drawn on the back of the Fourth Skin of the same Indenture, were granted and demised by the said Master, Wardens, Brethren, and Sisters unto the said Robert Hendrie, Nathaniel Huson, Robert Barclay, and William Vardon, their executors, administrators, and assigns, for the term of Twenty-eight years from the Twenty-fifth day of December, One thousand eight hundred and forty-three, at the yearly rent of One hundred and twenty pounds:

Indenture of
Lease, 16th
April, 1846.

Order of
Master of
Rolls, 2nd
June, 1846.

And whereas by another Order of the Master of the Rolls made in the said Cause and dated the Second day of June, One thousand eight hundred and forty-six, it was referred to the said Master to settle and approve of the Draft of a Bill for an Act of Parliament to enable the said Defendants to purchase such part of the Charity Estates whereon the said Defendants' Hall and Buildings occupied by them were built, and of the Gardens attached thereto, discharged of the Charitable Trusts to which the same were subject, and for the Investment and disposition of the Purchase Money to be paid by the said Defendants for the same: And the said Master by his Report, dated the Fourth day of June, One thousand eight hundred and forty-six, certified that in pursuance of the said Order he had settled and approved of the Draft of a Bill for the purposes last aforesaid (being the Bill which was passed and carried into effect by the Act next herein-after mentioned): And the said last-mentioned Report was confirmed by an Order of the Master of the Rolls dated the Sixth day of June, One thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

Master's
Report, 4th
June, 1846.

Confirmed
by Order of
Master of
Rolls, 6th
June, 1846.

9 & 10 Vict.
c. 19.

And whereas an Act was passed in the Tenth year of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to authorise the Sale of Part of the Charity Estates vested in the Master and Wardens and Brethren and Sisters of the Guild or Fraternity of the Blessed Mary the Virgin of the Mystery of Drapers of the City of London, upon the Trusts of the Will of Thomas Howell, deceased," whereby, after reciting the filing of the above-mentioned Information on the Twenty-seventh day of July, One thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and the said Decree of the Master of the Rolls made on the hearing of the said Information on the Twenty-ninth day of April, One thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and the said Master's said Report dated the Twelfth day of February, One thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and the said Order of the Master of the Rolls of the Tenth day of March, One thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and the said Indenture of Lease of the Sixteenth day of April, One thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and the said Order of the Master of the Rolls of the Second day of June, One thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and the said Master's said Report of the Fourth day of June, One thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and the said Order of the Master of the Rolls of the Sixth day of June, One thousand eight hundred and forty-six, it was enacted, That it should be lawful for the said Master and Wardens and Brethren and Sisters, as the Trustees of the said Charity Estates, at any time thereafter, with the approbation and under the direction of the Court of Chancery, absolutely to make sale and dispose of the Freehold Reversion and Inheritance of the Hall, buildings, gardens, and premises comprised in the said therein and herein-before recited Indenture of Lease, unto the Master and Wardens and Brethren and Sisters for their own use and benefit, for such sum or sums of money, and under and subject to such special conditions and restrictions, as to the said Court

of Chancery should seem reasonable, and that, upon payment of the Purchase Money into the Bank of England in manner therein-after directed, the Master and Wardens and Brethren and Sisters should grant, convey, and assure the same, with their rights, members, and appurtenances, to the use of them the Master and Wardens and Brethren and Sisters, their successors and assigns for ever, discharged of and from all the Charitable Uses and Trusts to which the same hereditaments and premises were then or should at the time of such sale be subject or liable: And it was also enacted, That the hereditaments and premises comprised in such grant, conveyance, or assurance should immediately upon the execution thereof be held and enjoyed by the Master and Wardens and Brethren and Sisters, their successors or assigns, freed and absolutely discharged of and from all such Charitable Uses and Trusts as aforesaid: And it was also enacted, That the Master and Wardens and Brethren and Sisters, if and when they should become the Purchasers of all or any part of the said hereditaments by the said Act authorised to be sold as aforesaid, should pay their Purchase Money into the Bank of England, in the name and with the privity of the Accountant-General of the High Court of Chancery, to the credit of the cause "The Attorney-General v. Drapers' Company, Ex parte the Drapers' Company," in the manner directed and provided by the said Act: And it was also further enacted and provided by the same Act, That the Certificate of the Accountant-General of the said Court of Chancery, together with the receipt of the Cashier of the Bank of England of the payment of such purchase money, should be a sufficient discharge for the same: And the same Act also contained provisions for the Application and Investment of such Purchase Money, and for the payment of the costs, charges, and expenses of obtaining the said Act and of the Sale or Sales thereby authorised under the sanction and by the direction of the said Court of Chancery, to be obtained in the manner in the same Act mentioned and provided in that behalf:

And whereas the said Master to whom the said Cause stood referred made his Further Report therein, dated the Fourth day of March, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and he thereby certified and found, amongst other things, that the Accounts of the Renter Wardens of the said Company contain from a very early period—(that is to say)—from the year One thousand five hundred and sixty—a separate Rental under the head of "Howell's Trust," corresponding in substance with those of later years; and that the Property now held by the said Company in the Parish of Saint Peter-le-Poor lies altogether, and consists of the Company's Hall and Gardens on the West side and partly on the North, and is bounded partly on the North and East sides by Austin Friars and on the South by Throgmorton Street, and that the remainder of the said Property is in Dowgate, in the Parish of St. Mary, Botham; and that part of the Property held by the said Company in trust for Howell's Charity forms a connected range of Buildings and Premises bounded on the East by Bush Lane and Dowgate Hill, on the North in part by the Parsonage House and Old Church-yard of St. Mary, Botham, and the rest of the North side, consisting of houses on the North of Scots Yard, which runs into Bush Lane, and on the South that it is bounded partly by Plumbers' Hall, and that there are two Warehouses on the South by Checquer Yard, which run from Bush Lane to Dowgate, the site of which Warehouses is partly in Saint Mary, Botham, and partly in Saint Michael Royal, and is considered as belonging part to Howell's Charity and part to the said Company: And the said Master further found that there are also in Scots Yard six other Houses and Warehouses, being part of the said Howell's Charity Property, which till about the year One thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine were let on lease, latterly at rents amounting to nearly Four hundred Pounds, and which have been abandoned by the Lessees or left on the expiration of the Leases, and that it was alleged that they had been offered in several ways to be let, but that no adequate offer had been made for them: And the said Master further found, that the present Income arising from the said Charity Property, exclusive of the Interest on the Purchase Money of the said Hall of the said Company, is Two thousand one hundred and thirty-eight pounds thirteen shillings or thereabouts: And the said Master further stated, that he was of opinion that, having regard to the Charitable objects contemplated by the said Testator and the increased amount of the Rents, Profits, and Income of the Charity Estates, it would be fit and proper that an extension of Charitable objects and uses should be made, so as to embrace other objects than those immediately contemplated by the said Testator, and that a Scheme had been proposed by the said Attorney-General for the future

Report, 4th
March, 1851.

administration and management of the said Charity and the Estates and Property thereof and the application of the Income thereof, including an extension of the Charitable objects and uses of the said Charity other than those immediately contemplated by the said Testator: And the said Master further stated, that he had perused and considered such proposed Scheme, and approved thereof as a proper Scheme for the purposes aforesaid; and that in a Schedule annexed to his said Report, he had set forth the particulars of such Scheme: And the said Master further found, that it was necessary that an Act of Parliament should be obtained for carrying into effect such Scheme; and, the Draft of a Bill for such Act having been laid before him, that he had perused and settled and approved of the same as a proper Bill for an Act of Parliament to be applied for, for the establishment of such extended Scheme for the Appropriation and Application of the Income of the said Charity Estates as aforesaid: And the said Master further found amongst other things, that the said Hall and Buildings had been purchased by the said Defendants under the provision of the said Act of the ninth and tenth years of the reign of her present Majesty, with the approbation of the Court, and that the same had been duly conveyed to or to the use of the said Defendants discharged of the said Trusts: And the said Master further found, that at the time of the passing of the said Act, a Message or Tenement situate at the West end of the said Hall, being Number Twenty-nine in Throgmorton Street, and part of the said Charity Estates, was not included in the provisions of the said Act, the same having been then treated as a separate tenement, but that such message or tenement had been since added to the said Hall, and was then occupied by the Clerk of the said Drapers' Company; and that the said Drapers' Company were desirous of purchasing the same, and that the provisions of the said proposed Act should be extended so as to enable them to do so, and that he was of opinion that the said proposed Act should be extended accordingly; and that he had therefore in settling the said Bill for an Act of Parliament to be applied for for the establishment of the said extended Scheme as aforesaid, settled the same so as to enable the said Defendants to purchase the said Message or Tenement situate at the West end of the said Hall, being Number Twenty-nine in Throgmorton Street aforesaid, and then in the occupation of the said Clerk of the said Drapers' Company as aforesaid, discharged from the Charitable Trusts to which the same was then subject; and the said Master further stated, that he had caused the said proposed Bill to be engrossed on Nineteen sheets of paper, and in testimony of his approbation thereof, he had signed his allowance at the foot of the said Engrossment:

And whereas by an Order made in the said cause bearing date the Fifteenth day of March, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, it was ordered, that the Master's said Report should be confirmed:

And whereas by a Further Order made in the said cause, dated the Fourth day of March, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, it was ordered, among other things, that application should be made to Parliament by her Majesty's Attorney-General for an Act enabling the Court of Chancery to extend the said Charity to the establishment, maintenance, and benefit of Schools in Wales for the Instruction of Girls, and the maintaining, clothing, and providing portions for the Orphan Inmates educated in the Schools to be so established, and the keeping up the establishment for such Schools, in such manner as the said Court should think fit, and also enabling the said Company to purchase the said Message or Tenement, Twenty-nine Throgmorton Street, for their own use, and as Trustees for the said Charity to purchase and hold sites for the Schools to be so established, and also to let, sell, exchange, and otherwise manage the Estates of the said Charity, and to invest the surplus income thereof in the purchase of land under the direction of the said Court; and it was further ordered, that the Bill to be so introduced into Parliament for obtaining such last-mentioned Act should be in accordance with the Draft Bill, which was therein stated to be produced in Court, and marked with the letter A. and with the initials of the Registrar, at the time of making such Order; and the Draft Bill so produced in Court and marked as aforesaid corresponds with the Bill which is intended to be passed and enacted by this Act:

And whereas the said Message or Tenement situate at the west end of the said Hall in Throgmorton Street aforesaid, together with the appurtenances, is described in the Schedule to this Act annexed:

May it therefore please Your Majesty, That it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and con-

sent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same:

I. That it shall be lawful for the said Master and Wardens and Brethren and Sisters, as the Trustees of the said Charity Estates, to sell and convey unto them the said Master and Wardens and Brethren and Sisters, for their own use and benefit the said House and Premises, Number Twenty-nine Throgmorton Street, described in the said Report of the said Master, of the Fourth day of March, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and in the Preamble of this Act, with the appurtenances, for such price, in such manner and subject to such conditions and provisions as to the said Court of Chancery shall seem reasonable, and upon payment of the purchase money thereof, to hold the same purchased hereditaments and premises unto them, their successors and assigns, freed and discharged from all Charitable Uses and Trusts now subsisting and affecting the same; and that, for the purpose of the Sale and Conveyance so hereby authorised to be made as aforesaid, all and singular the powers, enactments, and provisions contained respectively in the said herein-before recited Act of the Tenth year of the reign of her present Majesty, with respect to the hereditaments by the same Act authorised to be sold and conveyed by the said Master and Wardens and Brethren and Sisters as aforesaid, and with respect to the conveyance of the same purchased hereditaments, and the payment, application, and investment of the purchase money thereof, and the costs of or attending such purchase, or otherwise connected with or relating to the Sale or Conveyance by the same Act authorised to be made as aforesaid, shall extend and apply to and include the aforesaid House and Premises, Number Twenty-nine, Throgmorton Street, with the appurtenances, and the Sale and Conveyance hereby authorised to be made thereof, as fully and effectually as if all the same powers, enactments, and provisions were herein contained and repeated.

II. That it shall be lawful for the Court of Chancery to extend the said Charity to the establishment, maintenance, and benefit of Schools in Wales for the instruction of Girls, and the maintaining, clothing, and providing portions for the Orphan Inmates educated in the Schools to be so established, and the keeping up the Establishment for such Schools in such manner and subject to such provisions and regulations as the said Court shall from time to time order or direct, and from time to time to make and give such Decrees, Orders, or Directions in relation to the Charity and the Premises as shall be requisite or proper, having regard to the extension hereby authorised as aforesaid: Provided, that for the purposes of this Act the whole of the Diocese of Llandaff shall be deemed to be in Wales: Provided also that in preparing such Schemes preference shall be given to the Diocese of Llandaff, both as to the priority and size of the foundations to be established and maintained under the authority of this Act; and that not more than One School shall be established or maintained from the proceeds of the said Charity beyond the present limits of that Diocese.

III. That if any Orphan Maiden, who shall be certified by the Bishop of Llandaff to be of the blood of the said Thomas Howell, shall apply to be admitted into any of the Schools established or maintained under the authority of this Act, such person shall be preferred to all others; and that every Orphan Inmate of any of the said Schools, who shall have been duly certified to be of the blood of the said Thomas Howell, shall, after leaving such School and being of unblemished character, be entitled on her marriage to a Marriage Portion of Two hundred pounds out of the funds of the Charity; and that the Governor may advance a portion of such sum for her benefit in the meantime.

IV. That the Bishop of the Diocese in which any of the said Schools shall be established shall be ex officio a Governor of such School, and shall, when present at a Meeting of the Governors of such School, be the Chairman thereof.

V. That it shall be lawful for the said Company, their successors and assigns, by and under the order and direction of the said Court of Chancery, to purchase and hold such pieces of ground as sites for the Schools to be established as aforesaid, and the Buildings and appurtenances to be attached thereto, as shall be approved of by the said Court; and that such pieces of ground when so purchased shall be conveyed unto or otherwise vested in the said Company, their successors and assigns, upon trust for the said Charity, in such manner as the said Court of Chancery shall order or direct.

Company empowered to purchase House No. 29, Throgmorton Street, according to the provisions of 9 & 10 Vict. c. 19.

Court of Chancery empowered to extend Charity to Establishment and Maintenance of Girls' School in Wales.

Orphans of the Blood of the Founder to be preferred and to have Marriage Portions.

The Bishop of the Diocese shall be an ex-officio Governor of the several Schools.

Company to purchase Sites for Schools.

Company empowered to grant Building Leases, and to sell, exchange, and manage Charity Estates under Directions of Court of Chancery, according to Provisions of Scheme.

VI. That it shall be lawful for the said Company, their successors and assigns, from time to time, with the sanction and approbation of the said Court of Chancery, to grant and contract for the grant of any building, improving, or other Leases for any term or number of years, of all or any part of the lands, estates, and property for the time being belonging to or held in trust for the said Charity, and also to sell and convey or exchange and contract for the sale and conveyance or exchange of all or any part of the same lands, estates, and property for such rents, at such prices, upon such terms and conditions, and with and subject to such powers and provisions, and in such manner respectively, as the said Court of Chancery shall from time to time by its order authorise or direct; and for the purposes aforesaid, or any of them, and also for the improvement or better management of the said Charity Estates, or any of them, to make and execute all or any such Deeds, Leases, and Conveyances, and accept all or any such Surrenders, and to make and enter into all such contracts and arrangements, and do all such acts, matters, and things whatsoever, as the said Court of Chancery shall in manner aforesaid authorise or direct.

Company may lay out surplus of Annual Income in the Purchase of Land.

VII. That it shall be lawful for the said Company, their successors and assigns, from time to time, with the sanction and approbation of the Court of Chancery, to lay out and invest the surplus Rents and Profits and Income of the Charity Estates and Property, and all or any monies arising from any sale or exchange of the said Charity Estates and Property, or any part thereof, and all or any other monies for the time being belonging to the Charity, in the purchase of lands or hereditaments or Government or Real Securities; and that from time to time, when and as often as any such purchase or investment shall be made as aforesaid, the lands and securities respectively so to be purchased or obtained shall be conveyed and transferred unto or otherwise vested in the said Company, their successors and assigns, upon trust for the benefit of the said Charity, as the Court of Chancery may from time to time direct.

Expenses of Act.

VIII. That all the costs, charges, and expenses incident to and attendant or in anywise relating to the applying for, obtaining, and passing this Act, and incidental and preparatory thereto, shall be paid out of the Charity Estates, monies, and property, in such manner as the said Court of Chancery may from time to time direct.

Interpretation of Act.

IX. That in this Act the following words and expressions shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction (that is to say),

"Company."

The expression "Company" shall mean and include the Drapers' Company by their Corporate name of "The Master, Wardens, and Brethren and Sisters of the Blessed Mary the Virgin of the Mystery of Drapers of the City of London," and their successors and other the Trustees for the time being of the Charity.

"Charity."

The expression "The Charity" shall mean the said Charity founded by Thomas Howell as established and administered under the authority of this Act.

Saving Rights of Her Majesty.

X. Saving always to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, and to all and every other person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, his and their heirs, executors, administrators, successors, and assigns (other than and except the said Company), all such estate, right, title, interest, property, benefit, claim, and demand whatsoever of, in, to, or out of the said several lands, estates, and premises by this Act directed to be held by or vested in the said Company, their successors and assigns, in trust for the said Charity as aforesaid, or any of them, or any part or parts thereof respectively, as he or they or any of them had before the passing of this Act, or would, could, or might have had in case this Act had not been passed.

Act printed by Queen's Printer to be Evidence.

XI. That this Act shall not be a public Act, but shall be printed by the several printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty duly authorised to print the Statutes of the United Kingdom, and a copy thereof so printed by any of them shall be admitted as evidence thereof by all Judges, Justices, and others.

SCHEDULE to which the foregoing Act refers.

A Message or Tenement situate at the West End of Drapers' Hall, being Number Twenty-nine, Throgmorton Street, in the City of London, in the occupation of the Clerk of the Drapers' Company.

C. F. YATES.

HOWELL'S CHARITY ESTATE BILL.

Arrangement of Clauses.

- Drapers' Company Empowered to Sell; Sec. 1.
- Premises when Sold to be Discharged from Charitable Trusts; 2.
- Money to arise from Sale of the Drapers' Hall to be paid into the Bank of England; 3.
- Receipt of Accountant General and Cashier of the Bank of England to Discharge the Purchaser; 4.
- As to Application of Monies to be Paid into the Bank; 5.
- Money to be Invested till Purchase Effected; 6.
- Expenses of Act and Costs of Sale to be Defrayed by the Company; 7.
- Court of Chancery Empowered to Tax Costs; 8.
- Court of Chancery Empowered to make Summary Orders; 9.
- Saving Rights of the Crown; 10.
- Interpreting Terms Used; 11.
- Copy of Act to be taken as Evidence; 12.

A Bill intituled, An Act to authorise the sale of part of the Charity Estates vested in "The Master, Wardens, and Brethren and Sisters of the Guild or Fraternity of the Blessed Mary the Virgin, of the Mystery of Drapers of the City of London," upon the Trusts of the Will of Thomas Howell, deceased.

WHEREAS an information was, on the 27th day of July 1838, filed by Her Majesty's Attorney-General against the Master, Wardens, and Brethren and Sisters of the Guild or Fraternity of the Blessed Mary the Virgin, of the Mystery of Drapers of the City of London (stating amongst other things),—That Thomas Howell, who died at Seville, in the kingdom of Spain, in or about the year 1540, by his will directed his executors to send to the City of London 12,000 ducats of gold, to be delivered to the house named Drapers' Hall and the wardens thereof, the said wardens to have in charge that as soon as they should receive the same, they should therewith buy for the same house 400 ducats of rent yearly for ever to have in possession; and willed further, that the said 400 ducats of rent yearly should be bestowed in marriage to four maidens, being orphans and of his lineage and blood, if they could be found, and the next of kin to be first served of the said four maidens, and they to have each of them 100 ducats; and if no such maidens of his blood should be found, then to marry other four maidens, although they should not be of his lineage, with condition that they should be honest and of good name and fame, each of them to have 100 ducats, and to spend the said 400 ducats in marriage every year, to marry four maidens for ever; and if the said 12,000 ducats would buy more than the said 400 ducats of yearly rent, to bestow the residue in marriage of maidens, being orphans, and to increase of the said four maidens' marriage as best should seem to the wardens of the said house; and that it was stated by the said Company of Drapers in their answer to the bill in a suit therein-after mentioned, as the fact was, that after long suit and great expense there had at length been sent into England in oils for the use of the Company as much as amounted to 8,720 ducats, but that as to the residue of the said 12,000 ducats, they could not obtain the same from the executors, and that with the money they had received for the said oils, the costs, charges, and losses deducted, they had purchased in tenements and gardens in the city of London as many as amounted to the yearly rent of 105*l.* or thereabouts; and that by an indenture bearing date the 31st day of March 1543, made between King Henry the Eighth of the first part, and the said Master, Wardens, Brethren, and Sisters of the Company of Drapers of the other part, the said King, for the consideration therein-after expressed, bargained, sold, and granted to the said Master, Wardens, Brethren, and Sisters, and their successors, the capital messuage and two gardens and other buildings to the same annexed, in the parish of Saint Peter-le-Poor within ward of Broad Street, in the city of London, and in the parish of Saint Stephen, Coleman Street, paying yearly 10*s.* 4*d.* into the Court of Augmentations, and the said King thereby declared that he would grant to the said Master, Wardens, Brethren, and Sisters, and their successors, the premises aforesaid by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal, with the rents and profits thereof from Lady-day then last, in consideration whereof the said Master, Wardens, Brethren, and Sisters covenanted to pay to the said King the sum of 1,200*l.* And the said Master Wardens, Brethren, and Sisters, in further recompense and satisfaction of the said messuage, gardens, and other the premises before mentioned, did for themselves and their successors covenant with the said King and his successors, that they and their successors should and would yearly thereafter give, distribute, and dispose the rents and profits which at any time thereafter should clearly accrue from the

Preamble.

Information filed 27th July 1838.

said premises, over and besides all charges and costs which should be bestowed in the reparation of the said premises, to and for the marriage of poor maidens, being orphans, at the discretion of the said Master, Wardens, Brethren, and Sisters of the said Company for the time being, and that by Letters Patent, bearing date the 4th day of July, in the 35th year of the Reign of King Henry the Eighth, His said Majesty, in consideration of 1,800 marks, granted to the Master, Wardens, Brethren, and Sisters of the said Company of Drapers, the capital messuage, tenements, and gardens mentioned in the said Indenture, in the parish of Saint Peter-le-Poor, and abutting on Broad Street South, and the messuages, tenements, and cellars lying together near the Church of the Convent of the Augustine Brothers, in the said Parish, and in the Ward of Broad Street, abutting on the said Street, leading towards Lothbury on the South, and the way leading to the Priory of the Augustines on the North. Also, a messuage or tenement, cellars, and a gatehouse, fronting south towards Broad Street, and abutting north on the Churchyard of the said Convent, and a Watercourse and running of Conduit Water to the said capital messuage and a way to the said capital messuage and tenements thereto belonging, by the Gate called Friars Gate, to Broad Street: And that the property held by the said Company in the Parish of St. Peter-le-Poor lay all together, and consisted of the said Company's Hall and Gardens on the west side, and partly on the north, and was bounded partly on the north and east sides by Austin Friars, and on the south by Throgmorton Street: And that the remainder of the property was situated as in the said Information stated, and that the said consideration of 1,800 marks in the said Letters Patent were in fact part of the said sum of 8,720 ducats received by the Company as aforesaid, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Testator's Will, and that under the circumstances aforesaid, the said Company were bound to pay and apply the whole of the net income arising from the said property to the purposes of the said Charity, and that they were not entitled to appropriate any part thereof to their own use, and that the whole of the said lands and premises were in fact the property of the said Charity, and were held by the said Company on trust only for the said Charity, and after charging as therein mentioned: It was, amongst other things, prayed that the said Charity might be established, and that it might be declared that the whole of the funds or sums of money which came to the hands of the said Company under and by virtue of the said will were applicable to the charitable purposes in the said will mentioned, and that the whole of the said lands and premises were held by the said Company in trust for the charitable purposes in the said will declared, and that it might be ascertained of what the lands, tenements, and premises belonging to the said Charity in the hands of the said Company consisted, and that all necessary measures might be taken for securing the same to the said Charity, and that an account might be taken for such term as to the Court might seem just of the rents and profits of the said lands and premises, including premiums and fines on granting or renewing of leases thereof, which had been received by the said Company, or on their behalf, and also on account of such sums as during the same time had been properly applied by the said Company to the purposes of the said Charity, and that it might be ascertained what was due from the said Company on the balance of the said account, and that the said Company might be decreed to make good and pay, as the Court should direct for the benefit of the said Charity, the amount of such balance, and that all proper directions might be given for the purpose of securing to the said Charity the rents, profits, and income of the said property for the future, and that it might be referred to the Master to approve of some proper scheme for the application and appropriation of the sum coming from the said Company to the said Charity, and the future rents and profits, and income of the said lands, tenements, and premises, in such manner as the Court might seem fit.

And whereas the said defendants to the said information put in their answer thereto, and (amongst other things) admitted that the property held by the said Company in the Parish of Saint Peter-le-Poor, did lie together, or nearly so, and that (amongst other property) it did consist of the Company's Hall and Gardens and some other Tenements, and that no rent was paid for the said Hall and Gardens, and that the said Hall and Gardens formed part of the said trust property.

And whereas the said Attorney-General amended the said information so filed against the said defendants, who put in an answer thereto, and the cause came on to be heard on the 3rd day of May 1843, before the Right Honourable the Master of the Rolls, and a Decree was pronounced therein.

And whereas by a Decree made by his said Lordship, on the hearing of the said Information on the 29th day of

April 1845, his said Lordship did declare that the whole of the funds, or sums of money, which came to the hands of the defendants under and by virtue of the will of the said Thomas Howell, the testator, were applicable to the charitable purposes in the said will mentioned, and that the whole of the said land and premises mentioned in the indenture of the 31st day of March 1543, and the Letters Patent of the 4th day of July in the 35th year of King Henry the Eighth, and which were held by the said Company, were held by the said Company in trust for the charitable purposes in the said will declared, and his Lordship did order and decree that it should be referred to the Master to whom the cause stood referred to take an account of what the property of the Charity then consisted, and what was the then present income arising therefrom; and it was ordered that the said Master should take an account of all sums received by the defendants, or by any other person or persons, by their order or for their use, in respect of the said lands and premises, and property, from the 3rd day of May 1843. And it appearing that the present Hall of or occupied by the defendants, and the buildings attached thereto, stood on the site of part of the Charity Estate, and were rebuilt by the said defendants in the year 1772. His Lordship did declare, that the defendants, the Drapers' Company, ought to be charged with such a ground-rent for and in respect of the site of the said hall and buildings, and for the gardens attached thereto, as according to the value of the said site and gardens in the year 1772 would have been reserved on a building lease thereof, for a term of 99 years, if a building lease thereof had been granted in the said year 1772 for building the said hall and buildings, and laying out the said gardens as the same respectively then were at the date of the order now in recital, and that the said defendants ought to be charged with and to pay such ground-rent, to be so ascertained for the residue then to come of a term of 99 years, to commence and be computed from the said year 1772. And it was ordered that it should be referred to the said Master to inquire and state to the Court whether, under the circumstances of the case, it would be fit and proper, and for the benefit of the said Charity, that instead of charging the defendants, the Drapers' Company, with a ground-rent for the site of the said hall and buildings and for the said gardens, to be ascertained in manner aforesaid, for the residue then to come of a term of 99 years, to commence from the said year 1772, they the said defendants should be charged with and should pay for and in respect of such site and gardens a rent of 360*l.* a year, for a term of 50 years, to be computed from the 3rd day of May 1843, or for any other and what period, or for any other and what term, and if the Master should find that it would be for the benefit of the said Charity that the said defendants should pay the said rent of 360*l.* a year for such term of 50 years, to be computed from the time aforesaid, or from any other time, or for any other term, then it was ordered that the said Master, in taking the accounts of rents and profits therein-before directed against the said defendants, should charge them accordingly with such rent; but if the said Master should be of opinion that it would not be for the benefit of the said Charity that the said defendants should be charged with and should pay the said yearly rent of 360*l.* for the said term of 50 years, or for any other term, instead of such ground-rent, to be ascertained as aforesaid for a residue of a term of 99 years, to commence and be computed as aforesaid, then that the Master, in taking the said account of rents and profits, was to charge the defendants with such ground-rent as aforesaid; and it was ordered that the sum of 3,000*l.* should be paid by the defendants, the Drapers' Company, as and by way of commutation for and in respect of the rents and profits of the said Charity Estate and hereditaments accrued previously to the said 3rd day of May 1843, in manner herein-before directed; and it was ordered that the said Master should approve of and settle a scheme for the future administration of the said Charity, and the application thereof. And it was ordered, that it should be referred to the Master to inquire and state whether, having regard to the charitable objects contemplated by the said Testator, and the increased amount of the rents, profits, and income of the Charity Estates, it would be fit and proper that any and what extension of charitable objects and uses should be made of the said Charity, so as to embrace other objects than those immediately contemplated by the said Testator, and if he should be of opinion that such extension should be made, then he was also to approve of a scheme for such purpose. And the said Master was to inquire and state whether it was necessary that an Act of Parliament should be obtained for carrying into effect such scheme as he might approve of; and if he should be of opinion that an Act of Parliament was necessary, then that he might settle the Draft

of a Bill for an Act of Parliament to be applied for by the Defendants for the establishment of any such extended scheme for the appropriation and application of the income of the said Charity Estates, or any part thereof; and also for the absolute purchase by the Defendants of such part of the said Charity Estates whereon the said hall and buildings occupied by the Petitioners the Defendants as aforesaid were built, and of the gardens attached thereto, discharged of the charitable trusts to which the same were then subject, and for the investment and disposition of the purchase money to be paid by the said defendants for the same.

And whereas Sir George Rose, the Master to whom the said cause stood referred, by his report, bearing date the 12th day of February 1846, found amongst other things, that with the money the said Company received from the oils sent to them by the executors of the said testator Thomas Howell, the costs, charges, and losses deducted, they the said Company purchased tenements and gardens in the City of London of the yearly rent of 105*l.*, or thereabouts. And he found that the site of the said Hall, with the gardens thereto belonging, were part of the hereditaments so purchased, and that the site whereon the said Hall and buildings had been built was situate in and had a frontage towards Throgmorton Street, in the City of London, and such site, together with the gardens appurtenant to the said Hall, extended backwards in a northerly direction towards and had a frontage in Austin Friars. And he found that previously to the year 1772 the former Hall of the said Company stood on the same site, but in the year 1772 such Hall was almost entirely destroyed by fire. And he found that after the said year 1772, the said Drapers' Company erected the present Hall and laid out the gardens belonging thereto, and such Hall had a frontage towards Throgmorton Street of 160 feet, and had also a frontage towards Austin Friars of 52 feet. And he found that if the site of the said Hall and Gardens had been let upon a lease for a term of 99 years from the year 1772, with a plan for erecting a Hall similar to the present Hall, with a frontage in Throgmorton Street, the same would have produced 15*s.* per foot, or 120*l.* a year; but if such site had been let on a similar building lease for a term of 50 years from the 3rd day of May 1843, the same would have produced 2*l.* 5*s.* per foot, or 360*l.* a year. And he found that if such lease for 99 years from 1772 had been granted, 28 years of such term would have been unexpired in 1843. And he found that if the said Hall and Gardens were then to be sold, it would be more beneficial to the said Charity that the same should be sold, subject to a lease for 28 years from the year 1843, at a ground-rent of 120*l.* a year, than that the same should be sold subject to a lease for 50 years from 1843 at a ground-rent of 360*l.* a year. The said Master therefore found that it would not be fit and proper, and for the benefit of the said Charity, that instead of charging the Drapers' Company with a ground-rent for the site of the said Hall and buildings, and for the gardens, to be ascertained in manner in the said decree mentioned for the residue then to come of a term of 99 years, to commence from the said year 1772 (and which ground-rent would amount to 120*l.* a year), they the said defendants should be charged with, and should pay for and in respect of such site and gardens, a rent of 360*l.* a year for a term of 50 years, to be computed from the 3rd day of May 1843; but at the request of the Attorney-General, he found, and was of opinion, that it would be for the benefit of the said Charity that the said defendants should be charged with a ground-rent of 120*l.* a year for a term of 28 years, to commence from the year 1843, being the residue of a term of 99 years, commencing from the year 1772.

And whereas, by an order of his Lordship the Right Honourable the Master of the Rolls, bearing date the 10th day of March 1846, it was ordered that the said Master's said report, dated the 12th day of February 1846, should be confirmed, and the defendants by their counsel consenting thereto, it was ordered that it should be referred to the said Master to settle and approve of a proper lease of the Hall and Gardens of the defendants, to be granted to such persons as should be nominated by the said defendants for a term of 28 years, to be computed from the year 1843, being the residue of a term of 99 years from the year 1772, or for a term of 99 years, to be computed from the said year 1772, at the yearly rent of 120*l.*; and the said defendants were to be at liberty to affix their common seal to such lease as the said Master should approve of, and the lessees named therein were to execute a counterpart thereof.

And whereas by an Indenture of Lease, bearing date the 16th day of April 1846, and made between the said Master and Wardens and Brethren and Sisters of the one part, and Robert Hendrie, of Tichborne Street, in the City of

Westminster, Esquire, Nathaniel Huson, of Great Portland Street, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, Robert Barclay, of Holloway, in the said County, Esquire, and William Vardon, of Half Moon Street, in the said County, Esquire, of the other part: It was witnessed that by virtue of and in obedience to the lastly herein-before in part recited order of the said Master of the Rolls, and in consideration of the rents, covenants, and agreements therein-after reserved and contained on the Lessees' part, to be paid, performed, and observed respectively, they the said Master, Wardens, Brethren, and Sisters granted and demised unto the said Robert Hendrie, Nathaniel Huson, Robert Barclay, and William Vardon, their executors, administrators, and assigns: All that piece or parcel of ground, with the capital messuage or hall, and buildings thereon erected and built, with the gardens thereunto belonging, and then known as Drapers' Hall, in the City of London, being the hall and gardens so ordered to be leased as aforesaid: All of which said premises were more particularly delineated and described in the plan drawn on the back of the 4th skin of the now reciting Indenture: And all ways, paths, passages, party and other walls, fences, watercourses, culverts, drains, lights, easements, profits, advantages, and appurtenances whatsoever, to the said piece or parcel of ground, messuage or hall, buildings and premises, belonging or in any wise appertaining (except and always reserving the free passage and running of water and soil through the chanuels, sewers, and drains), then or thereafter to be made in, upon, or under the said premises, or any part thereof: To hold the said premises thereby demised unto the said Robert Hendrie, Nathaniel Huson, Robert Barclay, and William Vardon, their executors, administrators, and assigns, for the term of twenty-eight years, to be computed from the 25th day of December 1843, yielding and paying therefor, yearly, and during the said term, the yearly rent of one hundred and twenty pounds sterling, by two half-yearly payments, on the twenty-fourth day of June and the twenty-fifth day of December in each and every year, the first payment to be considered as due and payable on the twenty-fourth day of June one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, without any deduction or abatement whatsoever, except for the Income or Property Tax and the Land Tax, and in case the term thereby granted should happen to be determined, under or by virtue of the proviso for re-entry therein-after contained, then yielding and paying a proportionate part of the said yearly rent of one hundred and twenty pounds for the period which should have elapsed of the half of a year pending or current at the time of such determination, the same to be paid immediately thereupon.

And whereas by an order of his Lordship the Master of the Rolls, dated the 2nd day of June 1846, it was referred to the said Master to settle and approve of the Draft of a Bill for an Act of Parliament to enable the said Defendants to purchase such part of the Charity Estates whereon the said Defendants' Hall and Buildings occupied by them were built, and of the Gardens attached thereto, discharged of the Charitable Trusts to which the same are subject, and for the Investment and disposition of the purchase money to be paid by the said Defendants for the same, and with all proper provisions for protecting and securing the rights and interests of the said Charity.

And whereas the said Master Sir George Rose, by his Report bearing date the 4th day of June 1846, certified, that in pursuance of the said Order, he had settled and approved of a Draft Bill for the purposes aforesaid, and he had caused a Copy of the said Draft Bill to be written on thirty-one sides of paper, and in testimony of his approbation thereof he had signed his allowance at the foot of the said Copy.

And whereas by an Order made in the said Cause by his Lordship the Master of the Rolls, dated the 6th day of June 1846, the said Report was confirmed.

And whereas the sale of the said hall, buildings, and premises may be effected without prejudice to the interests of the said Charity, if such Sale be made with the approbation and under the direction of the Court of Chancery.

And whereas the sale of the said hall, buildings, and gardens, discharged from the said charitable uses and trusts, cannot be effected without the aid and authority of Parliament.

Wherefore Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Master and Wardens and Brethren and Sisters of the Guild or Fraternity of the Blessed Mary the Virgin, of the Mystery of Drapers of the City of London, do most humbly beseech Your Majesty,

1. That it may be Enacted, and be it Enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and

The Company as Trustees of the Charity.

authorised to sell, under the direction of the Court of Chancery.

Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that it shall be lawful for the said Master and Warden and Brethren and Sisters, as the Trustees of the said Charity Estates, at any time hereafter, with the approbation and under the direction of the Court of Chancery, absolutely to make sale and dispose of the freehold reversion and inheritance of the hall, buildings, gardens, and premises comprised in the said recited indenture of lease unto the Master and Wardens and Brethren and Sisters, for their own use and benefit, for such sum or sums of money, or for such sum of Three per Cent. Bank Annuities, or partly for one and partly for the other, and under and subject to such special conditions and restrictions as to the said Court of Chancery shall seem reasonable, and upon payment into the Bank of England in manner herein-after directed of the purchase monies, and transfer of so much Three per Cent. Bank Annuities, as the case may be, for which the said hall, buildings, gardens, and premises shall be sold, the Master and Wardens and Brethren and Sisters shall grant, convey, and assure the same with their rights, members, and appurtenances, and the freehold reversion and inheritance thereof, and the rent payable in respect thereof under the said recited indenture of lease unto a trustee or trustees to be named by them, to the use of them, the Master and Wardens and Brethren and Sisters, their successors and assigns for ever, or as they shall direct or require, discharged of and from all and singular the Charitable uses and trusts to which the same hereditaments and premises are now, or shall at the time of such sale, be subject or liable.

Upon the Conveyance by the Company, the premises sold to be effectually discharged from all Charitable Trusts.

2. And be it Enacted, that immediately upon the sealing and delivery by the Master and Wardens, and Brethren and Sisters, under the direction of the said Court of Chancery, of any grant, conveyance, and assurance of the freehold reversion and inheritance of the said hall, buildings, gardens, and premises, comprised in the said recited indenture of lease, or any part thereof, to a trustee or trustees, to or for the use and benefit of the Master and Wardens and Brethren and Sisters, the hereditaments and premises comprised in such grant, conveyance, or assurance shall be thereupon and for ever thereafter held and enjoyed by the Master and Wardens and Brethren and Sisters, their successors or assigns, freed and absolutely discharged of, and from all and singular the charitable uses and trusts to which the same hereditaments and premises are now, or shall at the time of the sale thereof under the direction of the said Court of Chancery be subject or liable.

Money arising from the Sale of Hall to be paid into the Bank of England.

3. And be it Enacted, that the Master and Wardens and Brethren and Sisters, if and when they shall become the Purchasers of all or any part of the said Hall, Buildings, Gardens, and Premises comprised in the said recited Indenture of Lease, and by this Act authorised to be sold as aforesaid, shall pay their purchase money into the Bank of England, or transfer such purchase Stock in the name and with the privity of the Accountant-General of the High Court of Chancery, to be placed to his Account there on the credit of the cause, "The Attorney-General v. Drapers' Company, ex parte the Drapers' Company, purchasers of the Estate of Thomas Howell's Charity, London," pursuant to the method prescribed by the Act of the 12th year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the First, chapter the 32nd, and the General Orders of the said Court, without fee or reward, according to the Act of the 12th year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Second, chapter the 24th.

Certificate of the Accountant-General, with the receipt of the Cashier of the Bank, to discharge the Purchaser.

4. And be it Enacted, that the certificate of the said Accountant-General under his hand, together with the Receipt of one of the Cashiers of the Bank of England to be thereto annexed, and therewith filed in the Register Offices of the said Court, of the payment into the Bank of England, or Transfer by the Master and Wardens and Brethren and Sisters, as the case may be, of the Purchase money or Stock, or of any part thereof as aforesaid, or an office Copy of any such Certificate or Receipt, shall from time to time be and be deemed and taken to be a good and sufficient discharge to the Master and Wardens and Brethren and Sisters for so much or such part of the said Purchase money or Stock for which such Certificate and Receipt shall be so given as aforesaid, and after the filing of such Certificate and Receipt as aforesaid the Master and Wardens and Brethren and Sisters, or such purchasers, shall be and they are hereby absolutely acquitted and discharged of and from the same monies and every part thereof, and they or any of them shall not afterwards be answerable or accountable for any loss, misapplication, or nonapplication of the same or any part thereof.

The monies paid into the Bank to be laid out in

5. And be it Enacted, that the monies which shall be so paid into the Bank of England in the name and with the privity of the Accountant-General of the High Court of

Chancery, to be placed to his Account there, or the Stock so to be transferred "Ex parte the Drapers' Company, purchasers of the Estates of Thomas Howell's Charity," shall be applied from time to time, under the direction of the said Court of Chancery, in paying any costs, charges, and expenses which the Court of Chancery, under the authority herein-after contained, may direct to be paid thereout, and the surplus of the said Purchase monies, or if no costs, charges, or expenses shall be directed to be paid by the said Court of Chancery out of the said Purchase monies, then the whole of the said Purchase monies shall be laid out and invested, under the direction of the Court of Chancery, in the purchase of Freehold Messuages or Tenements, Lands, or Hereditaments, situate either in England or Wales, which Messuages or Tenements, Lands, and Hereditaments, immediately upon or after the purchase of the same, shall, under the like direction of the said Court, be conveyed and assured unto and to the use of the Master and Wardens and Brethren and Sisters, to and for the general uses, intents, and purposes of the said Charity.

the purchase of other lands to be settled to the uses of the Charity.

6. And be it Enacted, that all sums of money which shall be so paid into the Bank of England in the name of the said Accountant-General to his account there in the said cause, "The Attorney-General versus the Drapers' Company, ex parte the Purchasers of the Estates of Thomas Howell's Charity, and the Masters and Wardens and Brethren and Sisters of the Drapers' Company, London," or so much thereof as shall not, in the first instance, be ordered by the Court of Chancery to be applied in or towards payment of all or any of the costs, charges, and expenses herein mentioned, shall in the meantime, and until such money shall be otherwise applied, be laid out under the direction of the said Court in the purchase of Three Pounds per centum per annum Consolidated Bank Annuities, and the dividends and interest to arise therefrom shall be laid out from time to time in the purchase of other like Bank Annuities. Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the said Court to make such general or special order or orders respecting the said Bank Annuities and the dividends and interest thereof as to the said Court shall seem right.

Until purchase of other lands money to be laid out in 3 per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities.

7. And be it Enacted, that all the costs, charges, and expenses incident to and attending or in anywise relating to the applying for, obtaining, and passing this Act, and incidental and preparatory thereto; and that all the costs of making the sale or sales of the said hereditaments and premises comprised in the said recited indenture of lease, and hereby authorised to be sold, or any part thereof, and of making out, evidencing, and supporting the title thereto, and of approving the conveyance thereof, and all other deeds relating to such sale, and of paying the purchase monies for the same into and of taking such purchase monies out of the Bank of England, and of investing the same in other lands, and of conveying such lands to the uses of the said Charity, and of investing the said purchase monies in the meantime in the purchase of Bank Annuities, and the costs of all applications which may be made to the said Court of Chancery, under or in pursuance of this Act, and all other costs, charges, and expenses incidental to the objects or purposes of this Act, or to the exercise of any of the powers of this Act, shall be paid by the Master and Wardens and Brethren and Sisters out of their own proper monies, unless the said Court of Chancery shall direct the same costs, charges, and expenses respectively, or any of them, or any part thereof, to be paid out of the said Charity estates, monies, and property.

Expense of Act. All Costs of and incident to sale, &c. to be paid by the Company, unless the Court of Chancery shall otherwise direct.

8. And be it Enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Court of Chancery, from time to time, to make such order as the Court shall think fit for taxing and settling all costs, charges, and expenses of and incident to the making the sale or sales of the said hereditaments and premises comprised in the said recited indenture of lease, and hereby authorised to be sold, or any part thereof, and of making out, evidencing, and supporting the title thereto, and of approving the conveyance thereof, and other deeds relating to such sale, and of paying the purchase monies for the same, and of taking such purchase monies out of the Bank of England, and of investing the same in other lands, and of conveying such lands to the uses of the said Charity, and of investing the said purchase monies in the meantime in Bank Three Pounds per Centum Annuities, and of all applications which may be made to the said Court of Chancery, under or in pursuance of this Act, and all other costs, charges, and expenses incidental to the objects or purposes of this Act or otherwise, in carrying this Act into complete execution. And also from time to time to make an order for payment of all such costs, charges, and expenses as aforesaid out of the monies which shall be so

Court of Chancery may make Orders for Taxing Costs and paying certain Expenses.

paid into the Bank of England in the said cause, "The Attorney-General versus the Drapers' Company, ex parte the Drapers' Company, purchasers of the estates of Thomas Howell's Charity," or out of the monies arising by the sale of any such Bank Three Pounds per Centum Annuities, or out of any other monies or securities for the time belonging to the said Charity, or out of the income of the said Charity Estates and Property.

Court of Chancery may make orders in a summary way as to matters directed by this Act.

9. And be it Enacted, that in all cases in which the direction, approbation, or sanction of the said Court of Chancery shall be necessary under the provisions of this Act, such direction, approbation, or sanction shall be made and given respectively by order of the said Court made in a summary way upon a motion or petition to be made or preferred in a summary way by or on behalf of any party interested. And it shall also be lawful for the said Court of Chancery in like manner from time to time to make such order touching the premises as the said Court shall think fit.

Saving clause.

10. Saving always to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, her heirs and successors, and to all and every other person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, his, her, and their heirs, executors, administrators, successors, and assigns (other than and except the Master and Wardens and Brethren and Sisters, as such Trustees as aforesaid), and also all other persons whomsoever, having or lawfully claiming or who shall or may hereafter have or claim any estate, right, title, term, or interest whatsoever in, to, upon, out of, and concerning the Hall Buildings, garden, and premises, comprised in the said recited indenture of lease, or any part thereof, or of the rents and profits thereof, or any benefit whatsoever from the said Charity Estates, under or by virtue of the said recited Will of the said Thomas Howell, deceased, or of the said recited indenture of the thirty-first day of March, one thousand five hundred and forty-three, or the said recited Letters Patent of the fourth day of July, in the thirty-fifth year of the Reign of His Majesty King Henry the Eighth, or the will of the said William Dolphin, deceased, or any of the uses, trusts, limitations, declarations, covenants, or agreements therein respectively contained, or any decree or order of the said Court of Chancery, setting up the said charitable uses, trusts, and purposes aforesaid, or any of them, or otherwise howsoever, on account thereof, all such estate, right, title, interest, property, benefit, claim, and demand whatsoever of, into, or out of the said Hall Buildings, garden, and premises, comprised in the said recited indenture of lease, or any part thereof, or any of the rents or profits thereof, as they or any of them had before the passing of this Act, or would, could, or might have had or enjoyed in case this Act had not been passed.

Interpretation of Act.

11. And be it enacted, that in this Act the following words and expressions shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction (that is to say):—

Number.

Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number.

Gender.

Words importing the masculine gender only shall include females.

Person.

The word "Person," or the word "Persons," shall include corporations whether aggregate or sole.

Master and Wardens and Brethren and Sisters.

The expression "the Master and Wardens and Brethren and Sisters" shall mean the Master and Wardens and Brethren and Sisters of the Guild or Fraternity of the Blessed Mary the Virgin of the Mystery of Drapers of the City of London.

Evidence Clause.

12. And be it Enacted, that this Act shall be printed by the several printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty duly authorised to print the Statutes of the United Kingdom, and a copy thereof so printed by any of them shall be admitted as evidence thereof by all Judges, Justices, and others.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL V. DRAPERS COMPANY.

(KENDRICK'S GIFT.)

SCHEME approved of by the Report of Sir WILLIAM HORNE, one of the Masters of the HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY, dated the 13th day of March 1847, and an Order dated the 17th day of April 1847, for the future administration of the Charity and distribution of the Income thereof.

SCHEME.

1. That the said Defendants shall, out of the said Rents, apply a sum yearly for ever, in the month of December, equal to twenty-four one-hundred parts thereof, in sums not exceeding five pounds for each person, towards the release of poor prisoners confined for debt in any of the prisons of the City of London, or if any such cannot be found therein, then in any of the prisons near thereto, at the discretion of the Master and Wardens of the said Defendants.

2. That the said Defendants shall also, out of the said Rents, pay a sum yearly for ever equal to twenty-five one-hundred parts thereof to the Curate or Minister of St. Margaret, Lothbury, in the City of London, provided that on every day on which an Epistle and Gospel are ordered by the Rubric to be read in the said church a full morning service with a sermon shall be performed in the said Church of St. Margaret, Lothbury. And the said Minister or Curate shall, out of the said twenty-five one-hundred parts hereby directed to be paid to one of them as aforesaid, pay one-fifth part thereof in equal proportions to the Clerk and Sexton of the said parish.

3. That the said Defendants shall also, out of the said Rents, pay a sum yearly for ever equal to eight one-hundred parts thereof to the poor of the said parish of St. Christopher; but if in any year there shall be no poor of the said parish of St. Christopher, then, and so often and as long as the same shall happen, the said eight one-hundred parts of the said Rents shall be distributed among and paid to the several other objects and persons and purposes herein mentioned, in the like proportions in which the other parts of the said Rents are herein directed to be paid and distributed to and among them.

4. That the said Defendants shall also, out of the said Rents, pay a sum yearly for ever equal to ten one-hundred parts thereof for the relief of the prisoners confined in the following prisons, in manner following: (that is to say), four one-hundred parts to prisoners confined in the *prisons of the Compter, in the Poultry, and in Wood-street, or in any other prisons or prison* which has been or hereafter may be substituted for such prisons, two one-hundred parts to prisoners in Newgate, or in any other prison which has been or may be substituted therefor; three one-hundred parts in equal moieties to prisoners in Ludgate and the Fleet, or wholly to prisoners in any prison which has been or may be substituted therefor, and one one-hundredth part to prisoners in Bethlem.

5. That the said Defendants shall, out of the said Rents, pay a sum yearly for ever equal to four one-hundred parts thereof to the following officers, viz., To the Clerk of the Drapers' Company one-half part of such sum, and to the Beadle and Upper Porter of the said Company the remaining half part of such sum; to the former, three-fourths of such half, and to the latter one-fourth thereof.

6. That the said Defendants shall, out of the said Rents, pay a sum equal to twenty-five one-hundred parts to and amongst poor religious men and women in the City of London, to some more and to some less as the said Wardens shall find their necessity and desert to be; provided always, that in making such distribution, poor Clothworkers and their Widows shall be first preferred, and next, the poor of the Drapers' Company.

7. That the said Defendants shall, out of the said Rents, pay a sum equal to four one-hundred parts thereof to the four Wardens of the said Company, in equal proportions, for their care and pains in carrying into effect the Trusts of the Will of the said John Kendrick according to the provisions of this Scheme.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL V. DRAPERS' COMPANY.

VICE-CHANCELLOR KINDERSLEY'S COURT.

RUSSELL'S CHARITY.

WALTER'S ALMSHOUSES.

SCHEME approved of by the Report of WILLIAM WINGFIELD, Esq., one of the Masters of the HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY, dated the 10th day of December 1845, for the future administration of Thomas Russell's Charity.

Lincoln's Inn, Monday, March 5th, 1860.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL V. THE DRAPERS' COMPANY.

JUDGMENT.

The Vice-Chancellor.—Mr. Glasse, I think I shall not trouble you; for considering the time that the matter has taken, it has given me the opportunity of considering it, and besides which I have had it before me in Chambers, and therefore it is not new to me, otherwise I should have taken the papers home to read through the whole. I have had the opportunity of doing so repeatedly; and therefore I shall not trouble you, except indeed upon the question whether you could make anything (it is not necessary to resort to it) of the recouping argument—the argument whether you are entitled to be recouped. It is not necessary if I decide in your favour.

Mr. Glasse.—No, because the other involves a recouping.

The Vice-Chancellor.—I am bound to say I do not agree with you in that, but it is not necessary to resort to that, because I am of opinion in favour of your argument, that is, of yourself and the other learned Counsel in the same interest, as to the exclusion of the poor of Hereford and the poor of the Drapers' Company to the benefit of the increased income of the property. That is the conclusion at which I have arrived, and I need hardly say it is a case by no means so clear that I can come to that conclusion without entertaining any doubt or hesitation on the subject; but upon the whole, after a great deal of consideration, that is the result at which I have arrived.

Before I express my opinion upon the subject I cannot refrain from expressing my satisfaction at the course which has been pursued by the solicitors for all parties. I mean with reference to this, that instead of merely producing those books and papers of the Drapers' Company, running over 200 years, and leaving the Counsel and the Court to pick out what they could, the solicitors have with great care and attention culled from these books all the entries and all the items which could bear on the subject, and have embodied them in admissions, thereby saving both to the Counsel and the Court a great deal of useless expenditure of time and trouble; and I wish to express my thanks to them for having taken that pains which has been a very useful thing in the administration of justice.

When I suggested to the parties in Chambers the expediency and propriety of examining those books of the Drapers' Company, I certainly entertained a strong hope that I should be able, upon the doubtful construction of this instrument, to derive some assistance from cotemporaneous usage, because undoubtedly it is a principle of this Court that in these old endowment deeds, if there be a fair and reasonable doubt on the construction of any part, the Court will assist itself in arriving at a conclusion by ascertaining what was the cotemporaneous usage; and if that cotemporaneous usage agrees with one construction contended for, and differs from the other, in case of doubt, the Court would give it in favour of that construction that accords with the cotemporaneous usage. That hope has been to a considerable extent disappointed, but not entirely. Unfortunately, the Fire of London having occurred just about 10 years after the death of this testator, who died in 1656, we have very little from which we can derive any assistance in respect of cotemporaneous usage.

Now I propose to consider in the first place the will itself, for the purpose of seeing what upon the will is the just construction to be put upon it; and then, having done that, I shall consider how far the usage derived from the accounts of the Drapers' Company assists me in coming to a conclusion as to the construction.

In the first place, the recitals of this will are very long. They represent that the testator, being a very pious and charitably disposed person, proceeded upon this footing: He considered what it would be right of that which God gave him to devote to his own family, and everything beyond that he determined to devote to pious and charitable uses generally. I am not speaking now with reference to these particular charities, but generally; and in speaking of that design and intention, and in speaking also of what he had already done, both abroad and at home, devoted property which he had acquired to pious and charitable uses, but of which the precise nature does not appear, nor is it material. In speaking of these matters he uses the word "stock." I mention this because the word "stock" in a subsequent part of the will appears to me

SCHEME.

1. That the Drapers' Company shall keep a separate account of the Property given by the Will of Thomas Russell for charitable purposes.

2. That there shall be allowed to the Clerk of the said Company for the time being, or other the Receiver of the Rents of the Charity Estate appointed by the said Company, for the care and management of the Charity Property, and the collection and distribution in manner herein-after mentioned of the rents and income of the said Charity, in lieu of the sums directed to be paid to the Renter-Warden and Beadle of the Company for that purpose, the sum of 20*l.* per annum.

3. That the number of Objects of the Charity shall be increased to Sixteen, and that the said Company shall apply and distribute the income of such trust Property, after such deduction as aforesaid, in equal proportions among such Sixteen Poor Members of the said Company as the said Company shall direct, in equal Quarterly Payments; but in case such Income shall be sufficient to pay more than 25*l.* a year to each of such Sixteen poor Members, in that case such surplus shall be distributed to such other poor Members of the said Company as the Master and Wardens of the said Company shall direct, so that each poor Member shall not receive more than 25*l.* a year; but with this proviso, nevertheless, that if, from any cause whatever, the income of the Charity shall decrease, so that the same will not be sufficient to pay the said Sixteen poor Members the said sum of 25*l.* each, the said Company shall be at liberty to reduce, rateably and proportionably, the amount of the said payments, until such time as the income shall again become sufficient, or until some of the existing Objects shall die, in which case the said Company shall abstain from nominating new objects until the income is sufficient.

4. That in case the income of the Charity Property shall increase, the said Company shall be at liberty to increase the number of the Objects and payments of 25*l.*, so far as such income will extend to pay the same.

5. That the Company shall obtain and preserve vouchers for all payments made by them, and shall annually make up an account of their receipts and payments, and audit the same at a Meeting of the Committee of a Court of the Company.

6. That this Scheme shall be Printed, and a copy given to each Member of the Court of the Company.

THE following PROPERTY is applicable to the TRUSTS of the FOREGOING SCHEME.

1. A Messuage or Tenement situate at or being No. 53, Tower Street, in the occupation of William Heddon Simpson, as lessee thereof, for the term of twenty-one years from Christmas 1843, at the yearly rent of 45*l.*, and subject to an agreement on the part of the said Tenant to lay out the sum of 100*l.*, at the least, in repairing of the said Messuage.

2. A Messuage or Tenement in Birchin Lane, in the occupation of the London Assurance Company, as lessees thereof, for terms of years which will expire at Michaelmas 1853, at the yearly rent of 370*l.*

3. A piece of Ground, attached and used as the Church-yard to the Parish Church of St. Edmund-the-King, and for which the yearly rent of 13*s.* 4*d.* is paid.

Also 1,672*l.* 6*s.*, Three per Cent. Stock, purchased with the residue of 1,880*l.* 8*s.*, found due by the Master's Report, after payment of the Costs of Suit.*

* Settling and approving the Scheme; the costs of the suit were paid by the Company.

to be an extremely material word. When he is using it in the recitals he is using it in a totally different sense from that in which he uses it in the operative part of the instrument. When he is speaking of "*stock*" in the recital he is speaking of his general fortune and property. For example, in the first page he uses this expression: "I found that in the parishes of St. George in Southwark and St. Mary Newington, near there adjoining, there were many aged, weak, blind, lame, and distressed poor people, and in neither of those parishes any almshouses or comfortable dwellings for them, and but very small means to relieve them, and having by God's goodness a considerable *stock* or sum of money in my hands for the purpose aforesaid undisposed of, and being desirous," and so on; he is speaking of having in his own hands a *stock* or sum of money which he had the right to dedicate to any purpose he pleased. That was the description of his own surplus property, which according to his design he meant to dedicate to charitable uses. He mentions the word "*stock*" again in the recital in page 3. He says, "And so far did the Lord afford his blessing (in much mercy) upon my labours and endeavours by increasing the poor's means and *stock* as aforesaid." There is not at all speaking of these particular Charities or any *stock* belonging to these particular Charities, but he is speaking of his general property, which he chooses to call "the poor's means and *stock*," but he uses that expression with reference to this, as having in a previous part referred to his design. The whole scheme of his life seems to be, that when God has given me sufficient to provide for my family, everything I get beyond that, however large it may be, I consider to belong to the poor. Therefore he calls that which is the surplus beyond what is necessary to maintain himself and to provide for his family, he calls that "The poor's means and *stock*." There is this to be observed also with regard to the recitals, that the recitals nowhere mention or allude to the poor of Hereford or the poor of the Drapers' Company. If I am not mistaken, perhaps you will be kind enough to correct me if I have overlooked anything, but I think I am right in saying there is not the slightest allusion specifically to them. Undoubtedly after mentioning the poor who were to be in the almshouses at St. Mary, Newington, and the other parishes, he does mention in general terms other charitable uses, but he nowhere specifically mentions the poor of Hereford or the poor of the Drapers' Company in the recitals, whereas the recitals are devoted (and those recitals occupy three pages) almost entirely to an indication of his object and intention with regard to those almshouses. There is what I may call a somewhat tedious description of all he had done and succeeded in doing and intended to do, showing, I think, this fact, not that he had in contemplation, when he was penning these recitals, the poor of Hereford and the poor of the Drapers' Company, but the main object of his mind, what was occupying his mind and attention at the time was, or rather were, the two almshouses, and the poor who were to occupy those almshouses and conferring benefit upon them.

Well, having finished the recitals, which he terminates in this way in the passage which I read with regard to the word "*stock*," which ends thus, "As well for the relief and comfort of the said poor almspeople in the said several almshouses or hospitals as for other charitable uses as herein-after is mentioned," then he goes on, "And to that end and purpose I the said John Walter," and so on; he proceeds then to devise certain houses, which, of course, I assume to be freehold houses,—freeholds undoubtedly,—to the Corporation of the Drapers' Company and their successors upon the trusts afterwards mentioned.

The first trust is, that all the rents, issues, and profits of all the messuages, tenements, and premises shall be forever received, paid out, and disposed of by the Master, Wardens, Brethren, and Sisters of the Drapers' Company, that is, by the Corporation, "and in such manner and for and about the charitable uses, intents, and purposes as are hereafter mentioned or expressed, that is to say;" then comes the direction as to the application of the rents and profits. The first is 64*l.* a year for the benefit of 16 poor in one of the almshouses in one of the parishes, and 64*l.* a year for the 16 poor in the almshouses of the other parish. Those are the main provisions for the poor people in the almshouses. Besides those provisions there follow a number of provisions, that is, particular payments, which are directed to be made, all of them, I think I may say, though not directly, indirectly connected with purposes for the benefit of the poor in the almshouses. The only doubt, I think, that can be entertained would relate to the two beadies of the Drapers' Company, who are to have between them 13*s.*, that is 6*s.* 6*d.* apiece; and there is nothing to show that any functions to be performed by the beadies of the Company would tend to the benefit of the

poor in the almshouses. But I think it is evident that the beadies were to have that small provision because of the imposing this trust on the Corporation; and certain members of the Corporation being the persons who were to act as Governors, one to act as a renter, and so on, some trouble would be imposed on the beadies by reason of that trust, I think I may say that all the trusts which precede the abatement clause are trusts which either directly or indirectly have regard to the benefit of the almspeople in those two almshouses. I think that is the conclusion to be derived from the descriptions, and the directions as to what is to be done. I may take for example, as a specimen, the first that follows the two gifts of 64*l.* and more, to pay 40*s.* a year, namely 20*s.* thereof to one of the almsmen in the hospital or almshouse at St. George, and 20*s.* to one of the almsmen at the hospital or almshouse at Newington, each being a man of good government and understanding, and the same to be paid to each of them by twenty pence a month, with as an increase of his said pension of 6*s.* 8*d.* for each of their pains and care looking to the rest of the poor, and to read carefully and conscionably morning and evening prayer, and praying with the rest of the poor, and so on. That applies more or less to every instance in which he gives a particular sum of money or directs a particular sum of money to be paid to any of these different functionaries. Then comes, after all, those gifts or directions for payment, the abatement clause, which is in page 8.

But, before I come to that, I must consider what the testator seems to have had in mind when in this clause he is giving directions with reference to what he calls "*stock*," or "*stock* in hand." What does he mean by that? Now, the testator, I think I must assume, knew that he was not giving away in these particular directions for payment the whole of the income arising from this property. In fact, the first year after his death, after making all the payments directed, there was a surplus of 35*l.* a year and a fraction. It was not, as in some cases that have occurred, where a testator intimating that the rents derived from a property which he gives to a charity amount to so much, he gives 5*l.* to one, 10*l.* to another, and 3*l.* to another, and so on, those sums amounting in the aggregate to exactly the amount of the rents received, in which case, in ordinary circumstances, of course, there is an apportionment in case of an increase, or in case of a deficiency. But I think I must assume that he knew there would be a surplus, and not an inconsiderable surplus, considering the income of the property. The income of the property in the year after his death was, I think, 213*l.*; the expenditure of that was 178*l.*, leaving, as I have said, a surplus of 35*l.* and a fraction. After giving the two sums of 64*l.* each for the benefit of the almspeople in the two almshouses, and the 20*s.* a year a piece to the persons, I do not know what he calls them, who were to pray with the almspeople, he proceeds thus:—"And my desire and appointment is that such honest and godly poor as happen to be sick, extremely aged, blind, or bed-ridden, and cannot work, but by want like to perish, shall, in the time of their necessities, and to avoid extremities, be relieved, as their necessities may require, at the discretion of the said Governor and pay master, out of some part of those monies which shall happen to be in *stock* for the said poor."

Now on that clause, before this particular question before me was brought forward a prior question arose on that clause, which was this, whether those sick and bed-ridden poor and so on, whether the poor there described were meant to be the poor in the almshouses or the poor of the parish generally, or the general poor of the whole town, or of the whole world. I have come to the conclusion that it only meant such of them as were in the almshouses; that he meant that among those in the almshouses there might be some able to work or help to gain their own livelihood, but there might be others absolutely incapable or more or less incapable, and I came to the conclusion that it meant those; and thus far the search through the books has been satisfactory, for it appears that the contemporaneous usage, that is the usage for the first 10 years after the testator's death until the Fire of London happened, which prevented there being any surplus at all, it appears that that was acted on and expressed to be acted on in the books in accordance with the directions in the will. Therefore I have no doubt that I was right in coming to the conclusion on the mere construction that it meant the poor in the almshouses.

Well, but then comes this question: It has been suggested, and very ingeniously argued, though I confess I cannot concur in the argument, that this imported no more than a power to do this: that whereas the testator has directed these sums of 64*l.* a year for the benefit of the almspeople in each almshouse to be divided among each

of the 16 poor people, which would give 4*l.* each per annum, and then the mode of paying that 4*l.* per year by 6*s.* 8*d.* a month, which would in one year amount to 4*l.* It has been suggested that it was not meant to do more than this by this clause, but the Drapers' Company or the Governor and paymaster might anticipate any month's payment; that is, supposing on the 1st of March one of the poor has received his 6*s.* 8*d.*, if, in the middle of March, he should be in one of these unfortunate predicaments described in this language, there is only the power to advance the 6*s.* 8*d.* which otherwise would not be payable until the 1st of April following; no power to supply the deficiency which might then be left on the 1st of April. Now I confess I cannot concur in that contention. It appears to me clear that what was intended was, that over and above and in addition to that 4*l.* a year, that is, the 6*s.* 8*d.* per month, which each almsman was to be entitled to, the Governor and paymaster might, at their discretion, give to persons in the predicaments described some aid, some provision, to prevent their being in a state of destitution, and, according to the language of the testator, "by want like to perish." And it will be observed that the different conditions of the people here described are conditions which, as to some of them at all events must be permanent conditions. "Sick" may not necessarily be permanent, but "extreme aged" must be not only permanent, but constantly increasing. No doubt a blind man, that is one who is partially blind, may to a certain extent recover his sight, but when you come to the word "bed-ridden" the word "bed-ridden" applies to a person who is confined in perpetuity to his bed, some old or infirm person who is confined to his bed, and whose constant, at least his normal, condition is, remaining in bed because he cannot get out of it, incapable perhaps even of sitting up in a chair. That is a permanent condition, and no doubt a person in that condition would be likely to perish from want if he had only 4*l.* a year to provide for him. Therefore, it would be a mockery to say, you have power to advance the 6*s.* 8*d.* which would be payable on the 1st of April, you have power to advance that in the middle of March, but when you come to the 1st of April you must not pay him 6*s.* 8*d.* again then, or, if you do, it must only be by advance of that which would be payable on the 1st of May, so that the time would come, at the time of the year, perhaps it might be two or three months, when this poor, bed-ridden person, or this extremely aged person, might be in the very state of perishing from want which is the very object of the testator to provide against. I think the language is sufficient to show that that is the intention: "My desire and appointment is that such honest and godly poor as shall happen to be sick, extreme aged, blind, or bed-ridden, and cannot walk, and by want like to perish, shall at the time of such their necessities, and to avoid extremities, be relieved as their necessities may require at the discretion of the Governor." I think it is clear that that was the intention; that is, that this authorised an additional gift at the discretion of the Governor and paymaster, an additional gift to those whose necessities require it.

We now come to what I think is the most material part of the case, the use of the word "stock" in this passage to which I have just referred, and in some of the subsequent passages. Out of what is that extra provision to be made for these sick, aged, blind, or bed-ridden persons? Out of what fund or out of what monies? According to the express language of the clause, it is out of sums part of those monies which shall happen to be in stock for the said poor. One thing is clear, that the testator in penning those words contemplated something would be in stock for the said poor, which I understand to mean the said poor or any poor in the almshouses. What was that stock to be? He has nowhere in terms prescribed the forming any stock, but he has assumed that in carrying out the directions here given there will be a stock for the said poor, for the poor in the almshouses; and it is out of that stock that this extra provision is to be made from time to time, at the discretion of these persons, for the benefit of the sick, aged, blind, or bed-ridden persons in the almshouses.

But that is not the only part of the will in which we have reference to the existence of such a stock as I have mentioned, because in page 6, which follows what I have just been referring to in page 5, we have this. This is the last of those gifts which precede the abatement clause; and how is that gift made? "And as there is an order and commendable custom in the Company, several times in the year to visit their almshouses and poor therein,"—their almshouses, not speaking of these almshouses, but of the almshouses of the Drapers' Company,—"though to their charge, which much tends to their own honor and to the poor's comfort, so my desire is that the wardens for the

"time being will be pleased twice in the year yearly, once in one of the months of September or October and the other time in April or May, to spend half a day at each time, to go to their several hospitals or almshouses at St. George's and Newington parishes, as they may spend the other half part of the day after dinner in London in viewing other of the Companies almshouses elsewhere." Now we come to the passage in question, "And my desire is that they will be pleased to accept of the sum of 20*s.* of the poor's monies or stock towards their expenses for each day in their said viewing; and that the Governors and paymaster will be pleased to cause the churchwardens of each of those parishes," and so on. Then there is a ceremony to be gone through, which I need not read through in detail. It is with reference to the premises, that is the almshouses, being examined with a view to seeing if they are kept by the parishes in a proper state of reparation. So there, again, the testator considered that there is a certain stock existing for the benefit of the poor. He calls it "the poor's money's or stock." Before he had defined it to be "monies which should happen to be in stock for the said poor." Now he clearly means the same thing in both passages. And I consider that this second clause, which contains the words "poor's monies or stock," means the same thing as what he had before described as "moneys happening to be in stock for the said poor," and some stock which he contemplated the existence of for the benefit of the poor in the almshouses.

We then come to the abatement clause. The abatement clause follows after those gifts, those annual payments or pensions, or whatever they may be called, which I consider either directly or indirectly intended for the benefit of the poor people in the almshouses; and the clause precedes the gifts which are now in question, namely, the gift of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the poor of the Drapers' Company, and the 20*l.* to the poor of Hereford. I think there can be no doubt, and I do not think there has been any contention raised to the contrary, that the effect of this is, that inasmuch as the language of the abatement clause refers only in express terms to an abatement of all the said pensions and payments aforesaid, the effect is that if there be a deficiency there should be an abatement of those trusts, that is of those annual payments which precede this clause, and that the clause is not to apply to those annual payments which follow the clause. That is the express language of the clause: "My will and desire is, that if by any casualty of fire or otherwise (as God defend), the receipts shall come short to make satisfaction of all the said pensions and payments aforesaid appointed to be made, as I trust it will not," that is, of course, preceding this clause; and then comes this very important passage, "and that no such stock shall be left to supply the want,"—observe "to supply the want." What want? The want of funds to supply the prior gifts, that is those gifts which are all, as I think, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of the almspeople. "That no stock shall be left to supply the want (to the end the Company may have no loss), an abatement be made of every pension or payment *pro rata* according to the sum in the proportion so wanting in payment, which said abatement my desire is may be only in a time of extremity and to have no longer continuance than such necessity shall require." Here we have mention again of "stock," so that in these three passages the testator is clearly contemplating by some means or other—he has not pointed out or defined how it is to arise, but he has contemplated in these three passages the existence of a stock, a stock for the said poor, a stock out of which the sick and blind and bed-ridden of the almspeople shall have additional payments made to them to provide for their necessities; a stock out of which the two wardens (I think they are the gentlemen who are requested to go and visit the almshouses) are requested to receive or to retain 10 shillings a piece for each day, four times 10 shillings, 2*l.*, and out of this same stock any want that may happen for the purpose of making the payments which are directed preceding this clause is to be supplied out of this stock. I do not think that there can be any doubt that the testator contemplated the existence of a stock for the benefit of the poor in the almshouses. Then how was this to arise? He has not told us in express terms, but I think he has told us in terms; that is to say, looking to the whole will together, I think we find what this stock was to be. As I have already observed, the testator knew very well that these annual payments which he specifically directs, including the annual payments to the poor of Hereford and the poor of the Drapers' Company, would not exhaust the whole annual income, and then he contemplates the existence of a stock. That stock then must have arisen from the surplus income; and I think that the conclusion must be that what the testator intended was this, that after making all the payments

which he prescribes to be made, there was to remain a certain stock, that is, that the surplus income was to constitute the fund or stock, as he calls it, out of which certain things were to be done; and he has not prescribed what else is to be done if there should be more than enough for the purposes specifically pointed out. Then does he show for whose benefit that stock was to exist? It appears to me that he does. He expressly calls it monies happening to be in stock for the said poor. I think under those circumstances I must come to the conclusion, although I admit it is not at all a clear matter, I think upon the mere construction I must come to the conclusion that the testator contemplated that the surplus income of this property, as long as there was a surplus, should be retained in hand for the benefit of the poor in the almshouses, and he has to a certain extent pointed out certain applications which would be clearly for the benefit of the poor in the almshouses, and for no other purpose.

It has been contended or suggested that, inasmuch as the testator did not mean that there should be, in case of a deficiency, an abatement of the annual payments to the poor of the Drapers' Company and the poor of Hereford, that that alone is an indication of the testator's intention that as they were not to abate so they were not to increase. I cannot say, I confess, that if it stood merely upon that I could come to such a conclusion, because I do not see why, if the testator directs that a certain charitable object should never abate, I am to consider that that was not a charitable object which he rather preferred. When he directs that it shall not abate, but that the others shall abate, that rather indicates a preference for that which is not to be abated; and therefore if it stood merely upon that, I certainly could not come to the conclusion that the direction that they should not abate, or rather the absence of a direction that they should abate, which is tantamount to it,—I could not come to the conclusion that that would be at all a strong argument in favour of their not taking any benefit. But, however, one thing is clear, that if the testator intended, as I think I must assume that he intended, that the stock, which I consider to be the surplus of the income from time to time, was to be for the benefit of the poor in the almshouses,—I think that the absence of his directing that that gift to the poor both of the Drapers' Company and of Hereford should abate is, to a certain extent, not at all a conclusive reason for but consistent with the conclusion that he considered those payments which were not to abate as specific invariable payments, and that, as they were not to abate, they were not to increase. I say it is consistent with that; I do not think it is more than that. I do not think it is a sufficient argument *per se* against there being an increase although there was to be no abatement. But taking it in connection with what I have already observed upon, that there is the existence of this stock which he must have meant to provide for and which could only be provided for in the way I have mentioned, taking it in connection, it appears to me the whole is quite consistent.

Then the only thing that remains to be considered is whether the cotemporaneous usage throws any degree of light at all upon this. I think it does throw a slight degree of light upon it. In the first year after the testator's death there was a surplus of 35*l*. I do not think it appears from these admissions what was the surplus in every succeeding year preceding the Fire of London, but there can be no reason to doubt that it must have been something about the same thing. I suppose we must assume that when the Fire of London occurred 10 years after the testator's death, the trustees, that is the Drapers' Company, had got in hand a stock which could not have been less than 300*l*. or 350*l*. If it was 35*l*. surplus each year, as it was the first year, it would, of course, be 350*l*. Then out of that we must deduct these payments which appear to have been made to these sick and bed-ridden, which, I think, very seldom exceeded 25*s*., if they amounted to that, in the course of the year. Therefore, at least 300*l*., I think, must have been stock in hand when the Fire of London occurred. In those 10 years what did they do? They kept it as a stock. That cotemporaneous usage confirms the view I take on the construction, thus far at least, that the cotemporaneous usage was to treat that stock as being the stock arising from the surplus income. Well, the stock arising from the surplus income was treated by the trustees, that is, treated by the Drapers' Company, as being the stock which is three times over, at least, spoken of in the course of the will; and if I recollect the language of the entries describing the payments to these sick and poor, we have reference or mention of its being done in pursuance or according to the directions of the testator's will. Now the first of these is this:—"Paid " and given to several of the poor in the almshouses, " according to the Founder's appointment, being found to

" be sick and in want, as followeth, viz., 1st February," and so on, mentioning the various amounts, amounting in the year to 6*s*. 10*d*., a very small sum; but they keep the rest as a stock, and so they seem to have done continuously until the Fire of London happening there was no longer any surplus at all; and I think we may assume (although nothing appears with respect to it) that the stock which they had then in hand, which could not have been less than 300*l*., was applied to make good, from time to time, the deficiency in the subsequent years so long as it lasted. I do not rest upon that, because I do not find it stated in the admissions that that was the fact. Therefore, I say we have a certain degree of assistance, not so much as I had hoped for, from the investigation of the books upon this question, namely, we have this, that according to cotemporaneous usage the surplus income was treated as that which was to constitute the stock or fund mentioned in the testator's will. Then we find from the testator's will that the stock is a stock which he describes as being monies in stock for the said poor, which I hold to mean the poor of the almshouses. If, according to cotemporaneous usage, that is, if according to the views of those persons who, coming immediately after the testator, would be most likely to have been cognisant of his views and intentions, if they had considered that any surplus was to be divided among all the objects of the Charity, that is, among the almspeople in the almshouses, and those objects which I consider merely ancillary to the Almspeople on the one hand and the Drapers' Company's poor and the Hereford poor on the other; if they had contemplated that the testator meant that in case of any surplus, any accretion of the funds, they should all benefit, I think they would have divided it among them. I think that when they have got so considerable a sum, and it was no doubt a very considerable sum in those days, for we must not regard 300*l*. then as we regard 300*l*. now; it was a very considerable sum in those days,—I think that the Hereford poor, and the Drapers' Company at all events for their poor, would have said, Our view of the testator's intention is that this surplus must be divided, at all events some of it; keep if you please some pound or two to meet the sick poor in the almshouses, keep that if you please, it has never cost you so much as 25*s*. a year,—if I recollect the sum accurately,—keep 2*l*. or 3*l*. as a fund in hand, but let us have the residue. I think the Drapers' Company would have been justified in saying that if they had had the least idea that that was the intention; but they do not seem to have understood that that was the intention, and therefore, I think I have derived some degree of assistance, I do not say any very great assistance, but some light also, from the cotemporaneous usage.

Upon the whole, both upon the construction, if I had nothing but the construction of the will, but also assisting myself in arriving at that construction by what little light we get from the books showing cotemporaneous usage, my opinion is that now that the property of the Charity has increased the only objects who are to benefit by that are the almspeople in the two almshouses, but with this also, that with regard to all those objects which I consider merely ancillary, the payment of 2*l*. to one functionary and 6*s*. to another, and so on, in the course of the scheme, if I see fit for the benefit of the almspeople, I shall increase them; but it is not that they have a right to say, We shall be increased in proportion to what the almspeople get. They were not the objects of charity in the smallest degree.

Mr. Glasse.—All we shall ask your Honour to decide is as to the city of Hereford and the Drapers' Company not being entitled.

The Vice-Chancellor.—That is all I mean to decide.

Mr. Glasse.—I suppose Your Honour will put this right among your clerks; it is a mere matter of form. What is sent to be inquired into is, how according to the construction of Ann Mill's deed of gift, Richard Mill's deed of gift, the will of Walter Mills, and a grant of Robert Render, in the pleadings respectively mentioned, the respective incomes of their property are to be disposed of. Your Honour has not heard a word of it.

The Vice-Chancellor.—I have not heard of that in Chambers.

Mr. Glasse.—No; I apprehend there will be no dispute about it. That deed of Ann Mills is appended to the admissions. You need not trouble yourself with it, for it is so perfectly clear. I apprehend that nobody will raise a contention. Ann Mill's gift, it is perfectly plain, is for the benefit of the two parishes of St. George and Newington; Richard Mill's is exactly the same. They followed the Founder, and they intended to provide for them, but said nothing about Hereford. Walter Mills, who was the grandson, made a deed of gift, in which he gives equally

so much apiece to the inhabitants of those two almshouses and the parish of Shoreditch. The will of Walter Mills is upon this special trust. He gives them 350*l.* capital stock, or so much money as will purchase the same, "upon this special trust that they distribute and pay or cause to be paid out of the dividends, increase, or produce thereof, the sum of 5*s.* apiece to the poor people inhabiting the several almshouses in the parishes of St. George, Newington and Shoreditch, which were formerly founded by my grandfather and grandmother, Mr. John and Mrs. Alice Walter; the said 5*s.* to be paid to each of the said poor some time near Christmas in every year." I take it the recipients of that bounty are those persons only who are there named the parish of St. George Newington and the parish of Shoreditch. Therefore that will be your Honour's direction to the chief clerk. Then Robert Render is the parish of Newington only. I do not apprehend that anybody raises any question on that.

Mr. G. L. Russell.—The costs of all parties will be paid out of the fund?

The Vice-Chancellor.—This is merely an adjourned summons; they will be all dealt with in Chambers.

Mr. Speed.—There was a petition presented by Mr. Crafter, the present solicitor for the parish of St. George Southwark, for the purpose of having delivered up to him certain papers in this matter which are in the possession of a gentleman named Rayson. They were formerly in the possession of the solicitor of the parish. He died in in-

solvent circumstances, and no one would administer to his estate or prove his will. Under those circumstances his managing clerk has retained in his possession certain deeds and papers, and they are deeds and papers in the suit. Mr. Crafter, on behalf of the parish, is very desirous of obtaining those papers from Mr. Rayson. He made several applications. Mr. Rayson did not feel himself justified in handing them over without the order of the Court, there being no representative of his former employer. Thereupon a petition was presented that Mr. Rayson might hand them over, without prejudice to Mr. Tritton's heir. I appear for Mr. Rayson, and I have no objection that the papers shall be delivered upon payment of a sum for the costs of our appearance; the papers to be held by Mr. Crafter without prejudice to Mr. Tritton's heir, Mr. Crafter undertaking to deal with those papers as the Court shall direct.

The Vice-Chancellor.—I think when the matter was mentioned a day or two ago, it appeared that the Lord Chancellor had ordered it to come on with the cause, but I suppose that does not prevent your making an arrangement.

Mr. Speed.—The meaning of it was that it was to come on with the adjourned summons. If we take it by consent, I apprehend your Honour can make the order.

The Vice-Chancellor.—If you agree in that, I think, notwithstanding the Lord Chancellor's direction, I may authorise it.

LADY ASKEW'S TRUST.

Dr.		Cr.	
1881.		1881.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To one year's income - - - -	46 0 0	By balance carried forward - - -	401 19 4
" property tax returned - - -	1 2 0	" cash paid pensions to almspeople - -	216 0 0
" balance carried forward - - -	583 12 11	" " medicine and attendance - - -	10 0 0
		" " almspeople on annual visitation - -	0 15 0
		" property tax allowed - - - -	1 0 7
	<u>629 14 11</u>		<u>629 14 11</u>

1881.					<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	1881.					<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
	To one year's income	-	-	-	40	0	0		By balance brought forward	-	-	-	0	5	0
	„ property tax returned	-	-	-	1	0	0		„ cash paid Arabic lecturer, one year	-	-	-	40	0	0
									„ balance carried forward	-	-	-	0	15	0
					<hr/>								<hr/>		
					41	0	0						41	0	0

1881.					<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	1881.					<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To balance brought forward	-	-	-	-	397	0	7	By cash paid poor of Stansted	-	-	-	-	27	3	d.
„ one year's income	-	-	-	-	286	8	0	„ „ surveyor's charges	-	-	-	-	4	0	0
„ property tax returned	-	-	-	-	2	3	9	„ „ wardens, clerk, beadle, and porter of the Com-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0
								pany	-	-	-	-	6	0	0
								„ cash paid land agent's charges	-	-	-	-	50	0	0
								„ allowance to R. Idenden, farm tenant	-	-	-	-	5	12	6
								„ property tax account	-	-	-	-	590	16	7
								„ balance carried forward	-	-	-	-			
					685	12	4						685	12	4

1881.	To balance brought forward -	£ s. d. 1,071 13 1
	„ sundry accounts for one year's rents and income -	1,027 1 3
	„ William Clavill's Trust for proportion of expenses -	2 13 4
	„ property tax returned -	23 5 8
		2,124 13 4

1881.	By cash paid for 1,065 $\frac{1}{2}$. Reduced Annuities -	£ s. d. 1,071 13 1
	„ allowances to tenants for land tax, &c. -	37 12 0
	„ clerk of the Drapers' Company -	8 0 0
	„ property tax account -	19 9 8
	„ balance brought forward -	987 18 7
		2,124 13 4

1881.		£	s.	d.	1881.		£	s.	d.
To one year's income	-	5,312	19	0½	By balance brought forward	-	348	0	2
„ cash received from J. J. Thorneycroft for	-				„ cash paid for masters' salaries	-	1,087	10	0
purchase of property at Chiswick	-	3,000	0	0	„ „ books and stationery	-	76	14	8
„ cash received from sundries sold by the	-				„ „ apprentice and other gifts	-	45	19	3
matron	-	19	13	7	„ „ school visitation and other ex-	-			
„ cash received from property tax returned	-	118	14	2	penses	-	11	7	6
					„ „ examiner and examination ex-	-	23	2	0
					penses	-			
					„ „ housekeeping and victualling ex-	-	1,248	14	10
					penses of school	-	205	12	8
					„ „ washing for the school	-	496	19	1
					„ „ clothes and boots for the school	-	93	13	11
					„ „ linen, &c. for the school	-	64	1	11
					„ „ coals for the school	-			
					„ „ rates, taxes, and insurance for	-	205	10	9
					the school	-			
					„ „ medical attendance and medi-	-	105	0	0
					cine	-	57	13	9
					„ „ gas and lighting	-	250	7	11
					„ „ repairs and works	-	190	10	0
					„ „ pensions to almsmen	-	9	13	0
					„ „ gowns for almsmen	-	9	15	0
					„ „ coals for „	-	6	14	3
					„ „ donations to „	-	24	16	6
					„ „ chapel clerk and gatekeeper	-	3	11	4
					„ „ law costs	-	42	0	0
					„ „ land agent's charges	-	13	0	0
					„ „ „ extra	-	3	15	1
					„ „ advertisements	-	19	13	7
					„ „ incidentals	-	517	14	10½
					„ „ allowances to tenants and land tax	-	41	10	0
					„ „ rents written off irrecoverable	-			
					„ „ official trustees for investment in Consols of	-	2,978	7	4
					cash received from J. J. Thorneycroft	-	21	10	0
					„ clerk and accountant of the Company	-	104	0	9
					„ property tax account	-	178	7	8
					„ balance carried forward	-			
		8,451	6	9½			8,451	6	9½

DRAPERS' COMPANY—continued.

WILLIAM DUMMER'S TRUST.

Dr.		£ s. d.			Cx.	£ s. d.
1881.	To one year's income - - - -	13 18 4	1881.	By cash paid poor of the Drapers' Company	-	13 0 0
				" " wardens and clerk of the Company -	-	0 18 4
		<u>13 18 4</u>				<u>13 18 4</u>

JOHN EDMANSON'S TRUST.

£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1881.	To balance brought forward - - - -	965 11 2
	" one year's income - - - -	1,314 0 11
	" W. Bonallack, additional rent - - - -	6 5 0
	" property tax returned - - - -	20 1 10
		<u>2,305 18 11</u>
1881.	By cash paid pensions to almspeople - - - -	754 0 0
	" " allowance to warden of almshouses - - - -	10 0 0
	" " medical attendance - - - -	28 0 0
	" " rates, taxes, and insurance - - - -	74 11 5
	" " repairs to almshouses - - - -	117 13 8
	" " 695 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> Reduced Annuities - - - -	700 0 0
	" " surveyor's charges - - - -	25 0 0
	" " law costs - - - -	24 0 5
	" " chaplain - - - -	33 6 8
	" " cleaning chapel - - - -	1 4 0
	" " gas - - - -	4 7 7
	" " coals for almspeople - - - -	58 10 0
	" " almspeople on annual visitation - - - -	3 12 6
	" " printing - - - -	8 16 0
	" " advertisements - - - -	41 4 7
	" " wardens and clerk of the Company - - - -	5 0 0
	" " property tax allowed - - - -	18 3 11
	" " for old materials retained at Betts Street - - - -	15 0 0
	" " clock winder - - - -	2 5 0
	" " balance carried forward - - - -	381 3 2
		<u>2,305 18 11</u>

JONATHAN GRANGER'S TRUST (for the Blind).

£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1881.	To one year's income - - - -	140 4 8
1881.	By balance forward - - - -	140 4 8

JONATHAN GRANGER'S TRUST (for Apprentices).

£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1881.	To balance brought forward - - - -	340 13 8
	" one year's income - - - -	62 15 8
	" property tax returned - - - -	4 18 9
		<u>408 8 1</u>
1881.	By property tax allowed - - - -	4 18 9
	" balance carried forward - - - -	403 9 4
		<u>408 8 1</u>

THOMAS HOWELL'S TRUST.

£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1881.	To balance forward - - - -	740 19 11
	" one year's income - - - -	6,539 16 6
	" old materials (14, Austin Friars) - - - -	98 10 0
	" property tax returned - - - -	147 1 10
		<u>7,526 8 3</u>
1881.	By cash paid one year's land tax - - - -	73 0 10
	" " remitted governors of Denbigh School - - - -	2,000 0 0
	" " remitted governors of Llandaff School - - - -	3,000 0 0
	" " cash paid for clothing for girls at Denbigh School - - - -	66 9 11
	" " " " Llandaff - - - -	41 6 0
	" " pension to Mrs. Booth, three-quarter years - - - -	37 10 0
	" " pension to Miss Corner, one year - - - -	30 0 0
	" " " Miss Baldwin, half-year - - - -	15 0 0
	" " gratuity to Miss Haynes - - - -	100 0 0
	" " " Miss H. Ewing - - - -	40 0 0
	" " quit rents - - - -	1 5 4
	" " insurance on schools - - - -	27 0 0
	" " " 24, Austin Friars - - - -	7 17 6
	" " on account of building at Llandaff - - - -	80 0 0
	" " repairs - - - -	1 7 6
	" " surveyor - - - -	25 0 0
	" " visitation expenses, Llandaff School - - - -	21 2 6
	" " visit to farms in Kent - - - -	2 15 0
	" " printing - - - -	8 14 0
	" " advertisements - - - -	119 15 0
	" " grants out of Portion and Endowment Fund, viz.:—	
	Miss E. M. Rees - - - -	£80 0 0
	" M. E. Harrison - - - -	50 0 0
	" E. D. Cheshire - - - -	60 0 0
	" M. E. Vernon - - - -	20 0 0
	" E. Eyre - - - -	40 0 0
		<u>230 0 0</u>
	" " governesses' travelling expenses - - - -	23 12 6
	" " clerk of the Drapers' Company - - - -	326 19 9
	" " land agent's charges - - - -	51 6 9
	" " cash allowance to tenants - - - -	161 16 6
	" " property tax allowed - - - -	164 3 9
	" " balance forward - - - -	810 5 5
		<u>7,526 8 3</u>

HIBBINS' AND RAINIES' TRUST.

£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1881.	To one year's income - - - -	20 0 0
1881.	By cash paid poor of the Drapers' Company - - - -	20 0 0

SAMUEL HARWAR'S TRUST.

£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1881.	To one year's income - - - -	555 7 6
	" cash received for property tax returned - - - -	1 0 8
		<u>556 8 2</u>
1881.	By balance brought forward - - - -	59 12 1
	" cash paid pensions - - - -	404 9 0
	" " surveyor - - - -	1 0 8
	" " land agent - - - -	7 0 0
	" " clerk of the Drapers' Company - - - -	5 0 0
	" " allowance to tenant - - - -	20 0 0
	" " property tax allowed - - - -	1 0 8
	" " balance carried forward - - - -	18 5 9
		<u>556 8 2</u>

DRAPERS' COMPANY—continued.

SIR JOHN JOLLES' TRUST.

Dr.		£ s. d.		Cr.	£ s. d.
1881.	To balance brought forward - - -	52 11 10	1881.	By cash paid pensions to almspeople	201 12 0
	„ one year's income - - -	529 12 0		„ „ masters at Bow School - - -	200 0 0
	„ property tax returned - - -	13 4 8		„ „ rates, taxes, and gas, ditto - - -	29 6 10
				„ „ insurance, ditto - - -	1 4 9
				„ „ examiner at the school - - -	21 0 0
				„ „ almspeople, on annual visitation - - -	1 0 0
				„ „ coals, for school and almshouses - - -	10 14 6
				„ „ law costs - - -	4 19 0
				„ „ chaplain at almshouses - - -	8 6 8
				„ „ medical attendance - - -	9 6 8
				„ „ repairs for school and almshouses - - -	25 5 10
				„ „ surveyor's charges - - -	10 0 0
				„ property tax allowed - - -	12 3 0
				„ balance carried forward - - -	60 9 3
		<u>595 8 6</u>			<u>595 8 6</u>

JOHN KENDRICK'S TRUST.

Dr.		£ s. d.		Cr.	£ s. d.
1881.	To balance brought forward - - -	12 17 9	1881.	By cash paid minister of St. Christopher le Stocks - - -	192 1 4
	„ one year's income - - -	768 5 4		„ „ poor of ditto - - -	61 9 3
	„ cash received for property tax returned - - -	19 17 1		„ „ gift to poor freemen - - -	192 1 4
				„ „ one year's gift to prison charities - - -	291 4 3
				„ „ warden and clerk of the Drapers' Company - - -	61 9 2
				„ „ surveyor's charges - - -	8 0 0
				„ property tax allowed - - -	18 6 10
				„ balance carried forward - - -	6 0 8
		<u>801 0 2</u>			<u>801 0 2</u>

JOSEPH MACEY'S TRUST.

Dr.		£ s. d.		Cr.	£ s. d.
1881.	To one year's income - - -	32 11 2	1881.	By cash, paid poor in Queen Elizabeth's College - - -	32 11 2
	„ property tax returned - - -	0 10 5		„ property tax allowed - - -	0 10 5
		<u>33 1 7</u>			<u>33 1 7</u>

SIR JOHN MILBURN'S TRUST.

Dr.		£ s. d.		Cr.	£ s. d.
1881.	To one year's income - - -	200 0 0	1881.	By cash paid pensions to almspeople - - -	242 0 0
	„ Drapers' Company, for sundry gifts - - -	22 10 0		„ „ medical attendance - - -	20 0 0
	„ property tax returned - - -	5 0 0		„ „ almspeople, on annual visitation - - -	1 5 0
	„ Drapers' Company for balance - - -	147 6 8		„ „ surveyor's charges - - -	7 0 0
		<u>374 16 8</u>		„ property tax allowed - - -	4 11 8
					<u>374 16 8</u>

LOANS TO FREEMEN.

Dr.		£ s. d.		Cr.	£ s. d.
1881.	To balance brought forward - - -	3,411 10 6	1881.	To balance carried forward - - -	3,411 10 6

RICHARD OGBORNE'S TRUST.

Dr.		£ s. d.		Cr.	£ s. d.
1881.	To one year's income - - -	35 14 6	1881.	By property tax, allowed - - -	0 17 10
	„ property tax returned - - -	0 17 10		„ balance due to account of prison charities - - -	35 14 6
		<u>36 12 4</u>			<u>36 12 4</u>

OAKINGHAM HOSPITAL TRUST.

Dr.		£ s. d.		Cr.	£ s. d.
1881.	To balance brought forward - - -	21 0 11	1881.	By cash paid master and brethren - - -	394 19 5
	„ one year's income - - -	635 6 8		„ „ repairs and works - - -	41 17 1
	„ property tax returned - - -	6 14 1		„ „ land agent's charges - - -	30 18 9
				„ „ fuel for the brethren - - -	21 16 0
				„ „ advertisements - - -	6 11 3
				„ „ clerk of the Company - - -	1 10 0
				„ property tax allowed - - -	8 11 7
				„ allowed farm tenants - - -	45 7 6
				„ balance forward - - -	131 9 9
		<u>683 1 8</u>			<u>683 1 8</u>

SAMUEL PENNOYER'S TRUST.

Dr.		£ s. d.		Cr.	£ s. d.
1881.	To balance brought forward - - -	699 12 94	1881.	By cash paid placing out Bloyd Frarey, Gillett, Cox, Driffeld, Raynham, Ballard, Bond, Whitmore, Caryl, Waghorn, Dowding, West, Reddall, Roberts, Keys, Croser, Chadwick, Baker, Weale, Abbott, Gordon, Painter, Burrell, Irwin, Nivontsoe, Carter, and Williams - - -	1,166 13 4
	„ one year's income - - -	1,541 17 6		„ „ lecture at St. Stephen's, Bristol - - -	50 0 0
	„ property tax returned - - -	12 0 9		„ „ law costs - - -	2 13 4
				„ „ clerk, beadle, and porters of the Company - - -	30 0 0
				„ property tax allowed - - -	12 0 9
				„ balance carried forward - - -	1,002 3 7½
		<u>2,253 11 0½</u>			<u>2,253 11 0½</u>

DRAPERS' COMPANY—continued.

JOHN PEMEL'S TRUST.

Dr.		£ s. d.	1881.		Cr.
1881.	To one year's income - - - -	137 4 0		By balance forward - - - -	218 17 1
	" property tax returned - - - -	2 2 3		" cash paid pensions to almspeople - - - -	75 12 0
	" balance forward - - - -	234 10 5		" " chaplain - - - -	8 6 8
				" " rates and taxes - - - -	17 2 3
				" " insurance - - - -	0 15 0
				" " surveyor's charges - - - -	4 0 0
				" " coals for almspeople - - - -	11 14 0
				" " medical attendance - - - -	4 13 4
				" " repairs and works - - - -	8 0 8
				" " visitation gifts - - - -	0 15 0
				" " cloaks for almspeople - - - -	4 7 2
				" " attendant on Ruth Gibbons, an inmate of the almshouses - - - -	4 11 3
				" " clerk of the Drapers' Company - - - -	12 0 0
				" property tax allowed - - - -	1 0 0
					2 2 3
					<u>373 16 8</u>
					<u>373 16 8</u>

ELIZABETH'S COLLEGE TRUST.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
	To balance brought forward - - - -	994 4 11		By cash paid pensions to almspeople - - - -	1,060 0 0
	" one year's income - - - -	2,147 5 11		" " wardens for reading prayers - - - -	7 16 0
	" sales of timber - - - -	700 0 0		" " almspeople on annual visitation - - - -	21 0 0
	" property tax returned - - - -	47 0 4		" " repairs to almshouses - - - -	196 1 3
				" " rates and taxes - - - -	84 7 6
				" " insurance - - - -	5 14 0
				" " gas - - - -	6 1 10
				" " cleaning chapel - - - -	9 19 0
				" " winding and repairing clock - - - -	5 5 0
				" " surveyor's charges - - - -	35 0 0
				" " law costs - - - -	13 19 2
				" " coals for almspeople - - - -	79 19 0
				" " chaplain - - - -	52 10 0
				" " surplice for chaplain - - - -	3 5 0
				" " medical attendance on almspeople - - - -	55 0 0
				" " gardener - - - -	12 0 0
				" " for £ Reduced Annuities - - - -	500 0 0
				" " land agent - - - -	54 0 0
				" " extra charges and commission on sale of timber - - - -	186 0 0
					<u>240 2 8</u>
				" " allowed tenants for insurance - - - -	9 8 3
				" " " repairs - - - -	30 6 2
					<u>39 14 5</u>
				" rent written off being irrecoverable - - - -	40 0 0
				" wardens and clerk of the Drapers' Company - - - -	107 0 6
				" property tax allowed - - - -	45 12 6
				" balance carried forward - - - -	1,240 3 4
					<u>3,888 11 2</u>
					<u>3,888 11 2</u>

THOMAS RUSSELL'S TRUST (Deed).

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
	To one year's income - - - -	51 7 10		By balance brought forward - - - -	773 4 2
	" cash received for property tax returned - - - -	1 4 10		" cash paid master of Barton School - - - -	19 0 0
	" balance carried forward - - - -	747 4 0		" " poor of Barton - - - -	2 12 0
				" " one year's gift to Shoreditch - - - -	2 1 8
				" land tax allowed to tenant - - - -	1 9 0
				" property tax allowed - - - -	1 9 10
					<u>799 16 8</u>
					<u>799 16 8</u>

THOMAS RUSSELL'S TRUST (Will).

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
	To balance brought forward - - - -	449 19 6		By cash paid poor of the Company - - - -	762 10 0
	" one year's income - - - -	878 8 2		" " surveyor's charges - - - -	8 0 0
	" cash received for property tax returned - - - -	31 17 11		" " clerk of the Company - - - -	20 0 0
				" property tax allowed - - - -	20 1 3
				" balance carried forward - - - -	539 14 4
					<u>1,350 5 7</u>
					<u>1,350 5 7</u>

JOHN RAINY'S TRUST.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
		2,008 14 6		By cash paid lecture of Woraboro' - - - -	50 0 0
		49 15 5		" " St. Michael's - - - -	40 0 0
				" " allowance for candles - - - -	8 0 0
				" " surveyor - - - -	15 0 0
				" " wardens of the Drapers' Company - - - -	2 0 0
				" property tax allowed - - - -	45 13 11
				" poor of the Drapers' Company for balance - - - -	1,897 16 0
					<u>2,088 9 11</u>
					<u>2,088 9 11</u>

THEOPHILUS ROYLEY'S TRUST.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
	To balance brought forward - - - -	276 6 6		By cash paid for placing out Arthur Christopher and Underwood - - - -	65 0 0
	" one year's income - - - -	117 10 0		" " poor of the Company - - - -	40 0 0
	" cash received for property tax returned - - - -	2 18 9		" " minister and clerk of Bow Church - - - -	3 0 0
				" " wardens and clerk of the Drapers' Company - - - -	17 0 0
				" property tax allowed - - - -	2 16 5
				" balance carried forward - - - -	268 18 10
					<u>396 15 8</u>
					<u>396 15 8</u>

DRAPERS' COMPANY—continued.

JOHN STOCK'S TRUST.

Dr.		£ s. d.		Cr.		£ s. d.
1881.	To one year's income - - - -	6 0 0	1881.	By cash paid poor of the Drapers' Company -	6 0 0	
	cash received for property tax returned -	0 3 0		„ property tax allowed - - - -	0 3 0	
		<u>6 3 0</u>			<u>6 3 0</u>	

ST. MARY, NEWINGTON'S, ALMSHOUSES.

£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1881.	To balance carried forward - - - -	228 15 0½
	„ one year's income - - - -	08 1 8
	„ property tax returned - - - -	1 14 0
	„ moiety of so much of John William's Trust as formerly belonged to Ann Mills - - - -	562 18 10
		<u>861 9 6½</u>
1881.	By cash paid pensions to almspeople - - - -	396 18 4
	„ „ repairs to almshouses - - - -	77 14 1
	„ „ rates and taxes - - - -	18 16 5
	„ „ insurance - - - -	0 18 0
	„ „ coals for almspeople - - - -	31 4 0
	„ „ medical attendance - - - -	20 0 0
	„ „ almspeople on annual visitation - - - -	2 0 0
	„ „ rector - - - -	3 3 0
	„ „ clerk of the Drapers' Company - - - -	1 10 0
	„ property tax allowed - - - -	1 13 4
	„ balance carried forward, - - - -	307 18 8½
		<u>861 9 6½</u>

ST. GEORGE'S, SOUTHWARK, ALMSHOUSES.

£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1881.	To balance brought forward - - - -	187 7 3½
	„ one year's income - - - -	28 12 6
	„ moiety of so much of Walters' Trust as for- merly belonged to Ann Mills - - - -	562 18 10
	„ property tax returned - - - -	0 14 3
		<u>779 13 10½</u>
1881.	By cash paid pensions to almspeople - - - -	403 4 0
	„ „ coals for almshouses - - - -	31 4 0
	„ „ vestry clerk - - - -	12 2 0
	„ „ clerk and sexton - - - -	0 13 0
	„ „ insurance of almshouses - - - -	1 2 6
	„ „ rates and taxes - - - -	18 8 0
	„ „ medical attendance - - - -	20 0 0
	„ „ gardener - - - -	8 0 0
	„ „ almspeople on annual visitation - - - -	2 0 0
	„ „ repairs to almshouses - - - -	102 11 6
	„ property tax allowed - - - -	0 14 3
	„ balance carried forward - - - -	179 13 7½
		<u>779 13 10½</u>

SUNDRY SMALL CHARITIES.

1881.	To one year's income of Frances Clarke's Charity	13 4 6	1881.	By balance carried to prison charities - - -	13 4 6
1881.	To one year of Deacle's Charity - - -	5 0 0	1881.	By cash paid poor of the Drapers' Company -	5 0 0
1881.	To one year of Hollis' Charity - - -	5 0 0	1881.	By cash paid poor of the Drapers' Company -	5 0 0
1881.	To one year of John and Alice Walter's Charity -	24 0 0	1881.	By cash paid poor in Shoreditch Almshouses -	24 0 0
1881.	To one year of Blundell's Charity - - -	10 0 0	1881.	By cash paid masters and wardens of the Drapers' Company - - - -	8 0 0
		<u>10 0 0</u>		„ balance carried to prison charities - - -	2 0 0
					<u>10 0 0</u>
1881.	To one year of John Stocker's Charity - - -	3 14 0	1881.	By cash paid St. Mary Abchurch - - -	2 0 0
		<u>3 14 0</u>		„ „ master and wardens of the Drapers' Company - - - -	0 5 0
				„ balance carried to prison charities - - -	1 9 0
					<u>3 14 0</u>
1881.	To one year of Sir E. Bartolham's Charity, less 1½. 6s. 8d. land tax - - - -	5 6 8	1881.	By cash paid poor of the Drapers' Company -	6 0 0
	„ balance out of the cash of the Company -	1 6 8		„ „ clerk and beadle - - - -	0 13 4
		<u>6 13 4</u>			<u>6 13 4</u>
1881.	To one year of Parker's Charity - - -	6 0 0	1881.	By cash paid parish of St. Antholin - - -	6 0 0
1881.	To one year of Laurence Camb's Charity - - -	5 0 0	1881.	By cash paid poor of the Drapers' Company -	5 0 0
1881.	To one year of Samuel Starling's Charity - - -	4 0 6	1881.	By cash paid poor of the Drapers' Company -	4 0 0
1881.	To one year of Lady Bailey's Charity - - -	4 6 8	1881.	By cash paid parish of St. Michael Royal - - -	4 6 8
1881.	To one year of Agnes Smith's Charity - - -	2 10 0	1881.	By cash paid parish of Shoreditch - - -	2 11 0
1881.	To one year of Robert Thorogood's Charity - - -	4 6 8	1881.	By cash paid poor of the Drapers' Company -	4 0 0
		<u>4 6 8</u>		„ „ master, wardens, clerk, and beadle of Drapers' Company - - - -	0 6 8
					<u>4 6 8</u>

DRAPERS' COMPANY—*continued.*

WILLIAM TARN'S TRUST.

Dr.		£ s. d.			Cr.	£ s. d.
1881.	To one year's income - - - -	12 0 0		1881.	By cash paid one year's gift to Newbiggen -	11 0 0
	„ property tax returned - - - -	0 6 0			„ „ Drapers' Company - - - -	1 0 0
					„ property tax account - - - -	0 6 0
		<u>12 6 0</u>				<u>12 6 0</u>

JOHN WALTERS' TRUST.

Dr.		£ s. d.			Cr.	£ s. d.
1881.	To one year's income - - - -	1,254 16 0		1881.	By cash paid one year's rentcharge - - - -	0 12 4
	„ property tax returned - - - -	26 3 11			„ „ one gift to Hereford - - - -	20 0 0
					„ „ surveyor's charges - - - -	30 0 0
					„ „ gifts to almspeople on visitation - - - -	1 0 0
					„ „ Shoreditch almspeople - - - -	7 11 0
					„ „ poor of the Company - - - -	6 13 4
					„ „ land agent's charges - - - -	5 0 0
					„ „ wardens, clerk, and beadle of the Company - - - -	50 18 0
					„ property tax allowed - - - -	24 7 7
					„ balance to St. George's, Southwark, and St. Mary, Newington, Almsouses - - - -	1,125 17 8
		<u>1,280 19 11</u>				<u>1,280 19 11</u>

SAMUEL WHITBREAD'S TRUST.

Dr.		£ s. d.			Cr.	£ s. d.
1881.	To balance brought forward - - - -	25 0 0		1881.	By property tax allowed - - - -	0 12 9
	„ one year's income - - - -	25 0 0			„ balance carried forward - - - -	50 0 0
	„ property tax returned - - - -	0 12 9				
		<u>50 12 9</u>				<u>50 12 9</u>

PRISON CHARITIES.

Dr.		£ s. d.			Cr.	£ s. d.
1881.	To balance forward - - - -	472 16 0		1881.	By cash paid School Board for London as under, viz.:-	
	„ one year's income as under, viz.:-				4th annual payment for 2 scholarships - - - -	85 0 0
	To John Kendrick's Gift - - - -	286 15 3			3rd „ 3 „ - - - -	97 10 0
	„ Frances Clarke's „ - - - -	13 4 6			2nd „ 5 „ - - - -	125 0 0
	„ Peter Blundell's „ - - - -	2 0 0			1st „ 4 „ - - - -	80 0 0
	„ John Stocker's „ - - - -	1 9 0			„ balance forward - - - -	444 11 2
	„ Sir Thos. Cullum's „ - - - -	6 0 0				
	„ Richard Oghorne's „ - - - -	35 14 6				
	„ interest on deposit account - - - -	14 1 11				
		<u>832 1 2</u>				<u>832 1 2</u>

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY.

TO THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS FOR
ENGLAND AND WALES.

In pursuance of a minute of the Board of the 13th day of November 1860 I have inquired into the condition and

circumstances of the charities under the management of the Company of Fishmongers of the City of London, and I have stated in the report, under the head of each specific endowment, the result of my investigation.

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The Fishmongers' Company is composed of—

The prime warden ;

Five wardens, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th; and the court of assistants, consisting of 28 members, exclusive of the six wardens.

The prime warden vacates his office annually, and is elected from the court of assistants. The other wardens are also chosen from the court of assistants. All are elected for two years as wardens. The prime warden is elected to be the prime for the first year, and to be the second warden for the second year. The fifth warden also holds the office of renter-warden for the first of the two years, the sixth warden as renter-warden for the second of the two years. On vacancies in the court of assistants the number is filled up by the court from election out of the liverymen. Freemen are nominated by members of the court for the livery on application. The freedom is obtained by patrimony, by servitude, and by purchase. Patrimony requires the parent to be free at the birth of the child. Servitude is seven years' apprenticeship to a freeman. The sum fixed for purchase is 105*l.*, besides the fees; the exact amount, including the stamp of 3*l.*, is 112*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*

The livery, including the court of assistants, amounts to about 370 or 380, not having increased or diminished considerably for 20 years past. The fine for the livery is 3*l.* 15*s.*

The freemen and freewomen are more numerous, but the Company have no means of accurately knowing their number. On application they produce the certificate of

the father and mother's marriage, of their birth and baptism, and two persons attend before the court to vouch for their identity by repute; in case of servitude the master attends and states that the apprentice has duly and truly served him for the seven years, according to the custom of the City of London. The apprentices are previously bound by indentures made out at the hall of the Company. The fee for taking up the freedom is 1*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*, including stamp.

The title of the Company is, "The Wardens and Com-
monalty of the Mistery of Fishmongers of the City of
London."

ALLEN'S CHARITY.

Edward Allen, by his will of the 16th August 1624, gave to the Company 66*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*., to be lent to two young men, each paying at the expiration of every three years 6*s*. 8*d*. for the two headles of the said Company.

The fund is in the Trust Loan Fund, and is administered under that scheme. The assigned dividend is paid to the beadies. (See, for the Trust Loan Fund, Cecilia Long's Charity.)

ALLOTT'S CHARITY.

Sir John Allott by his will, 17th July 1588, bequeathed to the Company 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, to be lent to four freemen trading in fish, not of the livery, the said four men yearly to provide three loads of charcoal amongst the poor inhabitants of Bread Street Ward.

The sum of 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* forms part of the "Trust Loan" account (see Cecilia Long's Charity). The sum of 4*l.* 10*s.* a year is paid by the Company to the deputy of Bread Street Ward, who divides the money among the alderman and common councilmen of the ward for distribution to the poor.

LADY ALLOTT'S CHARITY.

Lady Ann Allott, by her will (date unknown), bequeathed to the Company 100*l.*, to be lent to two freemen of the Company trading in fish, and paying 4*l.* yearly for the same, viz. :—

To the almspeople at Croydon	-	-	£	3
Towards repairing the church of Sanderstead, Surrey	-	-	-	1

The 100*l.* is included in the "Trust Loan Account." (See Cecilia Long's Charity.)

The sum of 1*l.* is paid to the churchwardens of Sanderstead, and the 3*l.* to nine poor people dwelling in the lesser almshouses at Croydon, in sums of 6*s.* 8*d.* each. This payment is made personally by the clerk of the Company.

ASHTON OR ASTON'S CHARITY.

John Aston, by will dated the 2nd July 1436, gave premises in the suburbs of London, which appear by a document in the Record Office, Guildhall, to have been three messuages and gardens in St. Andrew, Holborn, three messuages and one garden in St. Sepulchre without Newgate, and four messuages and one garden in St. Botolph without Aldgate. It appears by deeds in the Company's possession that the property in St. Botolph and St. Sepulchre was sold in 1551. The property which the Company consider now to belong to the trust (whether owing to any exchange or other transaction is not explained) consists of No. 129, Aldersgate Street, and Nos. 1 and 2, Bowman's Buildings, behind the last-mentioned premises. The will directed that the wardens and commonalty and their successors, after that all the said lands and tenements should have come to their hands, annually and for ever, solemnly to celebrate the testator's obit with note and ringing of bells in the said church of St. Sepulchre. By a deed of the 20th August 1447 the wardens of the Fishmongers' Company granted and agreed that the vicar and churchwardens of the said church of St. Sepulchre for the time being should annually, on the conditions therein mentioned, retain in their own hands, for the use and profit of the parishioners of the church aforesaid, 10*s.* for the fabric of the same church; also, the said vicar and his successors annually shall retain 3*s.* thereof in their possession, namely, 4*d.* for himself, being present at the exequies aforesaid and for saying the mass aforesaid himself or by some other chaplain; also, for recommending of the souls aforesaid, amongst others of deceased persons, every Lord's day, as is the custom of himself or some other chaplain, 2*s.* 8*d.*; but to distribute the same 2*s.* 8*d.* annually in alms to the poor of the said parish church aforesaid every year in which the said vicar shall abstain himself from the recommendation aforesaid.

The sum of 13*s.* 4*d.* a year is paid to the collector for the churchwardens of St. Sepulchre yearly.

A'WOOD'S CHARITY.

John A'Wood devised to the Company, by his will of the 2nd December 1524, two messuages in St. Martin Orgar's parish, to distribute yearly 20*s.* in coal to poor men and women of the Company, and the rest of the said coals (the word in the report of the Commissioners of Inquiry is "the remainder," which was open to the ambiguity of referring either to the remainder of the coals or the remainder of the whole estate), to the poor inhabitants of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, and St. Martin Orgar; also, to the poor of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, in money 3*s.* 4*d.* The estate charged is the property of the Company. It is considered to consist of houses Nos. 134 and 135, Upper Thames Street.

The 20*s.* a year is given away in money to poor freemen and women dwelling in the city. There are eight recipients of the charity. The selection is made by the beadle.

The 3*s.* 4*d.* a year is paid to the churchwardens of St. Michael, Crooked Lane. The Company credit the charity with an annual rentcharge of 30*s.*, and discharge themselves by the above payments and by 6*s.* 8*d.* towards an entertainment to which, under the will, the administrators of the charity are entitled.

BACON'S GIFT.

Alderman James Bacon, by his will of the 22nd April 1573, bequeathed to the Company 10*l.*, to be lent to two freemen, not being of the livery, to provide yearly two

cartloads of coal to be distributed amongst the poorest of the Company.

This forms a portion of the Trust Loan Account, and the capital is administered accordingly. (See Cecilia Long's Charity.)

The sum of 3*l.* a year in respect of interest is paid to the "half-yearly poor." (See Trumball's Gift.)

BISHOP BARLOW'S CHARITY.

William Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln, by his will of about the year 1690, gave to the Fishmongers' Company 100*l.*, to be lent to four young men of the Company, paying 3*l.* amongst them, to be distributed as follows :—

For a sermon in Croydon church	-	-	£	s.	d.
For a dinner to the poor of Whitgift's hospital	-	-	0	13	4
To the common box of the hospital	-	-	0	13	4
To the vicar of Croydon, for giving notice of the sermon	-	-	0	10	0
To one of the Company sent to see those things performed	-	-	0	3	4
To four poor old men or women in Fishmongers' Hall	-	-	0	6	8
The fund is part of the "Loan Trust Fund."	-	-	0	13	4

(See Cecilia Long's Charity.)

The Company subscribe, as is stated in the Commissioners' Report, page 126, 2*l.* to the amount of 3*l.*; it is paid on the 22nd March, yearly, at the same time that Sir John and Lady Allott's gifts are, and the clerk of the Company, or some person under his direction, goes to Croydon, previously having given notice through the vicar of Croydon on the Sunday preceding the 22nd March that the annual sum will be given on that day. On the 22nd March, whether it be a Sunday or any other day, the clerk, or some person deputed by him, goes there, hears the sermon, and, after giving the amount of Sir John and Lady Allott's gifts to the Lesser Almshouses, he then proceeds to Archbishop Whitgift's Hospital, and presents the gifts there directed, namely, 13*s.* 4*d.* for a dinner to the brethren and sisters, and 10*s.* to the poor box, the Company adding 2*l.* to the dinner. Then the 13*s.* 4*d.* is paid to the preacher for preaching the sermon in Croydon church, and 3*s.* 4*d.* for his giving notice. Then 6*s.* 8*d.* is paid to the clerk of the Company or his representative, and 13*s.* 4*d.* is distributed among four old men or women; so that that makes up the 3*l.*, exclusive of the 2*l.* which the Company give.

BASDEN'S CHARITY.

Mrs. Basden gave to the Company 20*l.*, to be lent out to a young man for the term of two years. This is in the "Loan Trust Fund." No interest is considered to be chargeable, and none is credited. (See Cecilia Long's Charity.)

BASKERVILLE'S CHARITY.

Randolph Baskerville, by his will 20th February 1653, gave to the Company 200*l.*, to be lent out at 4*l.* 10*s.* per cent., and the interest paid as follows :—

To St. Peter's Hospital	-	-	£	s.	d.
To Jesus Hospital	-	-	4	0	0
To the Company's clerk	-	-	4	0	0
To the beadle	-	-	0	10	0
To the beadle	-	-	0	10	0

The fund is part of the "Loan Trust Account." (See Cecilia Long's Charity.)

The sum of 4*l.* is carried to the credit of St. Peter's Hospital, 4*l.* to the hospital at Bray, and two sums of 10*s.* each to the officers of the Company.

BLUNDELL'S CHARITY.

Peter Blundell, by his will dated the 9th June 1599, bequeathed to the Company 150*l.*, to purchase lands and hereditaments to pay thereout 40*s.* yearly to the poor prisoners in the Compter, and the residue to the wardens.

It appears that at an early period, probably in or about the beginning of the 17th century, the sum of 100*l.* was laid out in the purchase of two small houses in Black Raven Alley, Upper Thames Street, and the expense of the conveyance amounted to a further sum of about 10*l.* The Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry stating that no premises were purchased with these trust moneys is, therefore, inaccurate. At the time of the inquiry of the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer into the prison charities the statement was corrected.

The investment, however, is unimportant, as the charge is a fixed sum of 40*s.*

The payment is made to Mr. Temple, an officer of the Guildhall, by whom the prison gifts in the city are received.

BROMESGRAVE'S CHARITY.

Ann Bromesgrave, by her will of 12th October 1631, gave the Company 100 marks, to be lent to two freemen of the Company, wet fishmongers, at 50s. a year:—

To the poor of St. Nicholas, Cole Abbey	- 20s.
To the poor of St. Peter's Hospital	- 20s.
To the minister of the hospital	- 5s.
To the officers of the Company	- 5s.

The sum of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, representing 100 marks, is included in the "Loan Trust Account." (See Cecilia Long's Gift.)

The 20*s.* a year is paid to the churchwardens of St. Nicholas, Cole Abbey. 1*l.* forms part of the Christmas gifts to the almspeople in St. Peter's Hospital; 5*s.* is paid to the chaplain, distinct from his salary; and 5*s.* to the clerk and beadle of the Company.

CARTER'S CHARITY.

John Carter gave to the Fishmongers' Company 20*l.*, to be lent out to a young man for the term of two years. No interest is chargeable by any original direction, and none is credited. It is part of the "Loan Trust Fund." (See Cecilia Long's Charity.)

CARTER'S CHARITY.

Robert Carter devised by his will of the 8th November 1563 a tenement in Thames Street, after the termination of two life estates, to the Company to pay,—

	£	s.	d.
To a poor scholar at St. John's College, Cambridge, not having 4 <i>l.</i> a year by exhibitions, or any other ways or means	-	4	0 0
Poor children of Christ's Hospital	-	2	0 0
and the residue to the Company.			

The Company on any vacancy of the exhibition address a letter to the Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, stating the terms of the bequest, and requiring to know if any student in the College comes within the description.

The appointment of the scholar is made upon the certificate of the Master.

One of such certificates has been laid before me, and is in the following terms:—

"This is to certify that A.B. entered this College on the day of , and has since conducted himself to my satisfaction, and to the best of my belief has no public exhibition or private income whatever."

(Signed by the Master of the College, a tutor, and junior dean.)

The 4*l.* a year is at present full, and has been so continuously.

The sum of 40*s.* a year is paid by the Company to Christ's Hospital.

The Company were the owners of the estate on which the charge was imposed. It was sold under the London Bridge Acts. The property was valued, without deducting the 6*l.* a year, and it still remains a charge on the purchase money.

CAWNTÉ'S CHARITY.

Edward Cawnte, by his will of the 12th October 1591, gave to the said Company 20*l.*, to be lent to young men of the Company. No interest is required to be made on this gift, and none is charged. (See Cecilia Long's Charity.)

CLEATER'S CHARITY.

Paul Cleater gave the Company 150*l.*, of which 25*l.* was after his decease to be kept to be lent to some young man at 10*s.* per annum to be distributed among the almsfolks in St. Peter's Hospital, to whom the 10*s.* per annum is still given. The 25*l.* is in the "Loan Trust Fund." (See Cecilia Long's Charity.)

COLING'S CHARITY.

Francis Coling, by an indenture dated the 15th January 1648, gave to the Company 200*l.*, to be lent to four freemen of the Company, each paying yearly 15*s.*, to be distributed amongst 10 of the poorest freemen or their widows on the 17th March.

The sum of 200*l.* is in the same position as Cecilia Long's Charity in the "Loan Trust Fund." The 3*l.* a year for interest is given to 10 poor freemen or widows of the Company, in equal sums of 6*s.* in April, yearly.

COMPOSITION MONEY OR ANNUAL PAYMENT TO ST. MICHAEL, CROOKED LANE, AND THE POOR OF THE COMPANY.

A sum of 6*s.* 8*d.* a year, described as composition money is paid to the churchwardens of St. Michael's and 2*l.* to

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the half-yearly poor. The origin of these payments is not known.

COPYNGER'S CHARITY.

William Copynger devised by his will of the 22nd November 1512 his tenement in St. Catherine Coleman and a shop and cellar in Old Fish Street, on condition to pay 10*s.* yearly to St. Mildred, Bread Street, 6*s.* 6*d.* for his obit, and the residue amongst the poor householders of that parish. The Company pay 3*s.* 10*d.* a year to the churchwarden of the parish of St. Mildred, Bread Street.

COWPER'S CHARITY.

John Cowper, by his will of the 12th August 1584, gave to the said Company 20*l.*, to be delivered yearly to one young man dwelling in Old Fish Street. No interest is to be charged, and there is therefore no income. The fund is in the "Trust Loan Fund." (Long's Charity.)

CRAFTON'S CHARITY.

John Crafton, by his will of the 16th October 1585, gave to the said Company 40*l.*, to deliver forth the same to two young men, freemen of the Company. No interest is to be charged, and none is therefore received. The fund is in the "Trust Loan Fund."

ALICE FIELD'S CHARITY.

Alice Field, in the terms of an indenture of 28th July 1595, paid to the Company 80*l.*, to be lent to four young men, two of Old Fish Street and two of New Fish Street, they paying each 3*s.* 4*d.* yearly, and the money to be distributed in charcoal.

The 80*l.* forms part of the "Loan Trust Account." (See Cecilia Long's Charity.)

The churchwardens of St. Nicholas Olave receive 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly.

GARDENER'S CHARITY.

Henry Gardener devised by his will, 31st December 1579, two tenements in St. Andrew, in Hertford Town, to give yearly to 20 poor folks, fishmongers or their widows, two sacks of coal each or 1*s.* 8*d.* in money.

The property was long ago sold by the Company, who credit the charity with 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, which they distribute to the half-yearly poor. (See Trumball's Gift.)

ROBERT GAYER'S CHARITY.

Robert Gayer, by his will of the 15th January 1648, gave to the Company 100*l.*, to distribute at Christmas 5*l.* amongst the poor members of the Company.

This is added to the Christmas distribution to the half-yearly poor. (See Trumball's Charity.)

JESUS HOSPITAL, at BRAY, BERKS.

William Goddard, by his will made in or prior to 1609, gave to the Company, for the purpose of erecting an hospital at Bray for 40 poor people, men or women, certain messuages in the parish of St. Catherine Cree Church, London, and his manor of Crutchfield and land in Bray; the said hospital to be called "Jesus Hospital in Bray, of the foundation of William Goddard," and the testator also directed his wife to convey to the Company a messuage in the parish of St. Dunstan-in-the-West, London.

The testator prescribed by his will the building of the hospital of brick, from the rent of the lands, fit and convenient for 40 poor people to dwell and inhabit in, and that there should be in the said hospital one chapel or place convenient to serve Almighty God in for ever with public and divine prayers and other exercises of religion, and also that there should be provided the domestic offices therein mentioned; and he directed that the brethren and sisters should be appointed and governed as therein mentioned, and that they should have the use, occupation, and profits of the lands in Bray, except the trees and underwoods, to be equally and indifferently divided between them.

The letters patent are dated the 13th August, 14 James 1st, and incorporate the wardens and assistants of the Company as "Governors of Jesus Hospital," &c.; whilst the direction of the will is that the "wardens and commonalty of the Company should be governors." There is a very full entry in the books of the Company of the 19th January 1616, showing that, to obviate the difficulties of a pecuniary sort in the prosecution of the work, Mrs. Goddard gave 100 marks a year during her life, and the Company undertook to finish the buildings within two years after her death.

The present hospital at Bray was erected between 1623

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and 1628, and is described by the Commissioners of Inquiry (p. 117, vol. 12) as "a quadrangular building, containing 40 almshouses, surrounding a court divided into gardens, one of which is attached to each house, the whole site covering 2a. 2r. 18p. There is a chapel in the centre of the back of the building. Over the front entrance are apartments occupied by the chaplain."

The will directs that the lands in Bray shall be for the use of the brethren and sisters, but does not make any express limitation with regard to the other lands devised to the Company; but no distinction appears to have been ever made by the Company between the property in London and the Berkshire estate.

The property of the charity is now as shown in the following table, in which the numbers of the several tenements mentioned in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (vol. 12, p. 116) are indicated.

London Estate.

	£	s.	d.
No. 1.—No. 10, Aldgate High Street, on lease to Messrs. Wigan, Teake, Carter, and Baxter (representing the same firm as formerly held it) for 21 years, from Lady-day 1853 -	260	0	0
No. 2.—No. 3, Jewry Street, on lease to Mr. William Hill for 21 years, from Lady-day 1849, at -	110	0	0

Berkshire.

Lands at Bray.

Nos. 3 and 5.—Shortlane Farm, on the margin of Windsor Forest, at a spot called Tutcham End, consisting of farmhouse and buildings, rebuilt in 1850 at an expense of 1,252l. 2s., and for surveyors 49l. 10s. 1d., and of 100l. 12s. for farm buildings in 1855, and to which in 1859 additions were made to the house at the expense of 124l. 15s. 6d., and surveyor 12l. 13s. 6d.

Attached to the farm are five fields, numbered in the Company's map, made in 1825, 21 to 25, containing 36a. 0r. 12p.

Gadbridge Farm lands, without buildings, numbered in the same map 18, 19, and 20, containing 24a. 2r. 5p.

Glenhurst Farm (without buildings), numbered in the same map 15, 16, and 17, containing 23a. 1r. 2p.

This was drained in 1854 at an expense of 109l. 6s. 5d.

Bridgefield, and Almshouse Mead, opposite the almshouses, and near the Thames (formerly let to John Lewis), containing 38a. 1r. 20p. (Nos. 30 and 31 in the same map), all let to Mr. William Heddington on lease for 14 years, from Michaelmas 1854

And interest on the 140l. expenditure, in addition to the house, in 1859 -

No. 4.—Millcroft Field, two fields, Nos. 28 and 29 on the same map, containing 14a. 1r. 11p., let to Charles Fuller for 14 years, from Michaelmas 1849 -

Two plots, formerly 3a. 3r. 4p. now 3a. 1r. 33p. (the quantity having been reduced by the grant of a plot to the school at Bray), let to Joseph Stubbs as a yearly tenant -

No. 7.—Crutchfield Farm, a farmhouse and buildings towards which the tenant was in 1850-51 allowed 277l. 18s., numbered 1 to 5 and 7 to 13 on the same plan (No. 6 being included in No. 5), 80a. 2r. 37p.

No. 6.—Land, containing 7a. 1r. 4p. (No. 14 on the same map), let to John Hercy, Esq., on lease expiring Michaelmas 1863 -

Quit rents -

The lands in Bray are subject to a quit rent now payable to Mr. Pourty -

Copping's Gift (moiety of dividends) -
Cooke's Gift -
Baskerville's Gift -
Owen's Gift -

Total income -

To this income there must be added in respect of the augmentation to the parishionary almspeople under the

bequest of Mr. John Hibbert (stated *infra*, p. 7) annually 85l. 16s., and charged on the property of the Company by their acceptance of the legacies.

It is stated in the report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (volume 12, p. 114) from the ancient records of the Company, that the testator directed his wife, Joyce, to convey to the Company a messuage or tenement in the parish of St. Dunstan in the West, but on tracing the various steps taken by the Company in relation to the foundation nothing was found concerning any property in that parish. It appears that deeds were given up by Mrs. Goddard to Mrs. R. Sugden, in January 1609, and on the 3rd April 1610. By entries in the books of the Company on the 18th November 1615, it appears that there was then a long time suits in Chancery touching Mr. Goddard's will, and those were not terminated at that time, although it does not appear that any question remained save that of the execution of the specific trusts relating to the building and incorporation of the hospital and governors. The list of the deeds delivered to Mrs. Sugden in 1609 and 1610 appears in the books of the Company, but does not include any instruments relating to the messuage in St. Dunstan's. It does not appear that the Company have ever been in the possession of any ancient deeds. There seems to have been much litigation with Mrs. Sugden, who was the sister and probably heiress at law of the testator, and the first entry in the books of the Company is of obtaining an injunction restraining her from cutting down woods on the estate at Bray.

Courts of the manor are held every four or five years. The fines are the amount of the years quit rent on change of tenants. It is said that Mrs. Sugden, being offended at the gift of the property by Mr. Goddard, destroyed the documents she had relating to the manorial rights, and it is supposed amongst others the books containing the admissions, &c. The Company have followed the custom of the adjoining manors of Cookham. There seem to have been heriots formerly taken, but have not been recovered or attempted to be enforced since the reign of Henry the 8th.

The balance due from the charity to the Company up to the end of 1857 was 449l. 17s. This was explained in the following letter to the accountant of the Charity Commissioners from the clerk of the Company.

"I am desired to inform you that the balance arose by the outlay of upwards of 1,400l. in repairs to the house on Lord's lands farm, and in rebuilding the house and farm buildings at Short Lane farm in 1851 and 1855. Also from the outlay in 1853 of 150l. in building a wall between No. 10, Aldgate and No. 3, Jewry Street, and a further sum of upwards of 100l. in 1854 in draining the lands in Bray. The income of this trust for last year reduced the balance against the trust by nearly 200l., and as the expenditure on account of the almshouses is not likely to be very different from late years except in the thorough repair of the chimnies and repainting the external work this year, which may occasion an outlay of 200l., the Company anticipate in the course of three or four years the balance will be paid off."

The balance was on the 31st December 1860 reduced to 152l. 6s. 2d. The Company have agreed to substitute for the brick floors in many of the houses wooden floors, which will involve some expenditure and probably prevent the reduction of the balance in the present year.

The annual disbursements in respect of the hospital are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Insurance of the almshouses -	11	5	0
Pensions to the almspeople—			
The London inmates (having the freedom of the Company) are six, of whom two are married and receive each 12s. per week -	62	8	0
The other four being single (each 7s.) per week -	72	16	0
The Bray inmates, of whom there are 34—			
The married almspeople receive 6s. 6d. each per week, at present 8 -	135	4	0
The remaining 26 inmates being single at 4s. 6d. each -	304	4	0
Gifts on visitation, and otherwise to the almspeople, say -	25	0	0
Medical attendance on the six London almspeople (according to circumstances), say -	10	0	0
Nurses attending on aged and infirm (the nurses being sometimes the almswomen), say -	30	0	0

Carried forward - 650 17 0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	650	17	0
Coals and faggots (25 bundles of faggots and 28 cwt. of coals, to each person or married couple	107	12	2
Gowns and coats (one every two years), cloth for the men at 32s. and French merino for the women, about	33	0	0
The chaplain and paymaster (who has four rooms in the hospital and reads the service to the almspeople on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and who also collects the rents and pays the almspeople,) 20l. for his services as chaplain, and 21l. as paymaster and agent	41	0	0
The Company also every seven years present him with a gratuity of 30l.	4	6	0
Salaries to the keepers, being two of the almspeople	4	0	0
Labour and other expenses	10	0	0
Average repairs of the almshouses, say	30	0	0
Expenses of the deputation and other general expenses	20	0	0
Surveyor attending the deputation	3	3	0
	£900	18	2

The Company, independently of the funds specifically applicable to the hospital, credit the institution with—

	£	s.	d.
The pensions paid to the six free almspeople beyond donor's allowance or whatsoever other amount might be required so as to make the pensions to the married people 12s. and the single 7s. per week each	68	9	8
To the medical attendance for the free people, the entire amount of which in 1860 was	11	8	0
(The parishionary people being attended by the parish surgeon.)			

The hospital for the funeral expenses of any free almspeople

The donation to the poor's box, in 1860, of the hospital on St. Thomas' day	5	5	0
The amount given to the Bray Charities	5	5	0

The election of the free people of the Company is in the same manner as for St. Peter's Hospital, and the election of the parishioners of Bray is upon a list returned under a printed form signed by the paymaster, describing the condition, age, and character of the applicants, with the observations as to their necessities or infirmities. I append a printed table setting forth the orders for the government of the hospital and the rules to be observed by the inmates.*

JESUS HOSPITAL, at BRAY, in the County of BERKS.

GOVERNORS :

The Wardens and Assistants of the Mistery of Fishmongers, of the City of London.

BENEFACTIONS.

1609—William Goddard, Esquire, who died in the year 1609, by will gave and devised to the wardens and commonalty of the mistery of fishmongers, of the City of London, all his messuages and lands, situate in the City of London, and the parish of Bray, in the county of Berks, to erect an hospital for 40 poor persons, men or women, to dwell and inhabit therein; whereof six are to be of the poorest, most aged, and decayed persons, free of the said Company, and 34 are to be of the poorest and most aged parishioners of Bray, and such as have been dwelling in the said parish of Bray 20 years next before being elected thereto, and every one of the said 40 persons being of the age of 50 years. And Letters Patent were obtained dated 13 August, 14 Jas. I., granting to the Fishmongers' Company authority to erect and establish the said hospital, upon the trusts of the said will, to be called Jesus Hospital, founded by King James, at Bray, in the county of Berks, at the only costs and charges of William Goddard, Esquire.

* JESUS HOSPITAL.

Under the authority of an order of the Board, dated 2nd February 1875, the Company granted a new lease of the premises and their site Nos. 10 and 11, Aldgate, referred to on page 4, for a term of 80 years from the 25th day of March 1874, at an annual rent of 380l. the lessee having expended a sum of 2,500l. in the erection of new buildings thereon.

20th February 1653.—Randolph Baskerville, by will of the 20th of February 1653, gave 200l., and directed the yearly sum of 4l., part of the interest thereof, to be paid half yearly to the poor in Jesus Hospital.

28th April 1676 and 23rd May 1677.—John Owen, by indentures of these dates, gave 270l., and directed the sum of 20s., part of the interest thereof, to be paid yearly on the 20th of March to six poor almsfolks, free of the Company, in Jesus Hospital.

8th January 1686.—Jeremiah Copping, by will of the 8th of January 1686, gave certain monies for the maintenance of nine or ten poor old almsmen of the Company. Under this benefaction the sum of 36l. is appropriated yearly in the relief of the six almspeople, free of the Company, in Jesus Hospital.

28th March 1810.—Thomas Cooke, by will of the 28th of March 1810, gave 5,900l. Consolidated Three per Cent. Bank Annuities to the Company upon trust, to apply the dividends thereof weekly for ever, for the benefit and relief of the 34 parishionary almspeople in Jesus Hospital.

ORDERS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE HOSPITAL.

The paymaster is to attend at the hospital to pay the pensions, to examine into the state of the almspeople, and allow them to have nurses if needful; and if any of them shall offend against the rules and orders, the paymaster shall adopt such measures thereon as he may deem requisite; and in all matters of importance, he shall report the same to the governors.

The chaplain appointed by the governors is to perform divine service in the chapel of the hospital on Tuesdays and Thursdays between the hours of 9 and 12, and to visit the almspeople in sickness, when desired.

The upper keeper, appointed by the governors from among the almsmen, is to take care of the keys of the hospital and of the chapel; to keep clean the chapel; to officiate as clerk, when divine service is performed; to take care of the goods and chattels in the house of any deceased almsman or almswoman, until they are removed by the permission of the paymaster; to see that the almspeople take care of the gardens allotted to them, and that the other parts of the garden and ground, as well as the out-buildings, be kept clean and in good order and condition; to take notice of all offences committed by the almspeople, and acquaint the paymaster therewith.

The under keeper, appointed by the governors from among the almsmen, is to open the gate in the morning and to ring the bell on shutting the gate in the evening; also to ring the bell for assembling in the chapel.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY THE ALMSPEOPLE.

1. The almsmen shall according to their seniority in the hospital attend by turns at the gate, on every Lord's day, in order to prevent improper persons from coming into the hospital.

2. All the almspeople (except the almsman attending at the gate, and such of the almspeople as are prevented by sickness) shall both in the forenoon and afternoon of every Lord's day, in due time, repair to some place of public worship, and attend divine service.

3. All the almspeople (except such of them as are prevented by sickness) shall in the morning of every Tuesday and Thursday, at the second ringing of the hospital bell, assemble in the chapel, and join in public prayer, according to the rites of the Church of England.

4. None of the almspeople shall use any blasphemous words or on any occasion be drunk, or at any time make use of any bitter, uncharitable or offensive speeches, or give any blow to any other of the almspeople, or act disorderly or dishonestly, upon pain of being expelled.

5. None of the almspeople shall be allowed to go out of the hospital before the opening of the gate in the morning, or to come into the hospital after the shutting of the gate in the evening, or shall be absent from the hospital during the night, without license from the upper keeper, who is allowed to permit such of the almspeople as he shall see fit, on urgent occasions, to lie out of the hospital; but no permission shall be given to any of the almspeople to lie out more than two nights successively, without the consent of the paymaster.

Under the authority of another order of the Board, dated the 13th August 1875, the Company granted a new lease of the property numbered No. 8, Jewry Street, also referred to on page 4, for a term of 80 years from the 25th day of December 1874, at an annual rent of 330l., the lessee having expended a sum of not less than 5,000l. in the erection of new buildings on the property.

6. The almspeople shall have no person to reside with them or attend upon them, but in case of sickness the paymaster may allow a woman to attend as nurse, being of the age of 50 years.

7. The almspeople shall not damage any of the houses, break down any of the fences, or destroy any of the trees.

8. None of the almspeople or any person whatever shall lay or cast any rubbish, dust, or filth, in any part of the hospital, or the grounds, ditches, or drains thereto belonging, or wash fish, vegetables, or any utensils, at or near the pump.

9. The almspeople shall keep clean their dwellings, and the pavement before and behind the same, and the garden allotted to each house; and shall also keep repaired the glass in their windows, at their own charge, or in default thereof, the expense of repairing them shall be deducted out of their pensions.

10. The almspeople shall behave peaceably and quietly, and be helpful to each other.

11. No almsman or almswoman shall marry, without the consent of the governors, upon pain of being expelled.

12. If any almsman shall have a wife, or any almswoman a husband, the wife of the almsman shall be allowed to dwell with her husband, and the husband of the almswoman with his wife; and in every offence against these orders, the offence of the wife shall be deemed the offence of the husband, and the offence of the husband the offence of the wife.

13. Upon the decease of any of the almspeople, none of the goods and chattels in the house of the deceased shall be removed, without the permission of the paymaster; and that care may in the mean time be taken of such goods and chattels, the key of the house shall be delivered to the upper keeper.

14. The badge of the almsman or almswoman that shall die or be removed shall remain to the house for the succeeding almsman or almswoman, also the coat and gown, if such had been received within six months previously to the decease or removal of such almsman or almswoman.

15. These rules shall be read by the upper keeper or the under keeper, in the presence of the paymaster, on every 24th day of June, and every 21st day of December, and at every visitation of the governors to the almspeople, assembled in the chapel for that purpose.

16. Offences committed against any of these rules to be from time to time stated by the upper keeper to the paymaster.

These orders and rules were revised in the wardenship of—

THOMAS BODLEY, Esq., Prime Warden.

JOHN TOWGOOD, Esq.

SAMUEL MILLS, Esq.

EVAN EDWARDS, Esq.

JAMES DAVIDSON, Esq.

JAMES EBENEZER SAUNDERS, Esq.

} Wardens.

And ordained at a court holden on the 20th day of July 1826.

JOHN DAVID TOWSE,
Clerk to the Company.

No fee or perquisite shall, on any account, be received by the upper or under keeper from the almspeople.

By order of the court, June 24th, 1847.

COPPING'S GIFT.

Jeremiah Copping, by his will, 8th January 1686, gave the Company 1,800*l.* to purchase lands for the maintenance of 9 or 10 poor old almsmen of the Company, and also a rentcharge of 50*l.* a year, payable to the testator and his heirs during the life of Anthony Brown. The Commissioners of Inquiry state that under the above bequest the Company received 2,163*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, and that until a purchase should be made in land the Company had ordered 72*l.* a year to be paid to the charity account. On the 22nd October 1838 an information was filed against the Company, at the suit of the Attorney-General, at the relation of Thomas Spencer Hall, charging that some competent portion of the lands or other real estate, public stocks and funds, or other property of the said Company, of which they had a sufficiency for that purpose, ought to be appropriated or otherwise that some adequate purchase or investment of land ought, in performance of the said trust, to be made out of the funds of the Company, as forming the endowment of the said charity, and praying—

That it might be declared that the said Company had made default and acted in violation of the trusts in them reposed in the before-mentioned particulars, and more especially in not having invested the said sum of 2,163*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, derived under the will of Jeremiah Copping, within a reasonable time after the receipt thereof, and that the said charitable trust of the testator might be specifically performed under the decree of the Court, and that some

adequate portion of the lands or other funds of the said Company might be assessed and appropriated, or otherwise that some competent purchase of land might be made out of the funds of the said Company, as the endowment of the said charity upon the principal of compensation in respect of the loss sustained by the said charity by the neglect of the said Company in not having laid out the said sum in due time, and that the defendants might be decreed to account for the difference between the said yearly sum of 72*l.* and interest on the sum of 2,163*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* at 5*l.* per cent., or at such other rate as, having regard to the use of the said charity fund by the said Company, or to profit or interest actually realised, as might be deemed reasonable, and that for the last 100, or at least 50, years before the filing of the information. And that it might be declared that according to the meaning of the will there ought to be established a number of almsmen of the foundation of the said testator, independent and distinct of all other almspeople of the said Company already existing and otherwise established; and that it might be referred to the master to settle a proper scheme in that behalf, having regard to such sum as the defendants should be found liable to pay in respect of the arrears of interest as aforesaid and to the due application thereof in advancement of the said charitable trust.

The case came before the Master of the Rolls on the 16th November 1836. The Master of the Rolls delivered his judgment on the 16th January 1837. After stating the questions raised in the suit, his Honour said:—

“As to the alleged obligation of founding a distinct establishment, it is to be observed that in the will the testator has not directed any separate foundation; he has said nothing about almshouses or about any name to be affixed to his charity, or any scheme of selecting the persons amongst the freemen who were to be the objects of his bounty, or to be distinguished as his almsmen, but he describes the persons who are to enjoy his bounty as poor old almsmen of the Company, not as persons to be made solely the receipt of his bounty; and upon the construction of this bequest I cannot say that I think he meant to direct the foundation of a separate and distinct establishment, or to restrain the Company from applying the income to be derived from his gift to the maintenance of persons already almsmen of the Company in aid of funds previously applicable for their benefit. Therefore I cannot declare that according to the true intent and meaning of the will there ought to be an establishment of almsmen of the foundation of the testator independent from all other almsmen of the Company.

“With respect to the investment, it appears to me that the Company ought, within a reasonable time, to have invested the 1,632*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* in the purchase of land. They, perhaps, could not do so without a license, to obtain which would have been an expense to the charity; but by incurring the expense the license in all probability might have been obtained, and then the will in that respect might have been strictly performed. But supposing there to have been some insuperable difficulty about the investments in land, there ought clearly to have been a separate investment of some sort of both the 1,632*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* and the 530*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* These sums ought to have been distinguished from all other funds, so that it might at all times be ascertained, if necessary, by the Court, and at all times easily proved by the Company, that the full income of the testator's gift was properly applied, and it appears to me that it is now necessary that a distinct investment should be made.

“With respect to the allegations that the defendants have paid to the almspeople, whom they have considered to be the objects of the testator's bounty, less than they ought to be charged with for the interest of the money in their hands, I have very carefully considered the evidence, and upon the result of it I am of opinion that the defendants have satisfactorily proved that for many years past they have for the benefit of these poor people annually paid out of their own funds far more than any specific sum of money with which they could be charged by way of interest. There appears to me to be no reason to presume the case was different in times antecedent to the time to which the evidence relates, and being of opinion that proper objects of the charity have been substantially benefited by the defendants as trustees to the full amount of the income to which they are entitled, I do not think fit to make any further inquiry in that respect; and having regard to what the Company has done, and to what I conceive to be the real interest of the objects of the testator's bounty, it does not appear to me to be proper to direct an inquiry when a proper investment might have been made, and whether any and what loss has been incurred by neglecting to make such investment at such time.

“I have considered this case with reference to the costs. The information as to a considerable part of it fails. As

to that which succeeds, I do not think that it will substantially promote the benefit of the objects of the testator's bounty, and it appears to have been filed without any previous application to the Company.

"These and other circumstances have made me hesitate considerably in allowing the relators their costs, but considering that the omission of the Company to invest the legacy affords a substantial ground of complaint, that the meritorious application made by the Company of their own funds for the benefit of the objects of this charity could not in consequence of their omission to invest be ascertained without the sort of investigation which this matter has undergone, and having regard also to the decree made by Sir J. Leach in the case of the Goldsmiths' Company, I think myself bound to say, and I say it with reluctance, that the defendants must pay the costs of the suit as between party and party. At the same time I do not think it is proper in this case to give to the relators what Sir J. Leach gave to the relators in the case of the Goldsmiths' Company, the extra costs out of the fund of this charity.

"The decree, therefore, which I make is that this sum be brought into court and invested in 3 per Cents, that the dividends to arise from it be paid to the defendants, the Fishmongers' Company, on the trusts of the charity, with liberty to any party to apply as to the investment, and that the costs of the suit as between party and party be paid by the defendants to the relators."

The fund was paid into court and invested in 2,367*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* Consols. It still stands to the credit of the cause, and the dividends amounting to 71*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* per annum are received by the Company, and the amount is carried half to the account of Jesus Hospital and half to the account of the Harrietsham Almshouses. In both of these institutions the only participants in this charity are the almspeople who are free of the Company.

COOKE'S GIFT.

Thomas Cooke, by his will 28th March 1810, gave to the Company 5,900*l.* Consols, to apply the dividends for the benefit and relief of the 34 parishionary almspeople in Jesus Hospital for increasing their pensions.

The fund which was transferred to the Company in full stands in the corporate name of the Company in the books of the Bank of England. It seems to have been the subject of an administration suit, *Neale v. Day* and others, in 1813, and that the transfer was made and the arrears of interest paid under the order of the court. The annual dividends amount to 177*l.*

BASKERVILLE'S AND OWEN'S GIFTS.

The gift of 200*l.* by Randolph Baskerville, in 1653, is mentioned in the Loan Trust Account (*see Cecilia Long's Gift*), and the capital is there accounted for.

The sum of 4*l.* is paid to the account of Jesus Hospital. Owen's Charity is mentioned in a subsequent part of this report, and from that gift 1*l.* is paid to Jesus Hospital, part of the 12*l.* a year comprising that gift.

HIBBERT'S CHARITY.

Mr. John Hibbert in 1856, presented to the Fishmongers' Company 500*l.*, on condition that they would increase the pensions of the married parishionary almspeople in Jesus Hospital by 1*s.* a week; and in 1857 he gave a further sum of 500*l.* on the Company agreeing to increase the pensions of such almspeople by a second 1*s.* a week. In 1860 the same gentleman gave 1,000*l.* to the Company on the further condition of adding 6*d.* a week to each of the married and single parishionary almspeople in Jesus Hospital. The Company have accepted these gifts on the conditions expressed by the donor, and the payments are made and are included in the amount of the pensions which I have stated in my account of the hospital disbursements.

The above extra annual payments amount to 85*l.* 16*s.* a year.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT HOLT, NORFOLK.

Sir John Gresham, early in the reign of Phillip and Mary, granted to the Company certain estates for the maintenance of a grammar school, established previously by letters patent of the 27th April 1654, whereby it was ordained that there should be one grammar school in Holt otherwise Holt Market, to be called "the Free Grammar School of Sir John Gresham, knight, citizen, and alderman of London," for the education, teaching, and instruction of boys and youths in grammar, with one schoolmaster and one usher; and whereby also "the wardens and commonalty of the mystery of Fishmongers of London, governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar School of Sir John Gresham, knight, citizen, and alderman of London, in Holt otherwise Holt Market, in the county of Norfolk," were incorporated

by that name and licensed to hold goods, chattels, manors, and lands in mortmain.

Sir J. Gresham, by deed of the 16th October 1656 (recited in an instrument which has been preserved), gave to the Company certain manors, messuages, lands, and hereditaments therein mentioned in the county of Norfolk, to hold to the said Company for the sustentation of the said Free Grammar School.

The statutes for the government of the school, made by the governors at different times, and approved by the Bishop of Norwich, are set forth in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (Fishmongers' Company, vol. 12, p. 106).

The Commissioners state that the school had declined before the appointment of the then head master, but on the gratuitous instruction being extended to English, the school had revived and the increased number of 50 free scholars had been filled up. This report was made in 1823. Subsequently the institution came under the notice of the Commissioners of Inquiry in the county of Norfolk, and by their report, made in 1832 (vol. 26, p. 289), it is stated as follows:—

"In September, when we visited the town, we found that the number of free scholars had been kept up to 50; that 19 of them were receiving classical instruction; and that there were above 20 candidates for vacancies. The master had discontinued taking boarders, but had 10 day scholars receiving gratuitous instruction, or paying from 2*l.* 2*s.* to 8*l.* 8*s.* per annum, according to the circumstances of their parents. These boys are admitted as candidates, and frequently succeed to the vacancies in the number of free scholars.

"In 1831 the Company agreed to give 5*l.* a year for prizes at the annual examination of the scholars before the visitors, the master having previously provided prizes for this purpose at his own expense.

"The national system is adopted in the school as far as practicable, and the school appears to be in great repute. The expenditure is nearly the same as it was in 1823, as stated in our former report."

The school continued under the same master, the Rev. B. Pulleyne, until the year 1857. At that time it was found that owing to the establishment of another school in the town, and the age and incapacity of the master, and other causes, the school had fallen in its standing. This was partly also attributed to the introduction of the national system, which had led to the introduction of a lower class of pupils, and persons of a better condition had been prevented from sending their children to it. In 1857 a deputation of the Company visited the school and examined into its condition. I annex to this report a printed extract of the report of the deputation.

The recommendation contained in such report was agreed to and adopted.

The old schoolroom was taken down, leaving the master's residence standing; the Company erected a new schoolroom capable of receiving 100 pupils (instead of 50).

The cost of the buildings stated in the accounts laid before the Commissioners for the year 1858 was 1,444*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*

In 1858 the Company applied to the Bishop of Norwich for power to alter the statutes of the school, the principal alterations proposed being the introduction of mathematics, geometry, reading, geography, and history, and the abolition of the clause in the statutes of 1821, which left it to the option of the parents or friends of the scholars whether they should or not be taught Latin and Greek. The new statutes also increased the salary of the master from 100*l.* per annum to 200*l.* per annum, and empowered him to take 10 boarders, "or such other number as the governors may see fit." The Committee on the 18th May 1858 considered and settled the statutes, and resolved to apply for the consent of the bishop. Slight alterations were subsequently made, and the statutes were finally settled on the 8th September 1858. The statutes thus established are set forth in the book annexed to this report (which also contains an alteration as to the holidays approved by the same authority on the 19th July 1860).

In July 1860 the Company also resolved to increase the salary of the usher (stated in section 3, page 10 of the statutes) from 80*l.* to 110*l.* a year. This was done in consequence of a representation being made by the master that a person of sufficient standing could not be obtained for the smaller sum. This also was approved by the bishop.

The court of the Company elected a new master on the 1st July 1858. The appointment was made after advertisement in May 1858 of the intended appointment in July. The qualifications specified in the advertisement were that the candidate must be a graduate of one of the universities.

There were 81 candidates, and the Rev. Charles Allen Elton, B.D., formerly a fellow of Sidney Sussex College, was appointed. He had been engaged in a scholastic occupation formerly.

The master, according to the statutes, appointed the usher. Mr. R. Phillips was appointed to that office, and continued up to Midsummer 1860, when he retired, and Mr. Chas. F. Furbank was appointed from Michaelmas 1860 on the above-mentioned scale of salary. He is a graduate of the University of Cambridge.

An interesting account of the reopening of the school, and a description and view of the house and premises, are contained in the work which is annexed to this report.

The Company were strongly urged by the deputation to take an early opportunity of taking down the old master's house and rebuilding it. In March 1859 a communication on this subject was made to the Commissioners of Charities, and the result is set forth in the order of the board of the 10th May 1859 (under its seal), whereby, upon the statements and evidence therein mentioned, the Charity Commissioners advise the said governors that out of any surplus revenue which might accrue to the said charity, subject to and after answering and satisfying the salaries of the master and usher of the said school as settled by the statutes and orders of the year 1858, and the life pension of the late master, and all other charges and expenses whatsoever of or relating to the said school, as the same is now carried on or conducted, and all costs, charges, and expenses whatsoever of or relating to the management and administration of the said charity, and the property or estate thereof, the said governors might repay to themselves the sum of 1,626*l.* 3*s.* 1½*d.* then due to them in respect of the rebuilding the schoolroom and offices of or belonging to the said school and otherwise, and any sum or sums which the said governors might lay out or expend in rebuilding the master's house (not exceeding for such last-mentioned purpose 3,000*l.*, exclusive of the architect's commission and payments for the clerk of the works and travelling expenses), with interest on the said several sums respectively at the rate of 4*l.* per cent. per annum; but so always that if the state of the surplus revenue would permit such principal moneys and interest should be repaid (in manner and subject as aforesaid) within a period of not more than 30 years from the date hereof; and so also that if such principal moneys and interest should not be fully repaid in manner aforesaid within the said last-mentioned period, then and in such case any principal money or interest which might happen to remain due to the said governors should be deemed to be wholly extinguished and discharged in favour of the said charity.

	£	s.	d.
The master's house was therefore taken down and rebuilt at an expense, including all charges, of	-	3,528	0 3
This amount, added to the former expense of rebuilding the schoolroom, -	1,444	8 11	
was	4,972	9 2	

The sum of 1,626*l.* 3*s.* 1½*d.* mentioned in the order of the Charity Commissioners was reduced by the deduction of certain expenses of the deputation, &c., paid by the charity out of their own funds, to the sum of 1,435*l.* 1*s.* 11½*d.*, as stated in the accounts for 1859.

	£	s.	d.
Under the order of the Charity Commissioners (mentioned above) the Company is empowered to charge interest at 4 per cent. on the balance of	1,435	1 11½	
On the sum limited for the rebuilding of the schoolmaster's house -	3,000	0 0	
And on the charges of the surveyor, clerk of the works, and their travelling expenses -	414	10 5	
	4,849	12 4½	

In the necessary improvements in the reconstruction of the premises it was thought necessary to purchase some adjoining cottages, which was effected by the Company for the sum of 539*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.* This sum, which was paid by the Company, brings up the actual expense of the entire improvements to 5,511*l.* 18*s.* 6¾*d.* The Company, amongst other things, built a tennis court, and levelled a field for a cricket ground, and rebuilt the boundary wall separating the school from the road, and otherwise altering the fences and filling and draining a road-side pond, flowing into the grounds of the school. The prime warden for the time being presented the school with an apparatus for gymnastic exercises.

The Company, in their corporate capacity as governors of the school, have entered into a bond for 6,000*l.* with the trustees of the Union Life Office in Cornhill, bearing date the 13th October 1859, conditioned for the repayment of 3,000*l.* and interest at 4½ per cent., and by an indenture of even date the Fishmongers' Company covenant to pay the said debt and interest, but shall not pay off the principal in less sums than 500*l.*, nor in less than three years from the date thereof; and the indenture provides that the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar School should be the primary fund for the payment of the said 3,000*l.* and the interest thereof, and that the said principal sum and interest should not, nor should any part thereof, be deemed to be a charge upon or be levied or recovered out of any other possessions, revenues, or goods vested in or belonging to the said Company unless the said principal and interest, or such part thereof, cannot in due course of law be levied or recovered upon or from the possessions, &c. of the said Free Grammar School.

The examinations of the school take place under the superintendence of the visitors of the school twice a year, in conformity with the fourth section of the statutes. No paid examiners are appointed, but several of the local visitors are believed to be competent examiners. Examination papers have been prepared by the master (*one set of which I append*), and the answers are made in writing, and in addition to these there is an oral examination in the presence of the visitors. The visitors afterwards make a report on the state of the school and of the scholars, and of those departed and admitted during the preceding half year, and they distribute prizes at both examinations in books of the value of 5*l.* each time. They also give at Midsummer a prize of 6*l.* in books to the best scholar in mathematics, combined with general good conduct, and which prize is called the Jodrell Prize. This arises from 2,000*l.* new 3*l.* per cent. Annuities, given by Mrs. L. Seale Hayne to commemorate the name of her uncle, the Rev. Sheldron Jodrell, late a visitor of the school, and late rector of Saxlingham; the books (according to the bequest), "Not being novels or other literary trash, to be chosen by the scholar subject to the approval of the governors." And the testatrix provided that the present and future rectors of Saxlingham should be visitors of the school, and entitled to a voice in awarding the prize. The reports made by nine of the visitors since have been favourable as to the progress of the school. The master of the school has made the following report:—

REPORT of the Rev. C. A. ELTON, to the Deputation of Governors, respecting the progress of the Gresham Scholars. June 20th, 1860.

"In February 1859 the school opened with its full complement of 50 foundation scholars, with the exception of two or three, who were permitted to remain at their previous schools until the quarter. A portion of the boys (34 in number) had attended for three weeks in the preceding December.

"Of the whole 50 boys, I found, on examination, that only 12 had been at school where Latin was taught, and out of this number (12) only four (now in class 5) were sufficiently advanced to read the text-book now in use in class 3. The remaining eight had a most imperfect and inaccurate knowledge of what they professed to have learnt; indeed 12 only out of the 50 had commenced the Latin grammar, the remaining 38 then commenced the elements thereof:

"The ages of the scholars were as follows:—

8	between 14 and 15,
8	" 12 " 13,
13	" 9 " 12,
12	" 8 " 9,
9	" 7 " 8,

of these younger boys admitted 21 could barely read an elementary narration of one syllable; not one of the group could write more than the four or five first words of the Lord's Prayer, and seven could not read the first verse in St. John's Gospel without spelling the words, and only four wrote the Lord's Prayer correctly as regarded spelling.

"It will require, I conceive, quite two years to eradicate this defect, which has nearly disappeared in class 5, and in the others the ratio of mistakes to the number of lines of written English is rapidly decreasing; in one class as much as an hour a day is devoted to its correction. I mention this because it would obviously lead to false inferences respecting the boys' progress if their extreme ignorance of their own language, &c. on entering the school be not now taken into account.

"With regard to mathematical knowledge in February 1859, no boy could work a single proposition in Euclid; our present status stands thus: nine have got up (I believe

fairly) books 1 and 2; eight have got up book 1; and 14 have advanced some little way in the same.

"In arithmetic, in February 1859, seven boys only could do the simplest form of a rule-of-three sum, in which, however, three were fairly advanced, five only had mastered decimal fractions, and of the remainder 13 could neither get through a numeration sum or the very first steps of the multiplication tables. The lowest boys now are in the compound rule of elementary arithmetic. The examination papers (arithmetical) set at this time were framed for 34 boys, and—

"In algebra, two boys then professed to have learnt the elements; at present six have reached the geometric series and 13 to the handling of algebraic fractions.

"In Latin 12 only had commenced the Latin grammar, not more than three of the syntax, none the prosody in the present stage; the classical books used in the 5th form have been Livy, Virgil, Cicero's Orations, Greek Delectus; the Greek grammar up to in pu Arnold's Latin composition; Latin versificator, Grecian and Roman history.

"In mathematics, algebra to the end of series, arithmetic generally, Euclid books 1 and 2. In English the text books are Morell's "Analysis of an English sentence," French on the "Study of Words," and for an exercise, Goldsmith's "Deserted Village."

"In the 4th form the same course is used, saving that Cæsar is read; that the boys have not yet commenced Greek, and are not so advanced in mathematics.

"In the 1st form they have just got through the first elementary Latin book, and average a fair knowledge of geography and English history.

"Specimens of handwriting are before the governors.

"The boys are accustomed to produce weekly the map of some country which they have prepared the previous week out of school hours. I would call the attention of the governors to some of them, as being finished with much neatness and precision.

"The attendance of the scholars since the opening of the school has been unmarked by a single case of absenteeism, save from illness, or by leave of the master. I have known more than a fortnight to elapse without an instance of one coming in after the doors were closed (at 2 minutes to 9), and in the afternoon such does not occur at the rate of once in two months.

"There is at present a French master attached to the school, who instructs 25 of the boys in the French language daily.

"Two are learning drawing.

"I am happy to say that in respect of the healthiness of our schoolroom the ventilation is excellent, and by aid of the apparatus which does not get out of order the room is kept at a very even temperature (though at the expense of a large amount of fuel). The health of the boys has been excellent.

"I would further add that the boys' conduct towards myself and the other masters, likewise towards each other, is quite satisfactory.

"Two additional desks are needed in the schoolroom.

"The windows also are moved with difficulty.

"The boys' library is scarcely large enough to afford the necessary variety for the tastes and wants of so many boys, moreover, a higher class of works is needed for the upper lads, the present series having been selected mainly with reference to the younger scholars. There is, moreover, no sufficient room in the closets fixed in the new schoolroom for their reception. The classical works in the schoolroom are of little use for instruction or reference, and they might be advantageously moved to shelves in the master's study, as during the winter holidays the covers attract the mould.

"I would ask the governors to give their attention to the inadequacy of the usher's salary compared with the increasing demands on his attainments, which arise from the alteration of the statutes and the raised standard of the subjects of instruction.

"The clock presented by Mr. Moore has not yet been fixed, and during their visit it may possibly be desirable for the deputation to give instructions respecting it.

"June 20th, 1860. (Signed) C. A. ELTON."

The governors receive half-yearly a statement of the names and ages of the boys on the foundation in each of the five classes, and the books used in each class. The children are the sons of professional men of small means, of farmers, and of respectable tradesmen. The foundation boys are 50 in number; they are admitted on a certificate of two of the local visitors, and deposited with the master, as vacancies occur, in rotation. In addition to 50 foundation boys there are 12 day scholars, who pay the master, but the amount of this payment is not reported to the governors.

The master had not at Christmas 1860 more than one boarder, but his residence had been then very recently completed. The master under the statutes (page 9) receives from the school fund a gratuity for each boy, according to his class. These gratuities in 1860 were as follows:—

				£	s.	d.
Class 5.	7 boys at 15s.	-	-	-	5	5 0
" 4.	9 „ 12s. 6d.	-	-	-	5	12 6
„ 3.	13 „ 10s.	-	-	-	6	10 0
„ 2.	10 „ 7s. 6d.	-	-	-	3	15 0
„ 1.	11 „ 5s.	-	-	-	2	15 0
				£23	17	6

Gratuities for stationery, 50 at 7s. 6d. - £18 15 0

The present estate of the charity is— £ s. d.

1. The ground in Fore Street, Cripplegate, London, and the property adjoining, demised to James Harrison, for 63 year, from Christmas 1808, with a reserved rent of 150l. a year. This is inaccurately stated in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry to belong wholly to the charity. The property granted by the founder was increased before the demise to Harrison, by a purchase made by the Company by their own funds. The Committee of the Company, after examination of the site, have attributed to the Company one eighth, and to the charity, the seven other undivided eighth parts	131	4	10
2. The property in South Place, Finsbury, taken in exchange for the premises in St. Giles, called the Peacock (as stated in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry, page 104).			
No. 14, Finsbury Place South, let to I. and W. Lee, on lease for 79 years, to Christmas 1899, at 17l. per annum.			
Nos. 15 and 16, Finsbury Place, let to the same persons for 81 years, from Christmas 1818, at 18l. per annum.			
Nos. 17 and 18, Finsbury Place, let to the same persons for 81 years, from Christmas 1818, at 65l. per annum	100	0	0
3. Three messuages, Nos. 18, 19, and 20, Barbican, on lease to Richardson and Want, for 61 years, from Christmas 1816 (as stated in the said Report, page 104) at - - - - - £53 16 6			
The land tax which has been redeemed by the Company, and which they now add to the rent - - - - -	6	3	6
	60	0	0

The property in Norfolk.

4. The addition of the play-ground, cricket field, and making a garden for the master has been reduced by about three acres. The master occupies one field of the remainder 2a. 2r., for which he pays rental	8	15	0
5. A plot of 3a. 2r. of land adjoining the school premises let with about 50a. of land on the Cromer Road, and (numbered 5 in the Commissioners' Report) also the 56 acres let at the time of the former Report to Thomas Norton (numbered 6) demised to T. B. Frost, for 14 years, from Michaelmas 1860 for - - - - - £200 0 0			
The Company having purchased the lease to Whithers, which would not expire until Michaelmas 1863, and deduct, to recoup themselves for this purchase money - - - - -	55	0	0
	145	0	0

In consideration of the rent of 200l. to be paid by Frost, the Company have agreed to lay out 200l. in farm buildings on the land.

About 10 acres of wood land in the Cromer Road is in hand.

6. About 20 acres of wood land, near Spout's Common, No. 7, in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (page 103).

Carried forward - - - 344 19 10

F f 4

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	344	19	10
During the past eight years the Company have not received more than about 100 <i>l.</i> in respect of the wood land, say annually about - - -	12	10	0
7. (Numbered 9 in the former Report), a fee-farm rent paid by Hudson Gurney, Esq., out of the manor of Hobb Hales - - -	7	0	0
8. (Numbered 10 in the former Report), quit rents of the manor of Hill Percers - - -	4	6	2
A hovel on the property has ceased to pay quit rent, but has been taken into the governors' possession, and from the cottages near the school having been removed the quit rents of 3 <i>d.</i> and 1½ <i>d.</i> have fallen in.			
8. The last-mentioned hovel - - -	0	6	0
9. (Number 11 in the former Report), acknowledgment for encroachment by Richard Cheake - - -	0	2	6
10. In the year 1856 the Company received 100 <i>l.</i> in respect of an escheat, by the death of the tenant without heirs and unmarried, on the regrant thereof by the governors as heirs of the manor of Holt Hales.			
(This was placed to the credit of the trust for the current year, the same being then indebted to the governors.)			
11. (No. 8 in the Commissioners' Report), land 21a. 1r. 22p. at Hunworth, let to John Amis, yearly tenant - - -	18	0	0
	£487	4	6
The disbursements are—			
The master's salary - - -	200	0	0
The allowance for gratuities to classes, year 1860 - - -	49	0	0
The writing books and stationery - - -	37	10	0
Two thirds of the costs of books (for the foundation scholars thus paying only one third of such expense in the present state of the school) - - -	56	0	0
Usher's salary - - -	110	0	0
Printing examination papers - - -	7	0	0
Prizes (exclusive of Jodrell's) - - -	10	0	0
Seven tons of coals - - -	8	10	0
The taxes and tithes amounted before the late alterations to 27 <i>l.</i> , and for the future might be estimated at - - -	30	0	0
The school feast and dinner to the visitors about - - -	10	0	0
The deputation expenses average - - -	10	0	0
The repairs and incidental expenses annually estimated at, say - - -	30	0	0
Exhibition now held by a student of St. Augustine College, Canterbury, who was at the Holt School - - -	20	0	0
	£578	0	0
Steward's allowance and expenses of the estimate, including dinner to tenants - - -	15	0	0
Annuity to the late master - - -	100	0	0
Interest on the 4,849 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 4½ <i>d.</i> at 4 <i>l.</i> per cent. - - -	193	18	10
	£806	18	10

It is obvious that the state of the disbursements and the receipts at present wholly exclude the possibility of paying interest on the debt. The interest therefore is paid by the Company out of their own funds. The capital debt with which the charity is chargeable, as I have before stated, is 4,849*l.* 12*s.* 4½*d.* On this (or on so much of it as had been expended) the interest at 4 per cent. up to 31st December 1859, 83*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*, 1860, 163*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, and for future years it will be 193*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*

It is anticipated that the property in St. Giles, Cripple-gate, and Barbican will at the expiration of the leases be much more productive, and the governors therefore look to the increased income from these estates as the means of recouping the debt which is thus, at present, rapidly accumulating against the charity.

As a part of the charge of the year 1860 a sum of 11*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* was expended in the redemption of the land tax on the cottages adjoining the Holt school, removed upon the late improvements. There are also law charges, expenses of the deputations, expenses relating to the woods which have been occasional, and which with the excess of expenditure on the improvements beyond that for which the governors are allowed to charge the property as security

with interest, make up a sum of 6,381*l.* 4*s.* 3½*d.* due to the Company on account of the charity on the 31st December 1860.

The rental in 1863, on the termination of Wither's lease, of a part of the property in Norfolk (No. 5) will be increased by the amount of 55*l.* a year. The annuity to the late master of 100*l.* a year will, of course, terminate with his life, and Christmas 1871 the present lease of the property in Fore Street will expire, when an increased rental is expected. It is to these several sources that the charity must look for the reduction of the present large deficit of annual income, and for the gradual payment of the advances which have been made for improvements.

APPENDIX.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the late Deputation to HOLT, with the Proceedings and Recommendations of the Committee thereon, forwarded by Order of Court, 1st instant, a Special Court being summoned to consider the same on Thursday the 6th instant.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of JOHN KYNASTON, Esquire, Prime Warden, THOMAS BODDINGTON, and WESTERN WOOD, Esquires, who were appointed by the Court, the 12th of March last, to be a Deputation to visit the Estate and School at Holt, in Norfolk.

We beg to report that on Monday afternoon, the 15th instant, the deputation, accompanied by Mr. Towse, proceeded to Holt, and on the following morning went to the schoolhouse; and on the arrival of the Rev. E. Brummell, the rector of Holt (one of the visitors of the school), the proceedings of the day were commenced by the master reading the rules, &c. of the school. 43 scholars answered to their names. Shortly after the following visitors arrived, viz., the Rev. J. Bulwer, Rev. J. B. Sweet, Jas. Gay, Thos. Boyd, and John Clark, Esquires. Three scholars of the first class were then examined in the Greek Testament, one scholar in mathematics, several in arithmetic, in which branch considerable proficiency was shown, especially by one scholar, who evinced rather unusual quickness and skill. Many produced their writing books. The deputation having remained some time in the school-room, requested the visitors would retire with them to a private room, when the prime warden brought the state of the school, and the age of the Rev. Benj. Pulleyne, under their notice, and solicited their opinion thereon, stating that it was the desire of the governors that there should be a greater efficiency manifested in the establishment, that it was considered Mr. Pulleyne had been long enough attached to the school, and that it might be desirable a younger man should be appointed.

Mr. Gay, on the part of the visitors, replied, calling the attention of the deputation to the fact that Mr. Pulleyne had now been master 48 years; that he was now 72; and that, whatever his talents might have been, he could not now be expected to be the most proper party to hold the appointment; that from the manner in which the school had been conducted for several years, the class of boys had been materially lessening in point of rank in life; and that at least the greater number now in the school were only fit to be educated in the national school; that respectable people declined sending their sons to the school, or if they did so, that it was only for a short time; that if fit and proper persons were appointed masters, a greater number of boarders allowed to be taken, the school continued to be a grammar school, as originally intended, that there were quite sufficient persons in Holt and its immediate neighbourhood who would only be too glad to avail themselves of the opportunity of placing their sons at the school, instead of sending them, as they now felt obliged to do, miles away; and that he had no doubt, in time, a class of boys would be raised, equalling those formerly in the school, who were sons of some of the most respectable families in the county; that the townspeople considered the present school only equal to their present national school; that he did not think there was much probability of any subscriptions being made to the alteration of the school premises, which were so much required, as parties in the town, &c. would consider they would not be allowed to participate in the management of the school, or share any of the Company's privileges; that the visitors generally thought Mr. Pulleyne should, if funds for that purpose were available, be now allowed to retire with an allowance of *l.* per annum; that a new schoolroom should be at once erected, the present being too small and low, and therefore very unhealthy; and that, as funds admitted, a new residence for the master should be erected; but that, whatever alterations might be made, they trusted a good playground would be made, as at present the boys played in the public street with the lowest class of

children. Mr. Gay concluded by stating that the visitors would be very thankful if something could now be done, and that they would be ready at all times to give their best advice on the subject.

The visitors then resumed the examination of the scholars, being shortly afterwards joined by the Rev. A. T. Hudson; and the deputation, after viewing the lands, returned in the evening and were present at the distribution of the prizes. On this occasion, as on the last, no scholar was found worthy of the "Joddrell Prize," which was therefore not given.

On the following morning the deputation again visited the school premises, &c. We found the state of the buildings and their general character such as to render any permanent repairs and alterations perfectly useless. If attempted, it would be a rebuilding in a most unsatisfactory manner, and only money thrown away, if reconstruction at a remoter period be contemplated.

We cannot recommend anything being done beyond some trifling repairs to keep out the rain from Mr. Pulleyne's house.

Rebuilding
of school.

Bearing in mind the suggestions of the court, we devoted our best attention to the consideration of the distribution and condition of the building, the former standing of the school and its future prospects, the intention of the founders, and what we believe to be the earnest desire of the governors; and we think that the time has now arrived for the total reconstruction of the buildings, taking down all the present ones, as well as the unsightly cottages on the road-side purchased by the Company.

We recommend the school being continued as at present till Christmas next, when it should be closed until, at least, the new schoolroom be erected.

Plan.

We would suggest that a plan and estimate for the whole construction be obtained, to consist of a schoolroom, residence for the master, with sufficient accommodation for boarders and necessary offices; that it should occupy a site further back than that on which the present building now stands, affording a good playground for the boys in front of the building, to be enclosed by a dwarf wall with rails.

The building, which we submit should be in the style of the period of the foundation of the school, to face the town (as the present one does), thus becoming a great ornament to the street and a fit monument to the liberality of the founder and the Fishmongers' Company.

By this change of site there would be no occasion to interrupt the school during the construction of the building.

Advance of
funds.

The deputation earnestly suggest that the Company should advance to the trust upon loan, without interest, the funds necessary for the new buildings; and should the court consider it better to spread their advances over a wider surface, we suggest that the new schoolroom only should be built according to the general plan adopted, and that the new master should continue to reside in the present house until further funds could conveniently be spared.

Play-
ground.

The visitors drew our serious attention to the absolute want of a playground, but we are of opinion that this may be deferred, at all events until the appointment of a new master.

Assistance
towards the
expenses.

We regret that the visitors could not hold out any hopes to us of pecuniary assistance from the neighbourhood towards the expense of rebuilding the school. We are happy, however, to add, that the rector of Holt, and many of the visitors, appear to take a very zealous interest in the renewal of the school, and expressed their desire to see its character restored to the position which it maintained when some of them were themselves amongst its scholars.

Removal of
present
master.

We are decidedly of opinion, and which is shared unanimously by the visitors, that the present master of the school, at his advanced age of 72, should be replaced by a young and more efficient one. We think that, after so lengthened a period of service as 48 years, during which, we have every reason to believe, Mr. Pulleyne has faithfully devoted his best energies to the school, he has a strong claim to the acknowledgment and liberality of the court, and is entitled to such a retiring pension as may prevent his feeling too keenly his removal from his accustomed dwelling and his old habits, and the loss of the privileges of his position, and of the income he derived from it, averaging probably from 150*l.* to 200*l.* per annum.

Annuity.

We venture to suggest that an annuity of not less than 100*l.* be granted him, together with a gratuity of 100*l.* to cover the loss and expenses of his removal to another residence.

His only other income appears to arise from church preferment, yielding about 90*l.* per annum, of which he now pays 40*l.* per annum for assistance, which would be saved when he retires from the school.

A 14546.

A less pension than that suggested would not, we think, adequately provide for his few remaining years, and give him that comfort to which the court would consider him entitled after a service of nearly half a century.

From a private conversation with Mr. Pulleyne, we found him quite willing to place himself in the hands of the court, and that, while he would prefer being released from his duties, if some adequate provision could be made for him, he was quite ready to continue his services, though he admitted that they were becoming onerous to him, especially in summer, when the low and ill-constructed schoolroom became very oppressive.

Mr. Pul-
leyne's
feeling.

We submit that the new master should have the selection of the "usher," and that the present one be retained or changed by the governors at the master's recommendation; and that, in the event of his being discharged after giving him due notice, he be presented with a gratuity of 20*l.* to 30*l.*

Usher.

It is the opinion of the deputation and of the majority of the visitors that, if the character of the school were raised by the appointment of a fit and proper master, and a greater number of boarders allowed to be taken, and the school continued (as originally intended) as a grammar school, there is every reason to believe that it would be amply attended by the sons of the respectable families of Holt and its neighbourhood, and obtain a reputation in the county.

Prospect of
the school.

The opinion of the visitors, and of such residents as we had an opportunity of conversing with, is strongly in favour of the present system of education being continued and that classical classes be maintained; which appears also the opinion of the neighbourhood, from the fact that the largest proportion of even the present lower class of scholars is entered for classics, there being now only four boys who are not learning Latin. The Greek and Latin languages would, however, continue to be taught (according to the present statutes) only to those scholars whose parents or friends desire it.

System of
education.

We agree with the visitors in their views, that the larger the number of boarders allowed, the greater would be the efficiency and higher the standard of the school; and we recommend that the present rules and orders of the school be reconsidered; and we think that the selection of fit and proper persons as master and usher would be extremely limited, unless the master be allowed to take more boarders than 10, as at present sanctioned by the statutes.

Increase of
boarders.

We are bound to add, that there was not an unanimity of opinion amongst the visitors as to the supply of candidates for the school from that class of society by which we believe the court would wish to see it filled, as it was stated by some of them that at the neighbouring school of North Walsham (even with a good master), the numbers, from some cause or other, had dwindled from a hundred to about one dozen boys. This we have heard attributed to the indiscriminate introduction into the school of boys of all classes.

We feel much satisfaction in thinking that we have a very efficient visitor in the Rev. E. Brummell, the rector of Holt, who feels a strong interest in the school, and whose attainments in mathematics and the classics peculiarly qualify him for the examination of the scholars, which he chiefly conducted on the present occasion.

Rev. E.
Brummell

In conclusion, we would assure the court that we have devoted our best attention to the objects of our visitation, and recommended a course which, in our judgment, while it is best adapted to meet the requirements of the case, would also reflect the greatest credit on the governors, and we trust that the court will consider the matter in that spirit of liberality which characterises the proceedings of the Fishmongers' Company.

All which we beg to submit.

Signed by the Deputation.

Dated 23rd June, 1857.

The court having referred the said report to the Holt Committee, that committee met on the 16th ult., and agreed to the following recommendations, viz.:—

That at Christmas next the Rev. Benjamin Pulleyne be allowed to retire, and that the services of the usher, Mr. John Kent, be then dispensed with.

That a gratuity of 100*l.* be then presented to the Rev. B. Pulleyne, and that an annuity of 100*l.* be granted to him from that date.

That a gratuity of 30*l.* be presented to Mr. Kent, and

That such gratuities and yearly annuity be from time to time carried to the debit of the school and trust accounts, but that the trust account be afterwards credited with the amounts, and that the same be placed to the debit of the Company's "general account."

G g

The committee again met on the 20th ult., and resolved on the following report, viz. :—

The committee having, agreeably to the directions of the court, taken into consideration the remainder of the report of the late deputation, beg to refer to their minutes of the 16th inst., as to several recommendations upon certain matters contained in such report. As to the larger question relating to the school itself, the committee had hoped that an experiment might have been made with a new master, retaining the buildings in their present state, thereby ascertaining whether the educational demands of the neighbourhood were such as to justify the Company in incurring such large expense as the rebuilding of the master's house and school would demand; but the deputation report that these buildings are in such a defective state as to render the experiment wholly impossible. This being the case, your committee inquired anxiously of the gentlemen forming the deputation whether they had made inquiry of the inhabitants of Holt, as well as of the visitors, as to the wants of the town as well as neighbourhood, of such a school as would be established with a new master and new buildings. It appears that such inquiry was made, and that an anxiety was expressed, both by the inhabitants and the visitors, that the Company would supply the want which they said certainly does exist.

Upon reference to specifications and plans for a new schoolroom, made in 1850, the committee find that the estimate for a new schoolroom was 500*l.*; and in referring to Mr. Suter as to the cost of a master's residence, with accommodation for 20 boarders, and the alteration of ground consequent upon both, his opinion is that the expenditure of at least 5,000*l.* would be incurred to complete these works.

The committee, in the event of the court determining upon erecting a new building, beg to recommend the suggestion of the deputation, viz., that the Company should advance the necessary funds, without interest to the trust, to be repaid as the funds of the trust will permit.

The committee beg to state the above facts to the court; but as so large a sum is involved in the ultimate decision of this question, they think that it ought to be for the court at large to determine, rather than any small section of their body.

In order to adjust the present state of the trust account, the committee recommend that the account be credited with the charge made for members attending committees since August 1836, and that in future such charge be not carried to the debit of the trust.

The committee also submit to the consideration of the court, that, in the event of the school premises being entirely rebuilt, the cottages now standing to the south thereof, which were purchased by the Company, and for which a sum of 508*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* was due to the Company at Christmas last, would have to be taken down, and consequently that sum would have to be written off to the debit of the Company.

THE STATUTES AND ORDERS OF THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, founded by SIR JOHN GRESHAM, Knight, at HOLT, in the county of NORFOLK, made and ordained by the COURT OF ASSISTANTS of the WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF FISHMONGERS of the CITY OF LONDON, Governors of the said School, the 2nd day of August 1858; and consented to and approved by the Hon. and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Norwich, the 8th day of September 1858.

The statutes and orders of the Free Grammar School, founded by Sir John Gresham, knight, at Holt, in the county of Norfolk, in the year 1554, were revised by the governors and sanctioned by the Hon. and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Norwich, 8th September 1858.

Thomas Boddington, Esq., Prime Warden.

Wardens:

William Edwards, Esq. John Morley, Esq.
Henry Towgood, Esq. William Cubitt, Esq., Ald., M.P.
Joseph Underwood Esq., Renter-Warden.
William Beckwith Towse, Clerk.

Committee.

Thomas Boddington, Esq., Prime Warden.
William Edwards, Esq., Second Warden.

Edward Edwards, Esq. }
William Flexman Vowler, Esq. }
John Towgood, Esq. } Assistants.
James Weston, Esq. }
Samuel Smith, Esq. }

Visitors of the Free Grammar School, founded by Sir John Gresham, knight, in Holt, Norfolk:—

- 1811. Sir Richard Paul Jodrell, Bart., Sall House.
- 1823. Randle Brereton, Esq., Blakeney.
- 1833. Rev. John Custance Leak, LL.B., Rector of Little Barningham.
- 1835. James Gay, Esq., Thurning.
- 1835. Henry Ramey Upcher, Esq., Sherringham Hall.
- 1837. Right Hon. Lord Hastings, Melton Hall.
- 1844. Walter Hamilton Pemberton, Esq., Holt Hall.
- 1844. Colonel Hon. Hugh Fitzroy, Stratton.
- 1845. Hon. and Rev. Thomas Keppel, M.A., Hon. Canon of Norwich; Rector of North Creake.
- 1848. Rev. Anthony Thomas Hudson, B.A., Wiveton.
- 1849. Alexander Boyd, Esq., Holt.
- 1849. Thomas Boyd, Esq., Holt.
- 1851. Rev. James Bulwer, M.A., Rector of Hunworth.
- 1851. Rev. John M. Randall, Vicar of Langham.
- 1852. John Clark, Esq., Holt.
- 1854. Rev. Edward Brumell, B.D., Rector of Holt.
- 1857. Rev. James Brady Sweet, M.A., Rector of Colkirk.
- 1857. George Barker, Esq., Holt.
- 1857. Rev. Patrick Comerford Law, B.A., Rural Dean, Rector of North Repps.

Rev. Charles Allen Elton, B.D., Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. Appointed Master, 1858.

STATUTES AND ORDERS OF HOLT SCHOOL, Norfolk.

SECTION I.

Of the Scholars.

The number of free scholars shall be 50, chosen from the town of Holt and its neighbourhood.

They shall be called Sir John Gresham's scholars, and shall be instructed, free of expense, in reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, history, geography, and latin; and at the discretion of the master, in mathematics, geometry, and Greek.

Scholars (being of the age of 7 years or upwards, and able to read) shall from time to time, as vacancies occur, be admitted by order of the governors, or by the master, with the approbation in writing of at least two of the visitors, the master in the latter case being satisfied as to the eligibility of the scholar; and a scholar may in like manner be dismissed from the school.

The name and age of each free scholar, and the names of the visitors with whose approbation he is admitted, together with the dates of his admission and final departure from the school, shall be registered in a book to be kept for that purpose by the master, or by the usher under his direction.

Every scholar at his admission shall be accompanied by a parent or friend, who shall pay to the master 1*s.* for entering such scholar's name in the register, and shall sign an engagement that the scholar shall not be detained from school except on account of sickness, nor removed without one calendar month's notice in writing being given to the master, and that he shall attend at the school, clean in his person and neatly clothed, at the appointed hours, viz., from 9 to 12 in the forenoon, and from 2 to half-past 4 in the afternoon; * or at such other hours as the governors may from time to time order and direct.

The only holidays shall be—

- One week at Easter,
- Five weeks at Midsummer,
- One week at Michaelmas,
- Five weeks at Christmas,
- And every Wednesdays and Saturday afternoons.*

For the encouragement of the scholars, the governors have founded an exhibition of 20*l.* per annum, to be held (subject to conditions) for four years by a free scholar removing from the school to any university of the United Kingdom, upon proper certificates and good recommendation of the visitors and the master.†

The governors will pay two thirds of the cost of all books (excepting writing books) used in the school by free scholars, they paying the remaining one third.

A printed copy of this section shall be delivered to the parent or friend of each scholar on his admission.

* I hereby consent to and approve of these alterations.
(Signed) JOHN T. NORWICH.

19th July 1860.

† The Reverend Sheldon Jodrell's Prize, Established 1858.—The yearly interest of 800*l.* New Three Per Cent. Annuities to be presented in books to the best mathematical scholar, combined with general good conduct; the choice of the books being left to the scholar, subject to the approval of the governors.
Prizes in books are also given by the governors at Midsummer.

SECTION II.

Of the Master.

There shall be one master, whose appointment shall be in conformity to the following orders, viz. :—

An election of master shall take place every second year, on the Monday before the feast of St. John the Baptist.

Upon any vacancy of the mastership, every candidate, before his name be put on the balloting list, shall produce satisfactory certificates of his qualifications for the office, and shall engage, in writing, to sign (if elected) a bond, in which the terms of his appointment to the office shall be expressed, and by which he shall bind himself to resign the same whenever called upon by the governors so to do.

The master shall have the superintendence and management of the school; direct the usher in, and take care that he performs his several duties. He shall appoint the books to be read in the different classes, and personally instruct the scholars, more especially the higher classes, in Latin, Greek, mathematics, and geometry; he shall read prayers once a day in the school, or cause them to be read by the usher; during school hours he shall constantly wear a gown, to be provided by the governors; and shall not be absent from his duties except on urgent occasions.

He shall not take upon him any cure or other employment without the previous consent of the governors in writing.

He shall be allowed a salary of 200*l.* per annum, and a further sum in case a residence be not provided for him by the governors.

He shall be allowed 15*s.* per annum for each of the free scholars, for which he shall provide writing books, pens, ink, and paper for their use. He shall also be allowed the sums of 10*s.*, 15*s.*, 20*s.*, 25*s.*, and 30*s.*, annually, for each boy in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Latin classes respectively.

He shall have the privilege of taking 10 boarders, or such other number as the governors may see fit.

Seven tons of coals will be provided annually by the governors for use in the school.

SECTION III.

Of the Usher.

The usher shall be appointed by the master, with the approbation of the governors, and in like manner displaced.

He shall teach reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, and English grammar, and be qualified to assist, if necessary, in the instruction of the lower classes in Latin, under the direction of the master; he shall direct the opening, shutting, and cleansing of the school, and not be absent from his duties without leave of the master.

He shall be allowed a salary of 110*l.** per annum, providing his own board and lodging.

SECTION IV.

Of the Visitors.

There shall be such a number of visitors of the school appointed from time to time as the governors shall think fit.

There shall be an examination of the free scholars publicly in the school immediately before the Midsummer and Christmas vacations respectively, in the presence of the visitors; on which occasions the statutes shall be audibly read by the master.

The master shall give to the visitors 10 days' notice of the day appointed for each examination; and notice thereof shall be put upon the church door on the preceding Sunday by the parish clerk, who shall receive 2*s.* 6*d.* for his trouble.

The visitors shall certify the number and names of the free scholars, the dates of their admissions, and the names of the visitors with whose approbation they were admitted, distinguishing their several classes and the books read by each scholar; and shall report generally on the state of the school, which report is to be transmitted by the master to the governors.

We do consent and approve of the above statutes and orders so far as by law we may.

JOHN T. NORWICH.

Norwich, 8th September 1858.

* I hereby consent to and approve of this alteration.
(Signed) JOHN T. NORWICH.
19th July 1860.

A CATALOGUE of BOOKS given to the LIBRARY of the FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL at HOLT, in the COUNTY of NORFOLK, by the Worshipful COMPANY of FISHMONGERS, London, Governors of the said school, founded by SIR JOHN GRESHAM, Knt.

No.	FOLIO.		
1.	Demosthenis & Aeschinis Opera, Gr. & Lat.,	Francof.	1604
2.	Aristophanis Comœdiæ, Gr. & Lat.	Kusteri, Amst.	1710
3.	Dionysius Halicarnassæus, Gr. & Lat.	Hudsoni, Vol. 1. Oxon.	1704
4.	Ditto	Vol. 2.	"
5.	Fabri Thesaurus Eruditionis Scholast.	Vol. 1. Lips.	1726
6.	Ditto	Vol. 2.	"
7.	Montfaucon's Antiquities, Vol. 1	- Lond.	1721
8.	Ditto	Vol. 2	"
9.	Ditto	Vol. 3	"
10.	Ditto	Vol. 4	"
11.	Ditto	Vol. 5	"
12.	Montfaucon's Antiquities of Italy	- Ditto.	1725
13.	Plutarchi Opera Omnia, Gr. & Lat.,	Vol. 1, Francof.	1620
14.	Ditto	Vol. 2	"
15.	Martini Lexicon Philologicum	- Francof.	1655
16.	Corpus Poetarum Latinorum, Vol. 1.	- Lond.	1713
17.	Ditto	Vol. 2.	"
18.	Novum Testam. Græcum. Millii & Kusteri.,	Lips.	1723
19.	Xenophon's Opera, Gr. & Lat.	- Francof.	1596
20.	Scapulæ Lexicon, Gr. & Lat.	- Apud Elzev.	1652
21.	Nizolii Thesaurus Lingue Latinæ, Vol. 1, Basil.		1613
22.	Ditto	Vol. 2,	"
23.	Laertii Diogenis Vitæ Philosophorum, Gr. & Lat.	- Lond.	1664
24.	Pausaniæ Descriptio Græciæ, Gr. & Lat.,	Hanov.	1613
25.	Plautus. Lambini	- Lutet.	1577
26.	Isocratis Opera, Gr. & Lat.	- Basil.	1570
27.	Herodotus. Halicarn, Gr. & Lat.	Gronovii, Lugd. Bat.	1755
28.	Euripidis Tragediæ, Gr. & Lat.	per Barnes, Cantab.	1694
29.	Budæi Comment. Lingue Græcæ	- Venet.	1530
30.	Ferrarii Lexicon Geographicum	- Lond.	1657
31.	T. Ciceronis Opera, Vol. 1	- Basil.	1534
32.	Ditto	Vol. 2	"
33.	The Works of John Locke, Esq.	Vol. 1, Lond.	1727
34.	Ditto	Vol. 2,	"
35.	Ditto	Vol. 3,	"
36.	Chambers' Cyclopædia; or Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences	- - -	1739
37.	Ditto	- - -	"
38.	Servius in Virgilium	- Paris	1532
39.	Homerus cum Eustathio, Vol. 1	- Basil.	1560
40.	Ditto	Vol. 2	"
41.	Ditto	Vol. 3	"
42.	Cooper's Thesaurus	- Lond.	1573
43.	Pagnini Lexicon	- Ditto	1577
44.	Calepini Dictionarium	- Ditto	1585
45.	Constantini Lexicon	- Genev.	1592
46.	Lloyd's Poetical Dictionary	- Lond.	1686
47.	Vossii Grammatica Magna	- Amst.	1695
48.	System of Geography, Vol. 1	- Lond.	1747
49.	Ditto	Vol. 2	"
50.	Stephen's Thesaurus, Vol. 1.		
51.	Ditto	Vol. 2.	
52.	Ditto	Vol. 3.	
53.	Ditto	Vol. 4.	

No. QUARTO.

1.	Vetus Testament, Gr. ex Vers. LXX Interpretum, curâ Lamberti Bos.	- Franec.	1709
2.	Valerius Maximus, Notis Variorum	- L. Bat.	1726
3.	Phædri Fabulæ, Comment. Burmanni	- Ditto	1727
4.	Lucani Pharsalia, Notis Variorum	- L. Bat.	1728
5.	Horatius, Notis Bentleyi	- Amst.	"
6.	Terentius, Notis Bentleyi	- Ditto	1727
7.	C. Taciti Opera, Variorum Notis,	Vol. 1, Trajec. Bat.	1721
8.	Ditto	Vol. 2	"
9.	Val. Flacci Argonauticon, Burmanni.	- L. Bat.	"
10.	Ovidii Opera, cum Notis Variorum,	Vol. 1, Amst.	1727
11.	Ditto	Vol. 2,	"
12.	Ditto	Vol. 3,	"
13.	Ditto	Vol. 4,	"
14.	Virgilii Opera, Notis Variorum, Masvicii,	Vol. 1, Leovard.	1717
		G g 2.	

No.					No.				
15.	Virgilii Opera,	Notis	Variorum,	Masvicii,	44.	Dionysii Geographia, Gr. & Lat.	Edwardi		
	Vol. 2.	-	-	Leovard.		Wells	-	Lond.	1726
16.	Plinii Historia	Naturalis,	Notis	Hardvini,	45.	Holmes's New Grammar of the Latin Tongue,	-	Ditto	1737
	Vol. 1	-	-	-		2nd Edit.	-	-	"
17.	Vol. 2	-	-	-	46.	Ditto, Greek Grammar, 2nd Edit.	-	Ditto	"
18.	Vol. 3	-	-	-	47.	Ditto, Compendium of the Hist. of England,	-	Ditto	"
19.	Vol. 4	-	-	-		Eng. & Lat.	-	-	"
20.	Vol. 5	-	-	-	48.	Ditto, Art of Rhetoric; or, Elements of Oratory,	-	Ditto	1739
21.	Ciceronis Opera,	Notis	Varior.	Verburgii,			-	-	
	Vol. 1 & 2	-	-	-	49.	Ditto, Clavis Grammaticalis; or Examination	-	-	
22.	Vol. 3	-	-	-		of the Latin and Greek Grammars	-	-	
23.	Vol. 4	-	-	-	50.	Sophoclis Trag. Gr. & Lat.	-	Cantab.	1665
24.	Hederici Lexicon, Gr. per Patrick	-	-	Lond.	51.	Barne's Anacreon, Gr. & Lat.	-	Ditto	1705
25.	Juvenalis Satyræ, Henninii	-	-	Ultraj.	52.	Corn. Nepotis cum Notis Variorum	-	Amst.	1707
26.	Suetonius, ex Recensione Grævii	-	-	L. Bat.	53.	Greek Antiquities, Vol. 1	-	Lond.	1751
27.	Cluverii Geographia, a Bunone	-	-	Lond.	54.	Ditto, Vol. 2	-	-	"
28.	Pindari Opera, Gr. & Lat. Benedicti	-	-	Salmur.	55.	Roman Antiquities	-	Ditto	1754
29.	Cornelius Nepos, Lambini	-	-	Lutet.	56.	Clarke's Homer's Odyssey, Vol. 1	-	Lond.	1758
30.	Stephani (Car.) Dictionarium	Historicum,	-	Genev.	57.	Ditto, Vol. 2	-	-	"
				1651	58.	Biblia Hebræa.	-	-	
31.	Vossii Institutiones Oratoriæ	-	-	L. Bat.	59.	Bible.	-	-	
32.	Vossius de Arte Grammatica, Vol. 1	-	-	Amst.	60.	Lemprière.	-	-	
33.	Ditto, Vol. 2	-	-	-	61.	Lemprière.	-	-	
34.	Petronius, curâ Burmanni	-	-	Traject.	62.	Gradus.	-	-	
35.	Quintiliani Opera, Burmanni, Vol. 1.	-	-	L. Bat.	63.	Greek Testament.	-	-	
36.	Ditto, Vol. 2.	-	-	-	64.	Dictionary.	-	-	
37.	Ditto, Vol. 3.	-	-	-		A pair of Globes and a Compass.	-	-	
38.	Ditto, Vol. 4.	-	-	-			-	-	
39.	Q. Ennii Fragmenta, curâ Hesselli	-	-	Amst.			-	-	
40.	Homeri Ilias, Gr. & Lat. cum Annotationibus	-	-	Lond.			-	-	
	S. Clarkii, Vol. 1	-	-	-			-	-	
41.	Homeri, Idem, Vol. 2	-	-	Ditto			-	-	
42.	Homerus, Didymi	-	-	Amst.			-	-	
43.	Littleton's Dictionary	-	-	Lond.			-	-	
44.	Moll's Maps of the Geography of the Ancients,	-	-	Ditto			-	-	
		-	-	1755			-	-	
45.	Baskerville's Juvenal & Persius	-	-	Bir.			-	-	
		-	-	1761			-	-	
No.	OCTAVO.						-	-	
1.	Authores de Re Rustica	-	-	Aldus.			-	-	
2.	L. Florus, Notis Variorum, Grævii	-	-	Amst.			-	-	
3.	Cæsar's Commentarii, per Clarke	-	-	Lond.			-	-	
4.	Hesiodus, Gr. & Lat. Clerici	-	-	Amst.			-	-	
5.	Papinius Statius, Notis Variorum	-	-	L. Bat.			-	-	
6.	Petavii Rationarium Temporum	-	-	Ditto			-	-	
7.	Pomponii Melæ de Situ Orbis, Lib. 3, Notis	-	-	Ditto			-	-	
	Variorum	-	-	1722			-	-	
8.	Ausonii Opera, Notis Variorum	-	-	Amst.			-	-	
9.	Epicteti Enchiridion, & Tabula Cebetis, Gr. & Lat. Gronovii	-	-	Delphin.			-	-	
10.	Claudianus, Notis Variorum	-	-	Amst.			-	-	
11.	Justini Historia, Notis Variorum	-	-	L. Bat.			-	-	
12.	Varronis Opera Omnia, Notis Scaligeri,	-	-	Dordrecht			-	-	
		-	-	1619			-	-	
13.	Q. Curtius, Notis Pitisci, &c., Vol. 1.	-	-	Hagæ			-	-	
		-	-	Comitas.			-	-	
14.	Ditto, Vol. 2.	-	-	-			-	-	
15.	Lucretius, Notis Tho. Creech	-	-	Oxon.			-	-	
16.	Herodianus, Gr. & Lat.	-	-	Ditto			-	-	
17.	Theocritus, Gr. cum Scholiis	-	-	Ditto			-	-	
18.	Eutropius, &c.	-	-	Ditto			-	-	
19.	Velleius Paternulus	-	-	Ditto			-	-	
20.	Sallustius, Notis Variorum	-	-	Amst.			-	-	
21.	Grammatica Hebræa, per Bennet	-	-	Lond.			-	-	
22.	Martialis Epigram. Notis Variorum	-	-	L. Bat.			-	-	
23.	Luciani Opera, Gr. & Lat., Benedicti, Vol. 1.	-	-	Salmur.			-	-	
		-	-	1619			-	-	
24.	Ditto, Vol. 2.	-	-	-			-	-	
25.	Poetæ Minores Græci	-	-	Cantab.			-	-	
26.	Senecæ Tragædiæ, Notis Variorum	-	-	Amst.			-	-	
27.	Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Variorum,	-	-	Traject.			-	-	
		-	-	1680			-	-	
28.	Senecæ Opera, Notis Variorum, Vol. 1.	-	-	Amst.			-	-	
29.	Ditto, Vol. 2.	-	-	-			-	-	
30.	Ditto, Vol. 3.	-	-	-			-	-	
31.	Livii Historia, Clerici, Vol. 1	-	-	Amst.			-	-	
32.	Ditto, Vol. 2	-	-	-			-	-	
33.	Ditto, Vol. 3	-	-	-			-	-	
34.	Ditto, Vol. 4	-	-	-			-	-	
35.	Ditto, Vol. 5	-	-	-			-	-	
36.	Ditto, Vol. 6	-	-	-			-	-	
37.	Ditto, Vol. 7	-	-	-			-	-	
38.	Ditto, Vol. 8	-	-	-			-	-	
39.	Ditto, Vol. 9	-	-	-			-	-	
40.	Ditto, Vol. 10	-	-	-			-	-	
41.	Dionysii Longini de Sublimitate Commentarius, Gr. & Lat. Editore, Z. Pearce	-	-	Lond.			-	-	
		-	-	1732			-	-	
42.	Musarum Anglicanarum Analecta, Vol. 1,	-	-	Ditto			-	-	
		-	-	1721			-	-	
43.	Ditto, Vol. 2.	-	-	-			-	-	

AN ACCOUNT of the RE-OPENING of the GRESHAM FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, at HOLT, NORFOLK, on the 3rd of NOVEMBER 1858; including the ADDRESS delivered by THOMAS BODDINGTON, Esq., Prime Warden of the FISHMONGERS' COMPANY; with Extracts from the Report of the Deputation appointed by the Court of the 2nd August 1858; also, an Account of the Proceedings on that occasion, collected from the "Norwich Mercury," the "Norfolk News," and "Norfolk Chronicle"; followed by a Biographical Sketch of Sir John Gresham, Knt., Founder of the School.

EXTRACTS from the REPORT of the DEPUTATION, appointed by ORDER of the COURT of the 2nd of AUGUST 1858, to open the SCHOOLROOM lately built in HOLT.

In pursuance of the above order, the deputation, consisting of Thomas Boddington, Esq., Prime Warden, William Edwards, Esq., Second Warden, Joseph Underwood, Esq., Renter-Warden, and John Towgood, Gilbert W. Mackmurdo, James Spicer, George Moore, and Sidney Gurney, Esqrs., Assistants, accompanied by Mr. W. B. Towse, and Mr. Suter, assembled in Holt, on Tuesday, the 2nd November.

On the following morning the deputation viewed the new building, which appears to have been substantially erected by Mr. Orman, of Ipswich, under the management and superintendence of Mr. Suter.

The room is 57 feet long, by 20 feet wide, and 18 feet high, and Mr. Suter seems to have carefully studied the important matters of light and ventilation, whilst the exterior of the building, which is constructed of red and black brick (although at present but a wing of the old building), presents a pleasing feature, and promises to be a great improvement to that part of the town of Holt. The room is divided by a partition with folding doors, so arranged as to unite the advantage of two separate class rooms, and on occasions to enable the whole interior to be thrown into one. Two bookcases at the west end of the room have been made for the valuable Greek and Latin books presented by the Company in 1729, and for the small library of English works presented in 1844, as well as for other books which may be added to the collection. Between the east end of the school and the barn a playground has been formed, the north side thereof being appropriated to a play shed, a washing place, and other conveniences for the master and the scholars. The ground however, being very confined, directions were given to the Rev. C. A. Elton to have the small meadow immediately connected with the playground levelled and appropriated as a cricket ground for the recreation of the scholars.

Invitations (in pursuance of the orders given by the committee of the 27th of September last to the Prime warden and renter-warden) were sent to the visitors of the school and to the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Norwich, to the Marquis of Lothian, Earl of Orford, Earl of Leicester, Lord Hastings, and Lord Sondes, also to the Dean of Norwich, and several Clergymen, noblemen, and gentlemen of influence, resident at Holt and its neighbourhood, to meet the deputation in

1858.
2nd Nov
Deputation
meet at
Holt.

New
Schoolroom

Playground

Cricket-
ground.
Invitations.

Holt. The Bishop of Norwich and Lord Hastings were prevented attending in consequence of illness; and from different causes many others were unable to be present.

Re-opening
of the
school, 3rd
November.

It having been arranged that the re-opening of the school should be celebrated, first, by an attendance in Holt church, as on the occasion of the appointment of the late master, the Rev. Benjamin Pulleyne, in 1809, application was made to the rector, the Rev. E. Brumell, to read the afternoon prayers, and afterwards to give a short address upon the interesting event. That gentleman, however, being but recently married, was unavoidably absent, and the Rev. J. Bulwer, of Hunworth, one of the visitors of the school, kindly undertook to perform the duties.

Attendance
in Holt
church.

Most of the visitors assembled in the church about twelve o'clock, when prayers were read and an appropriate discourse delivered by the Rev. J. Bulwer, taking his text from the fourteenth chapter of Proverbs and the thirteenth verse. The deputation walked from the school to the church in their livery gowns, preceded by two mace-bearers, the Company's beadle, the clerk, the Rev. J. Bulwer, and the chaplain to St. Peter's Hospital (the Rev. G. W. Cockerell), and, after service, returned in the like manner to the school.

Déjeuner in
the school-
room.

About two o'clock the guests invited on the occasion assembled in the schoolroom, to partake of a cold collation, laid on long tables down each side and across the top and bottom of the room. The walls had been decorated the day before with festoons of evergreens, mixed with flowers, and hung with various flags, including the banner of the Gresham family, and at each end of the room that of the Fishmongers' Company, the whole producing a lively and agreeable effect.

After the substantial part of the déjeuner was over, the prime warden gave the health of Her Majesty, after which that of the Bishop of Norwich, regretting the unavoidable absence of his Lordship, expressed in a note, which he read to the company. The prime warden then addressed the meeting on the subject of the school, and introduced the newly elected master, the Rev. C. A. Elton. Several other toasts were afterwards given by the prime warden. The whole of the proceedings of the day are reported in the "Norwich Mercury," and other Norfolk papers of the 6th instant.

The entertainment seemed to give great satisfaction. Dr. Buck, the celebrated organist of Norwich Cathedral, feeling deeply the kindness done to him by the governors in partly educating his nephew (now the Rev. F. Buck) in Holt school, and afterwards granting him an exhibition of 20*l.* per annum, which he has lately resigned, requested that his nephew, as well as himself, might be present on the occasion.

An invitation having accordingly been sent, he attended, bringing with him a pianist, and three choristers of his cathedral, who first sang in the church, and added much to the enjoyment of the day by singing some admirable glees and songs after the repast. He also presented to each guest a small printed book of the musical performance during the entertainment.

Nov. 4th.
Deputation
meet at the
school to
elect the
scholars.

On the following morning, the deputation (with the exception of George Moore and Sidney Gurney, Esqrs., who were obliged to leave Holt) attended in the schoolroom, to receive (in pursuance of notice given) the applications from parents for the admission of their children into the school. The deputation, having first agreed to the form of a document for parents to sign on the admission of their sons into the school, by which they agreed to conform to the statutes as lately revised, examined a report submitted by the master, the Rev. C. A. Elton, as to the circumstances and respectability of the candidates, and as to their educational wants and future prospects.

Forty-five
applications
examined.

The deputation then went minutely through each application, for the admission of 45 scholars, most of whom, with their parents or friends, attended before the deputation.

As the candidates appeared before the deputation, the prime warden informed them that their applications and references had been duly considered (together with those of every candidate submitted to them), and that the nomination should be announced at the end of the meeting, upon which they retired in succession.

Thirty-four
scholars
elected.

The whole list of candidates having been gone through and considered, the deputation decided upon electing 34 scholars, who, with their parents or friends, were then called in, and addressed by the prime warden.

Sixteen
scholars
subse-
quently
elected.

Since these nominations, 16 more scholars have been elected, to complete the total number of 50 free boys, according to the statutes of the foundation.

The deputation had not an opportunity of seeing the usher, Mr. Phillips, appointed by the Rev. Mr. Elton,

that gentleman not having arrived during their stay at Holt.

The deputation having completed their business, returned to London on Friday, the 5th of November.

5th Nov.
Deputation
return to
London.

The deputation conclude their report by praying that the step taken by the Company, in building a new schoolroom, and in the selection of a new master, may prove as conducive to the benefit of the future scholars of Sir John Gresham's school, as every one connected with its future prosperity seemed to expect, and as the governors can desire, and by strongly recommending to the consideration of [the court the completion of the building as soon as it may be deemed reasonable to carry it out.

Signed by the deputation, and dated
18th Nov. 1858.

AN ACCOUNT of the OPENING of the NEW SCHOOLROOM at HOLT, November 3rd, 1858. Collected from the Reports in the "Norwich Mercury," "Norfolk News," and "Norfolk Chronicle."

REVIVAL OF THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The interest created by the revival of the Gresham Free Grammar School was evident by the notice taken of the looked-for occurrence by the local papers. The following appeared in the "Norfolk News" of Oct. 30 :—

"We are glad to learn that the ancient Free Grammar School in this town, founded by Sir John Gresham, is about to be re-opened, and that it is arranged for a deputation of the governors—the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers of the City of London—to come down on Wednesday, the 3rd of November, to open the schoolroom, which has recently been rebuilt, and to introduce the newly appointed master. The gentleman selected is the Rev. Charles Allen Elton, late Lecturer and Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, where he obtained a high position in the mathematical Tripos. He is well known as a distinguished scholar, and has been chosen on more than one occasion by the master and fellows of his college to examine the cathedral school at Gloucester. Mr. Elton, we understand, has recently been residing at Willingham, in Cambridgeshire, where he officiated for upwards of six years as curate, with full charge of that important parish, and where, from his devotion to his clerical duties, and the ability and address exhibited in school management, he gained the general respect and affection of his parishioners. We hope we may accept as an auspicious augury of the success of the Holt school the appointment of the present master, who is well known to have given much of his time and energies to the theory and practice of education. From all that we can learn there is every ground for confidence that the re-establishment of the school under such auspices will be beneficial not only to the town of Holt and its neighbourhood, but to the county generally."

The School.

Three hundred years ago Sir John Gresham founded in this town a Free Grammar School, and endowed it with certain property to be held in trust by "the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Fishmongers" in London. The school has educated 50 boys at a time, chosen from the town and neighbourhood, besides others not on the foundation, but taken as boarders by the master. The structure is Elizabethan, and afforded accommodation not only for the school, but also for the master's residence. At Christmas last the Rev. Benjamin Pulleyne, who had presided over the establishment for nearly 50 years, tendered his resignation in consequence of his advanced age and his increasing desire to be more closely united with his parishioners at Weybourne. The rev. gentleman's withdrawal was of course accepted, but not without regret, for few who have occupied a position of such responsibility have discharged their duties with so much satisfaction, and have, on surrendering office, carried with them a more sincere respect and esteem than is entertained for Mr. Pulleyne by those who, as youths, received their education under his care and direction. Mr. Pulleyne's resignation was deemed by the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers a fitting opportunity for imparting fresh vigour to the institution by the erection of a new and more commodious schoolroom, and the election of a younger and consequently a more active master. The old school-house, which bore marks of the destroying hand of time, could not be properly repaired or extended so as to suit the exigencies or requirements of the present day; and a new room has therefore been built on a plan furnished by Richard Suter, Esq., of London, who has on other occasions acted as the Company's architect.

The Building.

The new schoolroom is erected on the left-hand side of the old building, and abuts upon the road leading to the parish church. The contrast between the new and the old structures is as marked as it well could be, the deep red colour of the brickwork throwing the dirty gray of its plaster-covered companion completely in the shade, and presenting anything but an agreeable and harmonious whole. It is, however, we believe, the intention of the Company hereafter to confirm their right to be remembered with gratitude in Holt, by a residence which shall render the work complete, and worthy the founder and renovators. The interior of the school is spacious and lofty, and calculated to afford accommodation for a large number of scholars. It is an oblong room, 57 feet long, by 20 feet in width, and 18 feet high, lighted by several lofty windows. An apparatus is fixed by which abundant ventilation may be obtained. For several feet from the ground the sides of the room are boarded with stained pine, having a flat panelled ceiling of the same material, with provision for dormitories over the school, if required. Upon the walls are tablets emblazoned with the arms of the Fishmongers' Company, and bearing the names of the deputations who have visited the school at various periods since its foundation. The new building, which is about twice the size of the original structure, is of red and black brick, in the style of the period in which the whole was erected; and we think that the governors have shown good taste in restoring the school very nearly to the form in which the trust was originally committed to them by Sir John Gresham. The style has been carried out plain, but not niggardly, and the few parts which may be thought to claim any attention, would, we think, bear comparison—as far as they go—with similar features in the several superior examples of brick Tudor buildings with which our own and the neighbouring county of Suffolk so richly abound.

Mr. Orman, of Ipswich, was the contractor, and he appears to have done his work well.

The inauguration or reinvigoration of a school in a district like that of Holt, and particularly at a time when the feeling for an enlarged system is so universally prevalent, would naturally be a matter of considerable interest to all who have been scholars or who have children to educate. The great name of the founder of this school, and its connexion with a Company, whose liberality and wealth are equally known, would also create a further interest in the neighbourhood and in the town, since to both the quality of the education, as well as the mode by which access to the school was to be obtained, was of considerable importance. In this case the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers apparently have placed the school on a liberal foundation, while they have guarded the selection of free scholars by very proper, yet not stringent, restrictions. Fifty are to be the number of free scholars; they can be admitted from seven, as vacancies occur, by order of the governors, or by the master, with the approbation in writing of at least two of the visitors, who are selected from the nobility, clergy, and gentry of the neighbourhood, and who may therefore be supposed to have competent means of knowing the character of the parties who may apply. The hours of school are from nine to twelve, and from two to four; the holidays are one week at Easter, five weeks at Midsummer, one week at Michaelmas, five weeks at Christmas, and every Saturday afternoon. An exhibition of 20*l.* a year can be held for four years by a free scholar removing from the school to any university upon proper certificates from the master and the visitors. The governors pay two thirds of the cost of all books (except writing-books), the free scholars paying the remainder.

The master is to be elected every second year, and to engage in a bond, in which the terms of his appointment are expressed, to resign whenever called upon by the governors so to do. He is to take no cure without leave, and his salary is 200*l.* per annum, and a further sum in case a residence be not provided for him. He is allowed 15*s.* per annum for each free scholar, he providing writing-books, pens, ink, and paper; and he is also to be allowed 10*s.*, 15*s.*, 20*s.*, 25*s.*, and 30*s.* annually for each boy in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Latin classes respectively. He has the privilege of taking 10 boarders, or such other number as the governors may see fit; and seven tons of coals are allowed annually for the use of the school.

The usher's salary is 80*l.* An examination is to take place before the visitors at Midsummer and Christmas, of which notice is to be given on the church door the preceding Sunday. The visitors to report generally on the state of the school.

The instructions to be in reading, writing, arithmetic,

English grammar, history, geography, Latin, and, at the discretion of the master, mathematics, geometry, and Greek.

Such are in brief the outlines of the statutes of the school, which the prime warden of this company, Thomas Boddington, Esq., and a number of its members, opened on Wednesday, first by divine service, and immediately after by a déjeuner in the newly-erected schoolroom.

The Sermon.

The ladies and gentlemen, and clergy in the neighbourhood, who had been invited to the celebration, began to arrive between eleven and twelve, and about the hour appointed the church was nearly full.

The prime warden and the members of the deputation, accompanied by the clerk of the Company, attended at the school-house, where, having robed, they proceeded to church, preceded by their mace-bearers, officials, and chaplain, and took their seats at the entrance of the chancel. The service commenced by an anthem, sung, without accompaniment, by four of the cathedral choristers in a manner that did them much credit, although the effect of Mendelssohn's music was greatly marred by the want of the organ. Prayers were read by the Rev. J. Bulwer, in the absence of the Rev. E. Brumell, the rector. The sermon was preached from the 4th chapter of Proverbs, 13th verse—"Take fast hold of instruction; let her not go; keep her; for she is thy life." The rev. preacher said it was his intention to take a short general view of education, as it affected man's position in this and the future life. It was a trite illustration which likened the mind of man to the soil he was appointed to cultivate. "Man's nature," said the great Lord Bacon, "runs either to herbs or weeds; therefore let him reasonably water the one and destroy the other." If the soil were neglected it became a rank and foul mass, overrun with noxious and offensive weeds, and the abode of hurtful reptiles; but if cultivated with care, and prepared to receive and extract the blessings of heaven, it presented a prospect grateful to the senses, and fertile in whatever was good and useful. Just so if the human mind were left to itself, without direction or control, the reason lay in darkness, the appetites and passions became inflamed, and evil habits became permanent, until at length wickedness tyrannised over the whole man, and he became lost both with regard to this and the future world. But if early and wholesome instruction were given, if the young mind were taught to value the objects on which true happiness depended, and to thirst after knowledge, thence would proceed the dutiful and affectionate child, the useful member of society, and the hopeful candidate for a happier estate hereafter. Looking at instruction as regarded the understanding, there was nothing which more strongly impressed the mind of the thinking man than the prodigious contrast between the lowest state of uneducated nature, and the highest state of mental culture or civilization. The untutored savage, ignorant of nature and the use of everything around him, roamed the shore or the woods in search of whatever accident might present to his wants. He might succeed, and, having satisfied the cravings of hunger, he sank into a state of torpor, until, once more aroused by the wants of nature, he again sought for the means of satisfying them, and if they could not be found, even his poor life could not be saved. Such had been the state of existence on both the continents of America, and in other regions of the globe, where life had been without enjoyment, and existence a burden. But of what was man capable? In the gradual progress of society, from the humblest beginnings, observation grew on observation, the aged communicated knowledge to the young, one generation helped the next, and as circumstances occurred, the reason was strengthened, new combinations arose and experience put them to use, the mind learnt to reflect on what passed without, the likeness of one state of things to another taught men to foresee the future, and thus gradually man became a highly intellectual creature. As the principles and uses of things were from time to time discovered, the blessings of earth, air, fire, and water were extracted, nature was made to bestow her treasures on all that lived, and things of beauty and perfection gladdened the heart of man; cities were built, ports were opened, commerce connected distant lands, and the knowledge, as well as the products of nations, were mutually interchanged; hence, arts and science arose, knowledge begat knowledge, the human mind became enlarged, man became a wonder in his attainments to himself, and his achievements raised his nature, and reflected glory on his Maker. Herein the wisdom of God seemed more admirable than if man had been at once formed in the full vigour of his faculties. But man was not furnished with reason and understanding alone. There were also implanted in his nature, and for the wisest and best purposes, affections and

passions. All were conscious of desires or dislikes, of gratitude or resentment, of self-love or sympathy, of approving or disapproving tendencies, and of the more intense feelings of joy or sorrow, friendship or hatred, admiration or depreciation. These things gave energy and effect to human life, but, permitted to become unruly, to operate as mere impulses that sway the mind, every evil that rendered an individual wretched and disturbed society, arose uncontrolled. Here instruction, the dictates of wisdom, the lessons of a well-conducted education, converted into blessings those lively affections which, if not controlled by education, and not directed by religious and virtuous motives, impelled all the excesses that poisoned human happiness. When the motive was good, when the object to be gained was praiseworthy, then these lively feelings, this warmth of heart, rising to virtuous enthusiasm, gave energy to those worthy exertions in the cause of benevolence, both public and private, which seemed to ennoble our nature; but when reason and religion were not the guides, when ambition, vanity, avarice, or other selfish passions ruled the heart, then were to be noted the fatal consequences on families, communities, and nations. We had heard of tremendous examples in our own time in the various revolutions on the continent, and the troubles of more distant lands, where the bonds of society were broken, the domestic ties violated, public institutions demolished, the wise, the good, and the moderate sacrificed to ambition, and vice inflamed into madness. We, thank God! had been preserved from these calamities, our public or private institutions had given instruction to every class, and taught us to value the blessings we enjoyed. Wholesome instruction had been early imbibed, we had been taught what miseries followed in the end of the tyranny of our passions, what happy effects followed from the direction of our affections to worthy purposes; and when we at the same time had been so guided by precept and example as to feel in our own conduct the blessing of instruction, the whole course of life took its tone and colour from such guidance, and our friends in society, as well as ourselves, reaped the substantial and lasting benefits of it. Even with respect to the present life, were we so devoid of reason, independently of revelation, as to consider it our only portion, even then instruction would be a blessing. But when an educated man had been taught the higher lessons of revelation, then truly instruction, as the text declared, became life indeed, and the lessons of the Bible sowed the seeds of eternal life. Having dwelt upon the blessings of religious instruction, the rev. preacher went on to observe, that those who were in the possession of education, should the more earnestly desire it for those who needed it, and whom Providence had made the objects of their care. There was abundant testimony as to the opinions of the most enlightened characters in England on this great question; and whatever difference of opinion might prevail on minor points among those who were benevolently carrying out the important work—thanks to their efforts thousands were from day to day growing in useful knowledge, religion, piety, and virtue. He did not address any one present who thought that a humble position in life ought to be denied a better education, lest it should tend to make them scorn their proper duties, and thus render them bad members of the community. Unless indifference to religion and morals were instilled, instead of the pure principles of Christianity, that could not happen. In every human breast God had implanted, in some degree, the seeds of every talent and every virtue, and they were met that day to ask God's blessing on efforts to expand the blossom and produce the fruit for the benefit of society and the glory of the Almighty. Might God grant to this school His abundant blessing; might He direct and guide the minds of those who set over it to that course which should most conduce to the benefit here and hereafter of those committed to their charge; and might all who were privileged to attend this school be esteemed for their virtues as well as for their endowments; and, after a useful and Christian life, be made happy with Christ in the glory of his heavenly name!

After service a large party of ladies and gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous repast in the schoolroom, which had been appropriately decorated for the occasion.

At each end a purple banner displayed the arms of the Company, bearing the Company's motto, "All worship be to God only;" the walls were festooned with flowers and evergreens, and numberless flags and banners formed a gay canopy above the heads of the company.

The guests included, in addition to the deputation of the Fishmongers' Company, viz.:—

Thomas Boddington, Esq., prime warden.
William Edwards, Esq., second warden.
Joseph Underwood, Esq., renter-warden.

John Towgood, Esq.
G. W. Mackmurdo, Esq.
James Spicer, Esq.
Geo. Moore, Esq.
Sidney Gurney, Esq.
The Rev. G. Cockerell, chaplain to the Company.
W. B. Towse, Esq., clerk to the Company.
Rev. C. A. Elton, the new master of the grammar school.
R. Suter, Esq., architect of the building.

Assistants.

Miss Boddington, sister of the prime warden.
Mrs. Underwood.
Mrs. John Towgood.
Mrs. Towse.
Sir Willoughby Jones, Bart., Cranmer Hall.
Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. F. Astley, Burgh Hall.
James Gay, Esq., Thirning Hall.
W. H. Pemberton, Esq., and Mrs. Pemberton, Holt Hall.
G. Barker, Esq., and Mrs. Barker, Holt Lodge.
Rev. P. C. Law and the Miss Laws, North Repps Rectory.
Rev. A. and Mrs. Dashwood, Thornage Rectory.
Rev. Jas. Lee Warner and Mrs. Lee Warner, of New Walsingham.
Rev. E. R. and Mrs. Jodrell, Saxlingham.
Rev. J. G. and Mrs. Girdlestone, Kelling Rectory.
Rev. James Bulwer, Hunworth Rectory.
Rev. J. R. and Mrs. Anderson, Barningham Rectory.
Rev. J. B. Sweet, Colkirk Rectory.
Rev. J. C. Leak, Rectory, Little Barningham.
C. W. Cozens Hardy, Esq., and Mrs. Hardy, Letheringsett Hall.
Rev. B. Pulleyne, Mrs. Pulleyne, and Miss Pulleyne, Sherringham.
W. H. Scott, Esq., and Mrs. Scott, Aylsham.
John Clark, Esq., Holt.
Mrs. Gunton, Matlask Hall.
Rev. R. and Mrs. Shuckburgh, Aldboro' Rectory.
Rev. G. and Mrs. Bryan, Swanton Novers.
Rev. A. Hudson, Wiveton.
The Misses Partridge, Hoveton.
Rev. J. W. and Mrs. Flavell, Ridlington Rectory.
Rev. Dr. Fitch, Aylmerton.
Rev. W. Eaton, Bodham.
J. Gay, Esq., Jun., Thirning Hall.
Randle Brereton, Esq., Blakeney.
J. Kitson, Esq., Norwich.
Dr. Buck, Norwich.
H. S. Ransom, Esq., and Miss Ransom, Holt.
P. Ransom, Esq., and Mrs. P. Ransom, Elmham.
G. Wilkinson, Esq., Holt.
T. Slann, Esq., Holt.
F. Parmeter, Esq., Jun., Aylsham.
W. Bircham, Esq., Reepham.
John Hales, Esq., and Mrs. Hales, Holt.
Miss Mott, Norwich.
The Misses Girdlestone, Holt.
The Misses Catton, Holt.
W. Bolding, Esq., Weybourne.
E. Julius, Esq., Holt.
W. Rippingall, Esq., Langham.
John Banks, Esq., Holt.
Mrs. Banks, Holt.
E. Skrimshire, Esq., and Miss E. Skrimshire, Holt.
W. Purdy, Esq., Salthouse.
R. Chamberlain, Esq., Norwich.
R. Seaman, Esq., Norwich.
H. Bircham, Esq., Norwich.
J. Sayers, Esq., Field Dalling.
G. Carthew, Esq.
C. Hardy, Esq., and Mrs. Hardy, Cley.
J. Wright, Esq.
W. Sheringham, Esq., and Mrs. Sheringham, Holt.
R. Bacon, Esq., Norwich.
R. England, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

The Lord Bishop, the Very Rev. the Dean, the Marquis of Lothian, Earl of Orford, Earl of Leicester, Lord Hastings, and Lord Sondes, Sir John Boileau, Bt., J. Scott Chad, Esq., Col. Fitzroy, Gurney Hoare, Esq., and other gentlemen of the county were invited, but were unable to be present. Masters Smith, Mann, and Baldry were in attendance, and sang some choice selections during the evening to the evident gratification of the company.

The Déjeuner.

The déjeuner comprised all that the good taste of this celebrated Company could suggest or procure, and the

wines, which were brought down expressly from their own cellars, were of the very finest quality. The substantial were provided by Mr. Parke, of the Feathers, and were first rate, while the arrangement and attention did both himself and his establishment great credit.

The prime warden presided, and was supported on the right by Sir Willoughby Jones, Bart., and on his left by the Rev. J. Bulwer. When this large company was seated, the appearance of the school was exceedingly brilliant.

The PRIME WARDEN first proposed "The health of the Queen," a sovereign who not only possessed the entire confidence and the sincerest affections of her people, but who also claimed the admiration and esteem of the world. She had already reigned many years over us, and he would express the hope that her reign might be prolonged for many years to come, and insure to us a continuance of those blessings of peace and of liberty which we had hitherto enjoyed.

This toast was drunk standing, and with three times three cheers; and was followed by the National Anthem, beautifully sung by the boys from the Norwich cathedral choir.

The PRIME WARDEN said—Before he had the honour of addressing them on the subject of their meeting to-day, he must express the regret of the deputation at the absence of the Bishop of Norwich, which they regretted the more, as his lordship, to whom the statutes of the school had been submitted for his sanction and approval, had been willing to show great interest in the success of the foundation. He knew he was speaking the sentiments of all present when he said that no bishop ever entered more thoroughly into the interests of his diocese, or considered with more zeal, care, and solicitude the position as well as the wants and requirements of the various churches under his charge than the present Bishop of Norwich. (Hear, hear.) He trusted that health and strength would be given to his lordship equal to the vigour of his desire to promote in all things the glory of God, and to fulfil those arduous duties which attached to his sacred office. (Hear.) In the absence of his lordship, which they all regretted exceedingly, he begged to propose his health, and he begged to couple with that toast the name of the Rev. J. Lee Warner. (Applause.) Before he sat down, it might be satisfactory to the meeting to hear him read a note which the bishop had been pleased to address to the deputation. It was dated from the Palace, October the 27th. In it his lordship said—"I beg to acknowledge your kind letter accompanying a copy of the revised statutes of the Holt School. I much regret that my engagements will not allow me to meet you at Holt on the 3rd of November. I should have been truly glad to have been present on so interesting an occasion. I trust that it may please God to prosper the efforts made by your honourable Company to make this grammar school a sound and an efficient means of education in the town and neighbourhood of Holt." (Applause.)

The prime warden concluded by proposing the health of "the bishop and clergy," and coupled with the toast the name of the Rev. James Lee Warner. (Applause.)

The Rev. J. LEE WARNER, in responding, said, when he entered this noble room and looked round under the evergreens and flowers with which it was so tastefully decorated he imagined that he noted the absence of his very worthy friend, the rector of this parish. The occasion of that absence was shortly afterwards hinted to him, and it was to that circumstance that he believed he was indebted for the honour of being called upon to address the company on this occasion. With respect to the absence of their friend, all he could say was, that he wished him a pleasant excursion and a speedy and safe return—(hear, hear)—and he was sure that his friend would have performed the task which now devolved upon him (Mr. Lee Warner) much better than he could expect to do. With respect to the bishop of this diocese, he was so well known to them all, and so justly valued, that he was sure it would be unnecessary for him to say anything in his behalf, saving and excepting, that he, in common with the clergy, felt, and must necessarily feel, proud of the honour done to him on this occasion, and of the terms in which the prime warden had introduced the toast. With respect to the clergy generally, he thought he might say, without arrogance, that they were the friends of education. (Hear, hear.) If he were called upon to produce proof of that assertion, he would appeal to the list of subscriptions to any national school in this kingdom. (Applause.) The clergy were undoubtedly the friends of education. They did not, of course, arrogate this title exclusively to themselves; on the contrary, they rejoiced to think that the cause of education was being extended and promoted in every way. It had been mentioned to him, and if he were wrong there were those here who were able to contradict

him, that the wish of the patrons and supporters of this school was to throw the doors of education as widely open as possible—in fact, to open them a little wider than they had hitherto been opened. (Hear, hear.) He confessed that he was of those who rejoiced in this. (Hear, hear.) They had been very properly reminded, in the admirable discourse they had heard this morning, that they were working to educate men for eternity. (Hear.) Strange, then, would it be if they did not rejoice in every opportunity of beginning the education of those immortal beings as early as they could obtain them; for this life was the portal to eternity. (Hear, hear.) He believed there was on this point some little difference of opinion, but he was going to say that he rejoiced that the doors of education were thrown open, and about to be thrown open more than ever, to their dissenting brethren. (Hear, hear.) It was the case in the universities, and he had been told that it was likely to be the case here. (Applause.) When he looked back to the founders of this school, he looked to Sir John Gresham, and the times in which he lived. He knew that the statutes of many of these schools were based on rather a restricted foundation, but he imagined that it was the privilege of posterity to supplement the good deeds of their worthy ancestors—(hear, hear)—and had Sir John Gresham lived in the present day, he imagined he would have thrown his school open to every Englishman. (Applause.) They were all assembled here by the invitation of a guild of the city of London, which dated (he believed) from the days of Edward III. Now, if Sir John Gresham had lived in those days, instead of being the munificent founder of everything great as connected with the trade and commerce of his native city, we should have seen him walking about in a suit of chain armour, and dreaming of the fields of Cressy and Poitiers, while we should have seen those arts which had now raised our country to the highest pinnacle of glory thrown in the shade and background by the warlike spirit of those early times. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, he said, Sir John Gresham was a man far in advance of that period, and that it was our duty in the present day to carry on the institutions of our country and advance them so as to render them as universally beneficial as it was possible for them to be. (Applause.) The rev. gentleman concluded by again thanking the meeting for the honour done to the bishop and clergy of the diocese.

The PRIME WARDEN then rose and spoke as follows:

THE PRIME WARDEN'S ADDRESS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

"THE deputation of the Fishmongers' Company feel highly gratified in meeting you here to-day, and I beg to thank you for so numerous and influential an attendance on this occasion, one of great interest, not only to the governors of this school and to the town of Holt, but to the county in general, as it has for its object the promotion of education—a subject which now occupies so much the thought and wisdom of the country. (Hear, hear.) I need scarcely tell you that this ancient school was founded in the reign of Philip and Mary, in the year 1554, by Sir John Gresham, Knight, citizen, and alderman of London. The name of Gresham is handed down to us as an ornament to the commerce and enterprise of England—one of which this county, as well as London, may be well proud, as so eminently connected with acts of munificent charity and foundations of religious and practical education—a name reminding us of the ancient prince-merchants of Florence, with this difference, that I doubt whether Italy can boast of liberal and philanthropic institutions founded by the Medici, such as in this country bear the name of Gresham. (Cheers.) Although, when abroad, we stand in admiration before the central establishments raised by regal power for public and philanthropic purposes, we are not the less proud of those innumerable proofs of individual energy at home, exemplified in the educational and charitable institutions—nowhere more numerous than in this county—and which are inscribed as "supported by voluntary contributions." I trust such institutions will long exist amongst us, stand upon their own merits alone, and continue to be supported on religious and constitutional principles, according to the free wisdom and discretion of their benevolent patrons. (Applause.) It is the boast of England that we have not waited until now for compulsory measures of state to rouse our sympathy on behalf of the poor and the uninstructed, or to enforce on us the duty of every one to take by the hand the children of the destitute, and to reform the vicious; but we have, on that characteristic and wholesome principle of local self-government and self-assistance, ever been voluntary labourers in the great cause of general education in this country. It must be remembered that, at the period of the

foundation of this school, education was but glimmering in the horizon, and but in its dawn, when compared with the height it has now reached, and the blaze of light it now throws into the dwellings of our remotest villages, and into the darkest corners of our manufacturing towns, formerly so corrupt with ignorance and vice. It may be interesting to you to know that on this very spot, where, upwards of three centuries ago, stood the old manor house of Holt market, supposed to have been originally built about 1483, in the reign of Richard III. (but since reconstructed), lived John Gresham, of that ancient family who derived their name from the village in this neighbourhood, father of Sir John Gresham, founder of this school. You will find in Mr. Burgon's interesting "Life and Times of Sir Thomas Gresham," that Sir John Gresham was born in this house. He afterwards bought the family mansion of his brother, William Gresham, in 1546, and in 1554 he converted it into the present Free Grammar School for the inhabitants of Holt and the whole neighbouring county, and endowed it in 1556 with the manor of Holt Pereers and a grove called Prior's Grove, and other property, together with certain freehold estates in the City of London, to be held in trust and managed by the wardens and commonalty of the "Mistry" of Fishmongers of London: the total rental of these now amounts to about 450*l.* a year. It will perhaps be as well to inform those who have not seen the account of the Fishmongers' trusts, published in the report of the Commissioners of Charities, wherein the expenditure is shown to surpass the income derived from the estate, that, although every part of that income is devoted to the sole objects of the trust, the governors have been obliged to make advances out of the funds of the Company to meet the necessary expenses, without any participation whatsoever in the benefit of this school by themselves or by the children of their own freemen. (Great applause.) Three centuries have passed since that time, and many masters, as you may imagine, have succeeded each other in teaching rising generations in this school. It is not known who was the first master of the school, but Christopher Williams was master in 1594, and from that period 20, I believe, are counted to the present time, none, however, of historical repute, excepting John Holmes, to whom a monument is erected in the church of Holt, and save one Thomas Cooper, who probably would have preferred not being an exception, as he was so unlucky as to be hung before the school door, during the civil wars, for his adherence to Charles I. (Laughter.) To see the vestiges of so old a building about to pass away, and to be replaced by a new structure, however much in the character of a remote period, is a painful sight to the lover of typographical antiquity. The arms of the Greshams, and those of the Fishmongers' Company, are still over the arched doorway; but the altered state of the building, and the modernised and patched-up interior, scarcely speak of the real antiquity of the foundation. Such as it is, however, with its gray walls, with its moss, with its time stains, it finds itself in its old age out of place next to the newly erected schoolroom, and with a good grace sooner or later must yield to its successor; and when it shall have disappeared altogether, probably many an aged inhabitant of this town will regret the absence of the familiar old school front, and the substitution of a modern structure. (Cheers.) When the building arrived at the period of its natural decay, it became a matter of consideration with the governors how far its reconstruction, and the appointment of a young and energetic master, would ensure the full benefit of the objects of the trust; and the income of the endowed estate being, as I told you, unequal to meet such an expenditure, it was decided to advance the necessary funds to rebuild the schoolroom alone, leaving the completion of the remainder of the building to depend upon the position of importance and usefulness the school might attain in future. (Hear, hear.) It is not to be forgotten, that, at the period of the foundation of this school, no national free school existed at Holt, as at present, and that probably this foundation offered the only opportunity of instruction for the inhabitants. Considering, therefore, that such effective elementary instruction, based upon popular and systematic principles, is now offered by the free schools of Holt and the neighbourhood, the governors are desirous of raising this school to a more advanced standard of education, and the late revision of the statutes has been made with the object of obtaining that end, and restoring the school to what was probably the intention of the founder. (Cheers.) It has been thought desirable that the selection of scholars be made as far as possible from that class to whom, from their position and probable future calling, such education would be suitable and advantageous; for it is evident that the talents of a master such as the one recently appointed would be thrown away in imparting the mere rudiments of primary instruction

so admirably taught in national schools. With such an object in view, the choice of a master has occupied the closest attention of the governors, and the election has not been the result of private interest or party influence, but has been dictated by the degree of excellence and qualifications of the numerous candidates who sought for the mastership of Holt School, advertised for public competition. (Cheers.) And here I must be permitted to express a hope that parents whose children enter this school will appreciate the value of what is now offered them, and I especially trust that boys will not be taken away before the needful time has been allowed them for the full development of the benefits of a sufficient course of study; for nothing is more distressing to a master, more injurious to success, than that children, reared to a certain point with so much care in the principles of religion, habits of industrious application, and, above all, in that knowledge of God which alone is understanding, should be prematurely stopped in their course, and taken away, too often on vague pleas of usefulness at home. Although, fortunately, not applicable in this case, I cannot help alluding to those poor children, who, in crowded cities, are taken away too soon from all moral training, and thrown into mental idleness and temptation, and too often exposed to contact with vice and to scenes of practical immorality, before which, still weak, still wavering at that early age, they lose all the good sown in the school, and we see vanish, one after the other, the wholesome impressions we had endeavoured to foster, the simple faith, the sensitive conscience, and that saving spirit of religion and virtue which we had hoped to establish. The interval between childhood and apprenticeship of the young is the most precarious period for the morality of this country, where, especially in factory districts, children are taken from the salutary discipline of the school to live in the overcrowded dwellings at home, in which there is no escaping the sight of injurious examples and the contamination of close habitations, in which both sexes are heaped together, and the frailties of human nature brought before their view. I have now the pleasure of introducing to you the newly elected master, the Rev. Charles Allen Elton, of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, whose long and tried abilities and practical experience in teaching render him so eminently suited to the task. He enters upon his important situation under the auspices of the best wishes of all those who have known him for years past, not only as an active labourer in the vineyard, but as a vigilant guardian of the interests here and hereafter of the numerous parishioners confided to his charge. I need scarcely refer to his acquirements as a teacher or a scholar, which his position at Cambridge sufficiently testifies. He brings not only his heart, but his head and shoulder to the work, with an ardent desire, as well as hope of success. His exertions, I trust, will be assisted by all those present, and we sincerely hope that this ancient school of Holt will rise to that reputation which, in institutions such as this, the talents, the energy, and the popularity of the master can alone insure. (Great applause.)

The Rev. C. A. ELTON, in returning thanks, said he was afraid, if he did not make a better schoolmaster than he was a speaker, the encomiums which the prime warden had passed upon him would have been somewhat misplaced. He could assure them that he considered it both a privilege and a pleasure to be called upon to respond to the good wishes of the friends of the Gresham Grammar School, who had so kindly expressed themselves in reference to its future usefulness and stability. He need not tell them that in the action of every new piece of machinery, let it be adjusted as nicely as it might, there must, at the outset, be a very considerable amount of friction to overcome. (Hear, hear.) From his own experience of schools and school matters, and especially of new schools, he must expect this law to prevail on the present occasion. He trusted, however, that, by bringing to his new duties a sincere desire to devote what faculties the Almighty had given him to the conscientious discharge of the duties he had undertaken, a blessing might rest upon his endeavours, and that they might result in a good issue to His glory. With regard to the education to be pursued in this school he had only to ask one thing, and that was, that parents who confided their boys to his charge would place them with him early, and continue them with him late, not only that they might derive the full benefit from their privileges as Gresham scholars, but that they might give that scheme of liberal and generous instruction, which he hoped would be pursued here, a fair chance. Thus, when the pupils were sent forth into the battle of life, to move in that groove for which Providence had destined them, they might not only leave this place as young men of cultivated minds, refined tastes, and humanised manners, from the training they had received, but, what was still more impor-

tant, that they might have fixed and rooted in them those good moral and religious principles, without which all instruction was nothing but a simple curse. (Hear and applause.) It was a legitimate ambition of the master to turn out good scholars—to the man who had been educated at Cambridge, perhaps, it was even a higher ambition to turn them out good reasoners—but to the man who, with the profession of a schoolmaster combined that of minister, there could be nothing higher than to train up, not only good scholars, but, above all, good Christians. (Applause.)

The PRIME WARDEN, in proposing the next toast, said—"Having introduced to you the new master, the Rev. Charles A. Elton, who represents the rising hopes of this foundation, I cannot delay expressing the thanks of the Fishmongers' Company to the excellent and esteemed late master, the Rev. Benjamin Pulleyne, whose valued services for nearly half a century in this school will continue in their recollection, as they ever must in that of the inhabitants of Holt. (Applause.) We had wished at the same time we rebuilt and renewed the old school that we could also have restored that bodily house in which he lives, and have imparted fresh vigour and new youth to his frame, worn by length of service. Probably, however, he would not have been desirous to recommence his course of arduous duties, and to again enter the field of laborious action. Indeed, it is not the intention of Providence that such a desire should prevail in any of us when we arrive at that period, when our task is almost accomplished. It is, therefore, only left to us to thank him for his long services, and to express a hope that he may in his retirement continue to enjoy the comforts of peace and health as fully as he possesses the esteem and consideration of the Fishmongers' Company." (Loud cheers.)

The Rev. B. PULLEYNE, in returning thanks, said, he had met with a thousand difficult tasks in his life, but he had never met with one that was more difficult than the present. Those who had known him for many years in this town, knew that he had laboured long and anxiously, and most conscientiously, in the discharge of his duties as master of this school—(hear, hear)—and he wished he could find words adequate to the expression of his feelings on the present occasion. When he remembered the number of years he had been connected with this Company, and the uniform kindness and attention he had always received from them; and when he also considered that they had this day invited him to have the honour of meeting them on this interesting and important occasion, and that the prime warden had expressed himself in such kind and commendatory terms towards himself, and, above all, when he considered that it was owing to the bounty of the governors of this school that he had been able to retire from his laborious duties as its master, to his own parish, where he might contribute, so far as in him lay, to the spiritual and temporal wants of those committed to his charge, he could not but say that they had conferred on him more than he had language to express. He was scarcely 24 when, in September 1809, he was elected to the mastership of this school, and he was now in his 74th year, having only ceased his labours in that capacity during the past year. He had laboured long, and he hoped diligently in the service of the Company, and from the manner in which his health had just been proposed, he thought he might confidently say that he had redeemed the pledge he had made at the commencement—namely, that he should endeavour conscientiously to discharge his duties, whatever might be the result of his efforts. (Hear, and applause.) He had reason to hope that the young people who had gone from the school had fully borne him out in saying that they had received the greatest benefit from their connection with this institution as Gresham scholars. The education that had been given in that school was a happy mixture of the profane and religious, but he would also state that during the whole of the time he had held the mastership he had endeavoured to impress on the minds of the youths that their duty to their parents and themselves was always the primary and first consideration, and he hoped it would continue to be so. As might be supposed, during the period he had been connected with the school—nearly 50 years—he had seen many and affecting changes, for there was not one now alive on the list of the wardens or assistants who was alive when he was elected master of this school. The clerk who was present when the school was opened at that time was no more, and had been succeeded by his son, and those by whom he had been surrounded had also passed away. It had happened to him, as had happened to most men who lived beyond the usual limits of life, that he had outlived his contemporaries. All the sweet companions of his youth were gone, and he alone remained; but he had the satisfaction to know that he had done his duty so far as he was able. It had been well said by Mr. Gay, on a recent occasion, that those who

departed were not missed. He had outlived a great many who were useful and valuable men, but they were not missed. Others had come in their steads, and they were no longer wanted. The prime warden, and those by whom he was surrounded, had arisen to fill the places of those who had lived before them, and who had done their duty with an ability and zeal fully equal to that of their successors. He (Mr. Pulleyne) had ceased to occupy the position of master of this school, and he, likewise, should not be missed; for they had elected in his stead one who he trusted came to the school with abilities more cultivated and with greater energy than he could claim, for Mr. Elton was a young man whose mind was active while he was physically strong. He (Mr. Pulleyne) had seen many and wonderful changes in this town. When he first came here there was only this school and a mixed day-school. Now they had, in addition, a national and British school, very large Sunday-schools, and an excellent grammatical day-school. When he was young the school was most limited in its capacity, but now they had for the Gresham scholars a noble and excellent building, well lighted and ventilated, and suitable in every respect to the objects intended. (Hear, hear.) The rev. gentleman concluded by again returning his sincere and heartfelt thanks for the honour that had been done to him in drinking his health.

Sir WILLOUGHBY JONES next rose and said, the prime warden had given him leave to propose a toast, and he was about to propose one which he was sure would be drunk with the utmost enthusiasm and cordiality by every one present. He considered it an honour as well as a pleasure to be allowed to propose the health of the prime warden of the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers. (Loud applause.) Those great London Companies were an honour to England, and there was none that knew better that property had its duties as well as its rights than the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers. (Hear, hear.) The occasion that had this day brought among them in Norfolk the prime warden, who was now sitting at the head of this board, and the deputation who had kindly accompanied him from London to open this schoolroom, was one of the utmost interest to all in this neighbourhood, and in their behalf he begged to return to the prime warden and the deputation their thanks for the noble and munificent liberality of the Company of Fishmongers. (Applause.) The Fishmongers' Company showed themselves worthy descendants of that Sir John Gresham, so aptly styled the merchant prince, compared to the merchant princes of Florence by the worshipful prime warden. (Hear, and applause.) It was not for him (Sir W. Jones) to enter into any of the antiquities of this foundation, for he remembered that next him there sat an Astley, of Melton Constable, and that the Astleys of Melton Constable were living there when the Greshams were living on the spot where the company now met. (Hear, hear.) He would, therefore, leave it to Colonel Astley to lay before them the antiquities of this noble old foundation, nor would he detain them by following the prime warden through any of the topics of the very admirable address he had given them in proposing the health of the new head master; but there was one point of the prime warden's remarks on which he would express his cordial sympathy and approbation, and that was the hope the prime warden had enunciated, that the voluntary system and the local system of education in England would long last, and would never be merged in any government or centralised system. (Hear, hear.) He did most cordially re-echo this sentiment, for he believed they were none of them aware how much of their character as Englishmen they owed to the fact that in their early years they were not under the thumb and screw of any government whatever. (Hear, and applause.) Long might the education of this country be based on the voluntary system for the different classes that required it; might it go through the various gradations of the national school, the middle-class school, the grammar school, and our noble old universities, which were the head of all. He would remind them, and the worthy head master, Mr. Elton, whom he remembered at Cambridge, where they were together in former years, that the universities were now placing themselves in the position they ought to occupy at the head of the education of the middle classes, and that those examinations, which would be initiated this year at Norwich, would be the most potent means of enabling any young man to distinguish himself, by obtaining a certificate of knowledge, which might be of use to him in after life. (Hear, hear.) The master of this school would, therefore, have the great moral power of the university to back him, and the object to place before the boys of obtaining the certificate, which would be a real, a high, and a true reward of industry and application. (Hear, hear.) Therefore the present master was in a far better position than the previous master had been in; and

feeling as he (Sir W. Jones) did a deep interest in these middle-class examinations, he had felt bound to mention here how powerful a support they would be to the new head master in raising the intellectual level of the school. (Hear, hear.) He had detained the meeting as long as he felt justified to offer the thanks, not only of the inhabitants of Holt, but of the gentry of the county, among whom the invitations of the Worshipful Company had been most liberally sent, to the prime warden of the Company for the handsome entertainment to which they had been invited, and for the munificent and liberal spirit in which everything had been done—a spirit that reflected honour on the Company, and which was one of the principal characteristics of those bodies, among which the Company of Fishmongers occupied so distinguished a position. He gave “the health of the prime warden and the deputation of the Fishmongers’ Company.” (Repeated applause.)

The PRIME WARDEN, in acknowledging the toast, assured all present that nothing could be more gratifying to the Fishmongers’ Company than the interest they had taken in the object of their visit. To minister to the wants of the poor, to assist the aged, and to promote the education of the young were among the highest privileges possessed by them, and he really believed that the trust which the confidence of their ancestors had placed in the Company’s keeping had been fulfilled, and would continue to be fulfilled to the utmost of their power. (Applause.) He had only to hope on the part of the deputation, that when they had again the honour of meeting those present it would be to celebrate the completion of a still greater work than that which they had seen brought to so happy a termination to-day, and that according to the success which the revival of the school would obtain, they might ere long be in a position to restore the whole of this ancient building. (Applause.)

The PRIME WARDEN then rose and said—“I now beg to propose ‘the health of the visitors of the school,’ for whose superintendence and assistance the Fishmongers’ Company are so much indebted. We look forward with confidence to a continuation of their support, and we feel assured that as far as lies in their power the interest of the scholars of the Holt School will be promoted. (Applause.)

In acknowledging their services, I beg to express the thanks of this deputation to the Rev. Mr. Bulwer for his assistance to-day, in the absence of the rector, the Rev. Mr. Brumell, and for officiating for us on this interesting occasion. (Applause.) It would be superfluous in me to add any remark concerning a gentleman so thoroughly respected and esteemed as the Rev. Mr. Bulwer, who is so well known to you. We thank him personally for the great interest he takes in the object of this meeting, and I beg to propose his health with that of the other gentlemen who have accepted the office of visitors of the school of Holt.” (Applause.)

The Rev. J. BULWER replied—The prime warden had referred to the absence of the rector of the parish, and this was a circumstance which he (Mr. Bulwer) had occasion to regret, for he had discharged duties to-day at a very short notice, which would otherwise have been performed by the worthy rector. He was glad to see that the interests of the school were likely to be advanced, from the fact that the examinations would in future become more competitive than hitherto, as the Fishmongers’ Company had endowed a scholarship of 20*l.* a year, and there were also the prizes given by the late Rev. Mr. Jodrell. Mr. Bulwer then referred in marked terms to the valuable assistance rendered to the school by Mr. James Gay, one of the most active and energetic of the visitors, and concluded by proposing the health of that gentleman. (Applause.)

Mr. J. GAY, in returning thanks, stated that he had himself been educated at this school, and having derived great benefit from it, he could not do otherwise, when he came to reside in this neighbourhood, than give it such assistance as it was in his power to afford. (Hear, hear.) It was now 65 years since he had entered this school as a scholar, and it was to the education he had received here that he was indebted for the advancement he had been fortunate enough to make in life, and for those high appointments that had been conferred upon him while residing at Ceylon. (Applause.) It was consequently a source of much gratification to him to see the school put in such a state as would confer a great and lasting benefit on those residing in the neighbourhood. At the time he came to the school it was frequented by the sons of all the gentry in the neighbourhood; but from circumstances which it was difficult now to enter into, the school had drooped by degrees, until at last he believed scarcely a gentleman’s son entered it. He had no doubt that the liberal course pursued by the Fishmongers’ Company in erecting this noble building, and in having appointed to

it a master of such eminent talents as were possessed by Mr. Elton, would raise it to be a credit to the county of Norfolk. (Applause.) It gave him great pleasure to see such an assembly on the present occasion, for the numbers present convinced him that the gentry of the neighbourhood felt a great interest in the school. He should have great satisfaction, should he live long enough, in seeing the house restored, as he was happy to hear from the prime warden was likely to be the case. (Applause.)

The PRIME WARDEN—“I now beg to propose ‘the health of the architect of this building, Mr. Suter,’ a gentleman whose talents and whose great practical knowledge of his art, though perhaps not known to all here present, are sufficiently exemplified in the various structures he has erected in different parts of England. It is difficult to estimate the many obstacles an architect has to contend with in the construction of buildings of a public or parochial character, especially when acting under boards composed of numerous members. The variety of tastes—the internal accommodation—the external appearance of the building—the material to be used—and especially the frequent insufficiency of funds to insure perfection, are obstacles which all architects have to overcome. (Hear.) The present school, although it is but a part of a whole, speaks for itself. (Applause.) I cannot, however, do better justice to the talent of Mr. Suter than by referring you to the extensive structure of St. Peter’s Hospital he erected for the Fishmongers’ Company at Wandsworth, and which I hope you may all have an opportunity of seeing, when I am sure it will convince you of the taste and the skill displayed in his works.” (Applause.)

Mr. SUTER, in responding, remarked that if in raising this structure he had met the requirements of the prime warden’s large heart, and those of his colleagues, he had not laboured in vain.

The PRIME WARDEN—“I now beg to offer the last toast, one which I always feel proud to give—‘The health of the ladies.’ (Applause.) It is no commonplace compliment I wish to pay to their attractions, which we all sufficiently acknowledge, but I am glad of every opportunity of expressing my conviction that much of the comfort, the peace, and the morality of this country is due to their exertions and their influence. (Hear, hear.) When I see in this country and elsewhere the daughters of the highest families occupied in the education of the young—occupied in the Sunday-school, teaching infant lips to lip the praises of their Creator—when I see sisters, real sisters of mercy, carrying comfort, food, and raiment into the lowly habitations of the destitute, I am proud of a country where such devotion constitutes the real value of woman, and where men seek her co-operation and assistance in all great works of philanthropy and moral good. (Applause.) I could not undertake to enumerate the many examples of devotion, sacrifice, and love known to you all as well as to myself. I cannot, however, refrain from paying a tribute to the memory of that admirable woman, Miss Gurney—(applause)—whose acts of philanthropy and benevolence scarce yield to those of the inestimable Mrs. Fry. (Applause.) Nor can I help adding the name of Miss Stanley—(applause)—who joined that glory of her sex, Florence Nightingale—(loud cheers) in the relief and rescue of our suffering soldiers in the Crimea. (Prolonged applause.) Ladies, I thank you for your attendance here to-day. In your hands I leave the interests of the children who now enter upon the foundation of this school. (Hear.) You are best enabled, if acquainted with any of their parents, to impress upon their minds the inestimable blessing of early education, and the benefits we have endeavoured to prepare for them to-day.” (Cheers.)

Col. ASTLEY having been called upon to respond for the ladies, said he had a most delicate task to perform, and he was quite satisfied that there were many ladies in the room who could return thanks for the toast in a far more able manner than he could. When he entered that room he was not at all aware that he should be called upon to return thanks for that sex which as men they must all respect; and considering that they were the comfort of their homes, and that whenever they pleased to take an interest in any work prosperity must follow, he thought that the thanks of the neighbourhood and of the gentlemen present were due to the prime warden and the deputation for having kindly invited the ladies to join in the opening of that school. He could only say that he trusted that every benefit that had been wished for might arise in that school, and that intelligence and education might flourish in that town and spread over the country but, particularly in the neighbourhood of Holt. (Applause.) They wanted very little to keep them moving, and he was happy to say that the Company of Fishmongers had given them the opportunity of bringing education and enlightenment into the neighbourhood at a cheap rate. There were men of a certain station who could afford to educate their children in what manner

they pleased; but there were a vast number who could not, and it was through this charity, founded by Sir John Gresham, and carried out by the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers, that education was brought within the reach of all. He expressed the regret of his brother, Lord Hastings, who, as the representative of a family who had held possessions in this part of the county as long back as the time in which Sir John Gresham founded this institution, naturally felt a great interest in everything which affected the welfare of its inhabitants, was not able to be present; and concluded by simply returning thanks for the ladies, whom no people valued more than Englishmen. (Applause.)

The proceedings were brought to a close by Masters Mann and Baldwin singing "My pretty Page," which they did with an effect that elicited the loud applause of the company. The same young gentlemen with Master Smith also sang several other pieces in the course of the evening, including a very pretty duet "Merry gipsies all are we," composed by a pupil of Dr. Buck—Mr. Atkinson. The musical part of the entertainment was under the direction of Dr. Buck, and the selection appeared to give great satisfaction.

A tablet to commemorate this event has been erected in the schoolroom, with the following inscription:—

THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF FISHMONGERS OF LONDON, GOVERNORS OF THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, HOLT, founded by SIR JOHN GRESHAM, Knt., A.D. 1554, rebuilt this schoolroom and formed a playground for the recreation of the scholars A.D. 1858.

A deputation attended on the 3rd November 1858, and, in the presence of many visitors re-opened the school and introduced the newly appointed master, the Rev. Charles Allen Elton, B.D.

Thomas Boddington, Esq., prime warden.	
William Edwards, Esq., second warden.	
Joseph Underwood, Esq., rector-warden.	
John Towgood, Esq.	
Gilbert W. Mackmurdo, Esq.	} Assistants.
James Spicer, Esq.	
George Moore, Esq.	
Sidney Gurney, Esq.	
Richard Suter, Architect.	
W. Beckwith Towse, Clerk.	

VISITORS OF THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, founded by SIR JOHN GRESHAM, Knight, in HOLT, NORFOLK.

- 1823. Randle Brereton, Esq., Blakeney.
- 1833. Rev. John Custance Leak, LL.B., Rector of Little Barningham.
- 1835. James Gay, Esq., Thirning.
- 1835. Henry Ramer Upcher, Esq., Sherringham Hall.
- 1844. Walter Hamilton Pemberton, Esq., Holt Hall.
- 1844. Colonel Hon. Hugh Fitzroy, Stratton.
- 1845. Hon. and Rev. Thomas Keppel, M.A., Hon. Canon of Norwich; Rector of North Creake.
- 1848. Rev. Anthony Thomas Hudson, B.A., Wiveton.
- 1851. Rev. James Bulwer, M.A., Rector of Hunsworth.
- 1851. Rev. John M. Randall, Vicar of Langham.
- 1852. John Clark, Esq., Holt.
- 1854. Rev. Edward Brumell, B.D., Rector of Holt.
- 1857. Rev. James Brady Sweet, M.A., Rector of Colkirk.
- 1857. George Barker, Esq., Holt.
- 1857. Rev. Patrick Comerford Law, B.A., Rural Dean, Rector of North Repps.
- 1859. W. Hardy Cozens Hardy, Esq., Letheringsett Hall, Holt.
- 1859. Rev. James Lee Warner, M.A., New Walsingham.
- 1859. Rev. John Fenwick, Thirning.
- 1859. Lieut.-Colonel Hon. Francis L. L'Estrange Astley, Burgh Hall.
- 1859. Rev. Randle B. Brereton, Stiffkey.
- 1859. Rev. Edward Repps Jodrell, Saxlingham.
- 1859. John Thomas Mott, Esq., Barningham Hall.
- 1860. Sir Willoughby Jones, Bart., Cranmer Hall.
- Rev. Charles Allen Elton, B.D., Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, appointed master 1858.

APPENDIX.

Being a Biographical Sketch of Sir JOHN GRESHAM, Kt., Founder of the FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL at HOLT. Compiled chiefly from Mr. Burgon's *Life and Times of Sir Thomas Gresham*.

The family from which Sir John Gresham was descended, like most other Norfolk families, derived its name from a little village where it had been settled for many generations. One John Gresham resided at Gresham during the latter part of the fourteenth century, in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II.

His son James appears to have been clerk to Sir William Paston, the judge. He was lord of East Beckham, and is said to have settled at Holt, which is only a few miles from the village where his father resided.

Here he probably erected the old Manor House, which occupied the centre of the town, and constituted the chief ornament of Holt.

James Gresham was succeeded by his son John, who married Alice, daughter of Alexander Blythe, Esq., of Stratton in Norfolk; this lady brought her husband an ample fortune, and by her he had four sons—William, Thomas, Richard, and John; the two younger of whom had the honour of knighthood conferred upon them by Henry VIII. Richard was father of the celebrated Sir Thomas Gresham. John, the youngest son, was born at Holt; he was a merchant of great importance, and admitted a member of the Mercers' Company in 1517. We may infer from various accounts that he was held in high consideration, and lived, as our ancestors would have said, "in great worship."

Liberality and benevolence appear to have been qualities inherent in the Gresham family. In 1546, Sir John Gresham, having purchased* of his elder brother William the mansion house at Holt, he converted it by letters patent, dated 27th April, 1 and 2 of Philip and Mary, 1554, into a free grammar school, which he endowed by deed of gift with the manor of Pereers and Holt Hales, in Norfolk, and a grove called Prior's Grove, and certain freehold estates in London. The master was to have a salary of 30*l.* per annum, and the usher 20 nobles; and the government of the school was left to the wardens and commonalty of the Mystery of Fishmongers, London; who were to make statutes and ordinances concerning the governance and direction of the master, usher, and scholars of the school, subject to the approval of the bishop of the diocese.

It is stated by Mr. Burgon that the school was endowed by its founder with demesnes sufficient, had they been properly managed, to set it on a level with the first establishments of a similar nature in England; but there is no record of any demesnes excepting the property now constituting the endowment having ever come into the possession of the Fishmongers' Company.

There remain at present about 165 acres of land, and the total revenue of the school amounts to not quite 450*l.*, about two thirds of which arise from the rents of the estates in London. A large increase of revenue is expected on the leases of the London estates falling in, but which will not be till the years 1871, 1877, and 1899 respectively.

Holt School is not altogether destitute of historical interest, for in the year 1650 a few loyal inhabitants of Norfolk having agreed to adventure their lives and fortunes in the service of their royal master, we are told that one Mr. Cooper, a minister and schoolmaster, was apprehended and sentenced by the minions of Cromwell to be tried on Christmas day, "partly to show their dislike of the observance of that day, and partly to add to his affliction, whom they knew to honour that festive day; and although they had no evidence against him that he was privy to the plot, yet they condemned him and . . . he was executed at Holt, before his schoole-house doore."†

Sir John Gresham succeeded in obtaining from Henry VIII. the hospital of St. Mary Bethlem, which has continued ever since in the hands of the corporation of London as an asylum for lunatics. He was sheriff of London, 30 Henry VIII., 1537, his brother Richard being then lord mayor. In 1547, 2 Edward VI., Sir John Gresham being lord mayor of London, he revived the splendid pageant of the Marching Watch—a ceremony which had been practised from time immemorial by the citizens of London at Midsummer, till the year 1539.

Sir John was repeatedly employed as agent in Flanders,

* Bloomfield's "Norfolk," vol. ix., p. 396. The deed of sale is dated Oct. 14, 39 Hen. VIII., and the purchase-money 170*l.*

† "Archæologia," vol. xxv., p. 593.

to Henry VIII.; nor did his commission cease with that monarch's reign, as appears from the council book of his successor, Edward VI., where he obtains frequent notice as a financial agent.

After having amassed a considerable fortune in trade, by which he was enabled to purchase many estates in Norfolk, besides the manor of Titsey, in Surrey, he died of malignant fever, on the 23rd of October 1556, in the reign of Queen Mary, seven days after he had made final dispositions for the government of Holt School, and he was interred in the beautiful church of St. Michael Bassishaw, London, in which parish he resided at the time of his death.

"He dwelt," says Stowe, "where Sir Leonard Halliday, 'who was mayor anno 1605, afterwards dwelt.' Strype has given us a list of several worthies who, in a short space, fell victims to the same pestilential malady; and he does not omit to mention Sir John Gresham amongst the number.

The day of his interment happening to be a fast day, says Strype, an extraordinary fish dinner was provided on the occasion, at which were admitted all that came; and the funeral sermon was preached by the celebrated Dr. Harpsfeld. The ceremonial of his interment is one of the proofs of his having been a personage of great consideration. "He was buried," says Stowe, "with a 'standard and penon of armes, and a coat armour of damask (Damascus steel), and four penons of arms; besides a helmet, a target and a sword, mantles and the crest, a goodly hearse of wax, ten dozen of pensils,* and twelve dozen of escutcheons. He had four dozen of great staff torches and a dozen of long torches. . . . The church and the streets were all hung with black, and arms in great store; and on the morrow three 'goodly masses were sung; one of the Trinity, another 'of Our Lady, and the third of Requiem."

Many were his charitable bequests. Besides 100*l.* to poor maids' marriages, and considerable sums to the different prisons and hospitals of London, he left to sixty poor men and forty poor women, as many black gowns of the value of 26*s.* 8*d.* and 20*s.* each, respectively.

Sir Rowland Hill and Sir Andrew Judd, Kts., conjointly with "his well-beloved nephew, Thomas Gresham," were appointed overseers to his will.

To the Mercers' Company he left 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, for a feast, "desiring them afre dynner, to have my soul in 'remembrance with their prayers."

He was twice married: first to Mary, daughter and coheirress of Thomas Ipswell of London, Esq.; 2ndly to Katharine, daughter of — Sampton, Esq., and widow of Edward Dormer, of Fulham, Esq. By his first wife he had eleven children, from the eldest of whom was descended Sir John Gresham, the representative and last baronet of the family, who died at Titsey, on 20th of October 1801.

On a tomb in the south side of the quire of Bassishaw church, in London, and prior to the fire in 1666, was this inscription:—

Here lyeth buried vnder this tombe the body of Sir John Gresham, knight, sometime alderman and lord mayor of this City of London, who had two wives, dame Mary, his first wife, by whom hee had issue five sonnes and six daughters. By dame Katharine, his last wife, no issue—which Sir John deceased the xxiii. day of October, Anno Domini MDLVI., and dame Mary died the xxi day of September, MDXXXVIII. Dame Katharine died

GRESHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

EXAMINATION PAPERS, DECEMBER 1860.

SCRIPTURE HISTORY.

A.

1. Give a list of the Judges, noticing briefly any events which marked their history. Sketch the history of Ruth.
2. How were criminal offences punished under the Mosaic code? Give instances of the considerate temper of the Hebrew law. What were the regulations relating to slavery? What were the political benefits of the year of Jubilee?
3. What provision was made for the Priests and Levites? Describe the dress and duties of the High Priest?
4. Describe geographically the extent of Solomon's kingdom. Give a list of the Kings of Judah and Israel, with the principal dates.

* Small pennons.

5. Against what Egyptian superstitions were the plagues of Egypt specially directed?

Give a sketch of the career of Joab. Draw a map of the Holy Land, mentioning those places only which occur in Scripture prior to the entrance of the Hebrews under Joshua.

B.

1. Draw a map indicating the route taken by the Hebrews in their passage out of Egypt. Name the stations where they rested in their desert wanderings, and the sins committed by the people thereat.
2. How was the Promised Land portioned among the Hebrew tribes? What were the principal achievements of Joshua in taking possession? Give a brief account of Balaam.
3. Write what you can about Jethro, Achaa, Keturah, Miriam, Korah, Doeg, Shimei.
4. Mention the principal events in the life of David, after he was crowned the second time.
5. Give a sketch of the life of Elisha. Give the dates of some prominent events in the Scripture narrative.
6. How was prophecy fulfilled in regard to Eli, Samaria, Zedekiah king of Judah, Ahab?
7. Give instances from Jewish history showing God's displeasure for breaches of each of the ten commandments.

C.

1. Write a short history of Joseph.
2. Describe the Feast of Passover. Describe the country of Mesopotamia. Mention any events which occurred while the Hebrews were with Moses in the wilderness.

GRECIAN HISTORY.

1. Give the substance of the legend of the Argonauts. Explain fully what is meant by the "Return of the Heraclidæ." Enumerate the causes which gave union to the different Grecian States.
2. What was the state of political parties in Athens subsequent to Solon's departure? What was the nature of the reform introduced by Cleisthenes?
3. What colonies were founded by Athens in Sicily, Italy, and Asia Minor? Mention any historical events with which the cities of Sardis, Potidæa, and Halicarnassus were associated?
4. Sketch the train of events which led to the Peloponnesian war. Specify the allies of Sparta and Athens respectively. Name, with dates, the principal events of the war.
5. Give some account of the events which first brought Greece and Persia into collision.
6. Describe briefly the different public buildings in Athens, and draw a plan of the city and its environs.
7. Sketch the career of Alcibiades.
8. Describe the principal features of the Sicilian war.

1. When and where was Horace born? What works of his are extant? Whom does he describe as "præsidium et dulce decus meum," and whom as "animæ dimidium meæ"?

Translate:

Quem vocet Divom populus ruentis
Imperi rebus? prece quâ fatigent
Virgines sanctæ minus audientem
Carmina Vestam?

To what event does this Ode allude? Who were the "Virgines sanctæ," and what was their usual employment? Explain the peculiarities in "Divom" and "Imperi."

2. Translate:

Perrupit Acheronta Hercules labor,
Nil mortalibus arduum est:
Cælum ipsum petimus stultitia, neque
Per nostrum patimur scelus
Iracunda Jovem ponere fulmina.

Write a short account of the labours of Hercules. Name the other two Grecian heroes who are frequently classed with him. Over what period was the heroic age supposed to extend, and what was its greatest achievement?

3. Translate:

O Navis, referent in mare te novi
Fluctus? O quid agis? fortiter occupa
Portum. Nonne vides ut
Nudum remigio latus,

- Et malus celeri saucius Africo
 Antennæque gemant? ac sine funibus
 Vix durare carinæ
 Possint imperiosius
 Æquor? Non tibi sunt integra lintea,
 Non Di, quos iterum pressa voces malo.
- Distinguish between *mālus* and *mālus*, *lātus* and *lātus*, *pōpulus* and *pōpulus*. Explain the terms *antennæ*, *funibus*, *carinæ*. Parse *remigio* and *gemant*. What is represented by *navis*, and what by *fuctus*?
5. Draw a plan of Thermopylæ. Give the dates of the battles of Marathon and Chæronea, and name the parties between whom they were fought. Mention the principal incidents in the life of Alcibiades.

ALGEBRA. (A.)

1. If $a=25$, $b=16$, $c=9$, find the value of the expressions

$$\frac{a}{b+c} \sqrt{\{(a-b)+\sqrt{b+c}\}}, \text{ and}$$

$$\frac{a}{b+c} \sqrt{\{(a-b)(b-c)+(b-c)^2+(b-c)(c-a)\}}$$

and shew that if $z=y \cdot \frac{x^2+y^2}{x^2-y^2}$, then $\frac{y^2}{x^2} \cdot \frac{z+y}{z-y} = 1$.

2. Reduce to their simplest forms the expressions:

$$(1) \frac{x^3-y^3}{x^2-y^2} + \frac{x+y}{x^2+xy+y^2};$$

$$(2) \frac{a}{(a-b)(x-a)} + \frac{b}{(b-a)(x-b)};$$

$$(3) \frac{x+y+z}{x+y-z} + \frac{x+y-x}{z-y+x};$$

$$(4) \left(\frac{x^2-y^2}{y^2-x^2}\right) \left(\frac{x}{x+y} + \frac{y}{x-y}\right) \div \left(\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x}\right).$$

3. Find the least common multiple of $3x^4+14x^3+9x+2$ and $2x^4+9x^3+14x+3$.

4. Solve the following equations:

$$(1) \frac{3x+1}{4} - \frac{3x-1}{3} = \frac{x}{3} + \frac{x-1}{4};$$

$$(2) \frac{x-3}{x-2} - \frac{x-4}{x-1} = \frac{7}{20};$$

$$(3) \frac{2x}{3} + \frac{3y}{2} = 16\frac{1}{6} = \frac{3x}{2} - \frac{2y}{3};$$

$$(4) x^2+xy=96, y^2+xy=48.$$

5. If α, β be values of x which make $ax^2+bx+c=0$, shew that $ax^2+bx+c=a(x-\alpha)(x-\beta)$.

Hence resolve the expression $2x^2-11x+12$ into its factors.

6. Shew that if $a:b::c:d$, then $a+b:a-b::c+d:c-d$; and if $a:b::c:d::e:f$, &c., then $a:b::a+c+e+&c.:b+d+f+&c.$

7. Find the arithmetic mean between two quantities a and b ; and also the geometric mean; and shew that the former is greater than the latter.

Find how many terms of the series 27, 24, 21, &c. will amount to 126; and explain the two solutions.

8. A rifleman shoots at a target under the following conditions; each time he hits the bull's eye he receives half-a-crown; each time he misses it he forfeits sixpence. After he has finished shooting he receives three shillings. If out of the same number of shots he had put twice as many balls into the bull's eye, he would have received 12s. How many shots did he fire?

9. At half-past eleven A sets out from his own house to walk at the rate of 4 miles an hour to B's house, which is 8 miles off. In the meanwhile B sets out from home with a carriage which travels 7 miles an hour to meet A; and as soon as he meets him he takes him up, and they reach B's house at one o'clock. When did B leave home? and how far did A walk?

ALGEBRA. (B.)

1. Find the value of the expressions:

$$\frac{a}{b+c} \sqrt{\{(a-c)+\sqrt{b+c}\}};$$

$$\frac{a}{b+c} \sqrt{\{(a-b)(b-c)+(b-c)^2+(b-c)(c-a)\}}$$

where $a=25$, $b=16$, $c=9$.

Simplify $2a-[2a-\{2a-(2a-2a-a)\}]$; and represent as simply as you can the sum of the following expressions:

$$2(a+b+c)x+(a+b)y+2ax; \quad 2(a+c-b)x+(a+c)y+2bx;$$

$$2(b+c-a)x+(b+c)y+2cx.$$

2. Multiply $2x^2-3x+1$ by $3x^2-x+2$; and divide

$$4x^3-12x^2+11x-3 \text{ by } 2x-3.$$

3. Multiply $x^2-\frac{3x}{4}+1$ by $x^2-\frac{x}{2}$; and divide

$$x^3-(a+b+c)x^2+(ab+ac+bc)x-abc \text{ by } (x-a).$$

4. Simplify the expressions:

$$(1) \frac{x-a}{x-2a} - \frac{x+a}{x+2a}; \quad (2) \frac{x^2-y^2}{x^2-y^2} \times \frac{x+y}{x^2+xy+y^2};$$

$$(3) \frac{x+y+\frac{y^2}{x}}{x^2}; \quad (4) \frac{a}{(a-b)(x-a)} + \frac{b}{(b-a)(x-b)}.$$

5. Solve the equations:

$$(1) \frac{3x+1}{4} - \frac{3x-1}{3} = \frac{x}{3} + \frac{x-1}{4};$$

$$(2) \frac{4x-7}{8} + 2\frac{1}{3} + \frac{7-4x}{4} = x + \frac{1}{2};$$

$$(3) \frac{6x+8}{2x+1} - \frac{2x+38}{x+12} = 1;$$

$$(4) \frac{\frac{3x-1}{4} - \frac{2x-3}{3}}{\frac{2x}{3} - \frac{x-1}{2}} + \frac{3-x}{3} = \frac{12-2x}{6}.$$

6. Find the greatest common measure of

$$20x^4+x^2-1 \text{ and } 25x^4+5x^2-x-1.$$

7. Find a number the sum of whose fifth and sixth parts exceeds the difference between its fourth and seventh parts by 109.

8. A and B shoot by turns at a target; A puts 7 balls out of 12 into the bull's eye, and B puts in 9 out of 12. Between them they put in 32. How many shots did each fire?

EUCLID, I., II., III.

A.

1. Distinguish between a definition and an axiom. Define a plane angle; a right angle; a trapezium. Is the circumference of a circle a figure?

2. PROP. VII. Upon the same base, and on the same side of it, there cannot be two triangles which have their sides terminated in one extremity of the base equal to one another, and also those terminated in the other extremity.

3. PROP. XXII. To make a triangle, of which the sides shall be equal to three given straight lines, but any two whatever of these must be greater than the third.

Point out where the construction would fail, if two of the straight lines, namely A and C, were not together greater than B.

4. If a triangle and a parallelogram be upon the same base and between the same parallels, the parallelogram shall be double of the triangle.

Show from first principles, with the aid of Euclid, that if the base of any triangle be 3 and its perpendicular altitude 4 inches, its area contains 6 square inches.

5. PROP. XLVII. In any right-angled triangle, the square which is described upon the side subtending the right angle is equal to the squares described upon the sides which contain the right angle.

Can straight lines $\sqrt{2}$, $\sqrt{3}$, $\sqrt{5}$ inches long be represented with the same accuracy as a line 1 inch long? If so, explain how.

6. BOOK II. PROP. VI. If a straight line be bisected and produced to any point, the rectangle contained by the whole line thus produced and the part of it produced, together with the square of half the line bisected, is equal to the square of the straight line which is made up of the half and the part produced.

7. BOOK II. PROP. XI. To divide a given straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the

whole and one of the parts shall be equal to the square of the other part.

8. BOOK III. PROP. IV. If in a circle two straight lines cut one another, which do not both pass through the centre, they do not bisect each other.
9. BOOK III., PROP. XIII. One circle cannot touch another in more points than one, whether it touches it on the inside or outside.
10. BOOK III., PROP. XVIII. If a straight line touch a circle, the straight line drawn from the centre to the point of contact shall be perpendicular to the line touching the circle.

B.

1. Define a plane rectilineal angle; a square; and parallel straight lines.
2. PROP. IV. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, and have also the angles contained by those sides equal to one another, they shall also have their bases, or *third sides*, equal, and the two triangles shall be equal, and their other angles shall be equal, each to each, viz., those to which the equal sides are opposite.
- Give an instance in which two quantities are equal to other two, but not each to each.
3. PROP. IX. To bisect a given rectilineal angle, that is, to divide it into two equal angles.
4. PROP. XIII. The angles, which one straight line makes with another upon one side of it, are either two right angles, or are together equal to two right angles.
5. PROP. XXI. If from the ends of a side of a triangle there be drawn two straight lines to a point within the triangle, these shall be less than the other two sides of the triangle, but shall contain a greater angle.
6. All the interior angles of any rectilineal figure together with four right angles are equal to twice as many right angles as the figure has sides.
7. PROP. XXXVII. Triangles upon the same base, and between the same parallels, are equal to one another.
8. PROP. XLVII. In any right-angled triangle, the square which is described upon the side subtending the right angle is equal to the squares described upon the sides which contain the right angle.

Find the diagonal of a square field that contains 2,450 square yards.

ARITHMETIC.

I.

1. If 6 ounces of silk can be spun into a thread two furlongs and a-half long, what weight of silk would supply a thread sufficient to reach to the moon, a distance of 240,000 miles?
2. The price of .0625 lbs. of coffee being .4583 shillings, what is the value of .075 of a ton?
3. If a number of labourers can reap a field in 25 days, in what time will $1\frac{1}{2}$ of that number reap a field $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as large, supposing that 2 of the first set can reap as much in an hour as 5 of the second set in 2 hours, and that the second set work $\frac{1}{2}$ as many hours per day as the first set?
4. The net rental of an estate, after deducting 10d. in the pound for property tax, and 5 per cent. on the remainder for the expenses of collecting, is 458l. 17s. 0d. What is the gross rental?
5. A merchant bought 150 quarters of wheat, of which he sold 50 at 45 shillings per quarter, and found that he was thereby gaining $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; at what price per quarter must he sell the remainder so as to clear 10 per cent. upon the whole?
6. How much stock at $94\frac{1}{2}$ must be sold out to pay a bill of 770l. 2s. 0d. due six months hence, interest being reckoned at 4 per cent. per annum?
7. A passenger train leaves Wells for London, a distance of 148 miles, and travels uniformly 25 miles per hour; at what time must a luggage train, which travels at the rate of 15 miles in 50 minutes, have left the first station in order that they may both reach the second at the same instant?
1. Multiply the sum of $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{7}{8}$ by the difference between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$, and divide the result by $\frac{1}{16}$.
2. Reduce $7s. 10\frac{1}{2}d.$ to the decimal of 2l., and find the value of .7265 of a guinea.
3. What is the quarter's rent of 22,7916 acres of land at 3.68l. per annum per acre?
4. If 8 men dig a trench 100 ft. long, 3 ft. wide, and 4 ft. 6 in. deep, of five degrees of hardness, in nine days, working 10 hours per day, how many will be required to dig a trench 80 ft. long, 5 ft. wide, and

2 ft. deep, of $6\frac{1}{2}$ degrees of hardness, in $5\frac{1}{2}$ days, working eight hours per day?

5. Find the difference between the simple and compound interest on 60l. for three years at 4 per cent. per annum.
6. Required the present worth of 370l. 4s. 8d. due 15 months hence at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
7. A grocer sells tea at 6s. 4d. per lb., and loses thereby at the rate of 6 per cent. What did it cost him per lb.?
8. What sterling money shall I receive for 1,760l. 16s. 8d. stock at $90\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.?
9. Extract the square root of $\frac{5.292}{.012}$, and the cube root of .006028568.
10. Find the whole surface of a room 22 ft. 5 in. long, 18 ft. 4 in. wide, and 11 ft. 8 in. high.

HACKER'S CHARITY.

Joanna Hacker, by her will 22nd June 1584, bequeathed to the Company 100l., to be lent to two young men of the Company, each paying 26s. 8d. a year for the same.

£ s. d.

For the relief of the poor prisoners of the King's Bench and of the common gaol for Surrey, equally - - - - - 1 6 8

For coals to the poor of the Company - - - - - 1 6 8

The 100l. forms part of the "Trust Loan Account." (See Cecilia Long's Charity.)

The sum of 1l. 6s. 8d. is paid to the half-yearly poor. (See Trumball's Gift.)

The sum of 13s. 4d. is paid to the keeper of the Queen's Bench, and the same amount to the keeper of the Surrey County Gaol.

HALSEY'S CHARITY.

John Halsey, by his will 25th November 1633, gave to the Company 200l., to be lent to four young men of the Company at 33s. 4d. per cent.

£ s. d.

To the poor of St. Mary Magdalen in coal - - - - - 3 0 0

To the beadle of the Company - - - - - 0 6 8

The sum of 200l. forms part of the fund forming the "Trust Loan Account." (See Cecilia Long's Gift.)

The churchwardens of St. Mary Magdalen receive 3l. in the month of December in every year, and the beadle of the Company receives 6s. 8d.

ROBERT and SIMON HARDING'S CHARITIES.

Robert Harding devised by his will, 20th November 1568, a rentcharge of 3l. 6s. 8d., issuing out of tenements in Pudding Lane, and Simon Harding, his son, by deed of 7th September 1576, confirmed the grant to pay 3l. to poor inhabitants and artificers of Old and New Fish Street, compelled by necessity to repair thither to buy the cuttings of fish and refuse of fish, and the residue to the wardens. The 100l. New 3l. per Cents received by the Fishmongers' Company from the Butchers' Company, in satisfaction of these charges, has been since reduced to 100l. New 3l. per Cents. It forms part of the distribution to the "half-yearly poor." (See Trumball's Charity.)

HARDING'S CHARITY.

Robert Harding granted, by deed of 1st May 1564, a rentcharge of 40s. a year out of two tenements in Crooked Lane, to the intent to distribute 36s. amongst poor fishmongers in the parishes of St. Magnus and St. Margaret, and the residue to the wardens. The identity of the property charged became questionable in 1815, as mentioned in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry, and the Company have not since recovered the charge. It is therefore lost.

HAYNE'S CHARITY.

John Hayne devised, by his will 13th May 1682, a rentcharge of 40s., out of his tenement in Creed Lane, for the relief of the poor of the Company. The sum of 2l. a year is received from Mr. J. E. Craney, of 52, Fore Street, being payable out of No. 18, Creed Lane. It is given to the half-yearly poor, as described under Trumball's Charity.

HERON'S CHARITY.

John Heron, by his will of the 19th March 1510, after reciting that he had purchased of the Fishmongers' Company for 320l. a messuage in Friday Street, and three messuages adjoining, let for 12l. a year; a tenement and

H h 4

shop in Bridge Street let for 7l. a year; a messuage in Finch Lane let for 40s. a year, ordained that the said Company should pay yearly to the parson of Little Ilford, Essex, 5 marks (3l. 6s. 8d.), in augmentation of the profit of his benefice; and that the wardens of the said Company should divide amongst themselves 13s. 4d. for their labour.

The sum of 3l. 6s. 8d. is annually paid to the rector of Little Ilford, and the 13s. 4d. paid to the wardens of the Company. The property originally derived under this will were premises in Bread Street, Friday Street, Pudding Lane, and the Salmon in Bridge Street, the latter being now part of No. 21, Fish Street Hill. The property was by the testator subjected to obits, and it was therefore seized by the Crown, and was, as it is alleged, repurchased by the Company, although the Company have only to pay 4l. per annum, which they consider as a rentcharge upon them, yet for the purpose of showing the manner in which their title to each estate is derived, the Company since Midsummer 1835 have credited the account with the full rents, including a third of the rent of the house No. 21, Fish Street Hill, carrying off the balance to their own account at the end of each financial year.

HEYDON'S GIFT.

John Heydon bequeathed, by his will of 6th March 1579, the sum of 100l., to be lent to two young men at 3l. 6s. 8d. per cent. interest, and the interest paid to the Mercers' Company.

This forms a portion of the "Trust Loan Account." (See Cecilia Long's Charity.) The 3l. 6s. 8d. a year in respect of interest is paid to the Mercers' Company.

HOPKINS' CHARITY.

John Hopkins, by his will of the 27th December 1558, directed his executor to pay to the wardens 20l., to be put into the hands of young men of the Company. No interest is directed to be made or is credited on this account.

JENYNS' CHARITY.

Thomas Jenyns made several gifts to the Company, that by his first will of 20th August 1572, of a shop in New Fish Street, to pay 13s. 4d. for coal to each of the parishes of—

St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish Street;
St. Mary, Somerset;
St. Michael, Crooked Lane;
St. Margaret, Bridge Street;
St. Magnus the Martyr; and
St. Ethelburga.

And by his second will, 31st March 1579, of a rentcharge of 40s. to Christ's Hospital out of two tenements, which he gave to the Fishmongers' Company, to pay 6l. 13s. 4d. towards the relief of the poor of Braughing, Herts; also—

	£	s.	d.
To the poor of New Fish Street	-	2	0
Ditto of Old Fish Street	-	2	0
Ditto of Braughing	-	2	0
To the Chamberlain of London for overseeing the accounts	-	0	3
To the clerk of the Company	-	0	3

The Company hold a house, No. 27, Fish Street Hill (the Commissioners stated No. 26 erroneously), let to Evan Evans for a term of 21 years, from Lady-day 1858, at a rent of 75l. Of these premises the Company consider that a portion equal to about 8/30ths of the entire site constitutes the property charged with the gift. The payments of 13s. 4d. each are made to the seven different parishes above stated, in the month of December of every year.

The property called the Chequer and the Horse Head, near London Bridge, was part of 121, Upper Thames Street, and part of Nos. 26 and 27, Fish Street Hill, which still remain, and other property which was sold under the London Bridge Act for 6,387l. 12s. cash, which produced 7,638l. 7s. 9d. 3l. per cent. Consols. Part of the latter sum was laid out in February 1858, namely, 2,628l. 2s. 5d. Consols for the purchase of the freehold of No. 28, Fish Street Hill, and a further portion of 527l. 0s. 2d. Consols was laid out in February 1860 in the purchase of the interest of the Corporation of London in a small part of the said premises, No. 121, Upper Thames Street. The account of the estate is audited according to the direction of the will annually by the Chamberlain of London.

The only charitable gifts arising out of this property are—

	£	s.	d.
To the poor dwelling in and about Old Fish Street (4 persons selected by the beadle) 10s. each - - - -	2	0	0
The same poor dwelling in and about New Fish Street - - - -	2	0	0
The clerk of the Company - - - -	0	3	4

	£	s.	d.
To Christ's Hospital - - -	2	0	0
The wardens of the Company - - -	1	0	0
The parish of Braughing, Herts, by payment to the churchwardens - - -	8	13	4
The chamberlain, 1l. 1s. 0d. is usually paid and returned by him as a donation for the poor - - - - -	0	3	4
	£16	0	0

JORDEYN'S CHARITY.

Henry Jordeyn, by his will dated the 15th October 1468, gave all his lands and tenements in St. Catherine Cree Church, and the messuage and garden in the said parish, and all his tenements in St. Bridget parish, for certain superstitious uses, and for buying and delivering 138 quarters of coal or money to buy the same at 8d. per quarter, as follows:—

	qrs.
To 16 poor householders of Old Fish Street, two quarters each	32
To 10 poor householders of Bridge Street, two quarters each	20
To 8 poor householders in Thames Street, two quarters each	16
To 30 poor householders of St. Botolph, Aldgate, one quarter each	30
To 20 poor householders of the Founders, one quarter each	20
To 10 poor householders of St. Catherine Cree Church, one quarter each	10
To 10 poor householders of Fleet Street, one quarter each	10

and to pay to the mayor 10s. yearly, to the common clerk 3s. 4d., and the residue of the rents to the Company; and the testator provided that if the coals be bought for less price than is aforesaid, that then there should be delivered and given more coals after the good discretion of the wardens for the time being.

The Commissioners of Inquiry stated that the Company were possessed of a house in Leadenhall Street, and one in Billiter Lane, under this devise, but of no houses in Fleet Street, and that the Company made certain small annual payments to the poor members of the Company for coals, and to the churchwardens of the three parishes, and the Founder's Company.

In 1832, Thomas Marks, of the Minorities, publican, on behalf of himself and all other the inhabitants of the parish of St. Botolph without Aldgate, and George Smith, of Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, on behalf of himself and all other the inhabitants of the parish of St. Bride, presented their petition to the Lord Chancellor, alleging that the whole of the rents and profits devised by the will were intended and ought to be applied for the charitable purposes therein declared, and praying that it might be referred to one of the masters of the court to take an account of the rents and profits of the messuages, &c. subject to the devise received by them in respect of any lettings of the said premises; and that the said master might also be directed to compute the value, year by year, of the coals bequeathed or directed by the testator's will to be annually provided and distributed by the said Company; and that the said Company might be charged with and ordered to pay the full value and amount of such coals, and interest thereon; and that it might be declared that the quantity of coals bequeathed by or which ought to be distributed under the said will ought to be increased proportionably to the increase of the rents and yearly value of the said devised estates; and that it might be referred to the master to ascertain the same, and also to fix the sum to be annually paid by the said Company out of the rents of the estates in respect of the aforesaid bequests of coals, and to approve of a proper scheme for distribution of the same with all usual and necessary directions respecting the same; and that the costs, &c. of and attending the application might be ordered to be paid by the said Company.

The petition was heard before the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Lancelot Shadwell, on the 22nd December 1832, and was dismissed with costs, his honour holding that the testator meant to give the option to the Company of either giving coals or sums of money not exceeding 138 eightpences, that is, 4l. 12s., and he had provided for the benefit of the poor to this extent, namely, that if the coals were less in price than 8d. a quarter that still they should have more coals, so that at all events they should have up to the value of 4l. 12s.; but the vice-chancellor saw nothing at all in the will which at all indicated an intention on his part that against the will of the Fishmongers' Company they should have more in value than 138 eightpences.

It appeared to the vice-chancellor that the testator did not mean here that the whole of the land should go for charitable uses, but meant that certain specified objects of charity should receive certain definite sums only, and that the surplus should go to the Company as a benefit to them. But then he said if the mayor of London sees that they do not give those specific sums which he had appointed, and giving them warning for two or three years, and they do not comply with that, then that all those charities so first-named should cease so far from being permanent objects of the bounty of the testator, and the land should be given to the commonalty of London for different charitable purposes, and the ultimate residue applied to the reparation of London Bridge. The vice-chancellor's opinion, therefore, was that the Company as against the persons who were called the poor and who were entitled to a certain quantity of coals were entitled to keep the surplus of the estate beyond the 4*l.* 12*s.* for their own benefit.

The petitioners appealed to the Lord Chancellor, and the petition was heard before Lord Brougham on the 25th and 31st May 1833, when his lordship affirmed the vice-chancellor's order and dismissed the petition with costs as well on principle as on the ground of the last clause in the will above stated.

The Company have, therefore, simply continued the expenditure of the several sums, amounting altogether to 4*l.* 12*s.*

The headle endeavours to find out whether there are persons of the craft of fishmongers coming under the denomination of 16 householders of Old Fish Street, 10 of New Fish Street, and of 8 of Thames Street, standing in need of the gift, and if there are not, the amount of 2*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* is added to other small gifts and distributed in money amongst the half-yearly poor on the third Thursday in December, yearly. The 1*l.* is paid to the churchwardens of St. Botolph, Aldgate, 13*s.* 4*d.* to the Founder's Company, 6*s.* 8*d.* to the churchwardens of St. Catherine Cree, and 6*s.* 8*d.* to the parish of St. Bride.

JOYE'S CHARITY.

John Joye, by his will of the 6th June 1556, directed his executors to sell his two houses in Shoreditch, and the money to be delivered to two of the poorest men of the Company, and to have the advantage thereof for one year. It does not appear that the Company received more than 20*l.* on this account, which forms part of the "Loan Trust Fund." No interest is credited on this account.

KING'S CHARITY.

Warner King, by his will of the 25th April 1597, gave to the Company 40*l.*, to be lent to two young men free of the Company and not of the livery. No interest is to be charged and none is credited.

The fund is in the "Trust Loan Fund." The Court of Chancery did not notice the direction to take no interest in these cases and it forms no part of the scheme.

PART II.

KNESEWORTH'S CHARITY.

Sir Thomas Kneseworth, by his will of the 13th April 1513, devised all his messuages, lands, and tenements in the parishes of St. Dunstan-in-the-East, St. Margaret, Bridge Street, and St. Magnus—

	£	s.	d.
To 13 poor men and women weekly, and four goods of Welch cloth yearly, not exceeding the price of 8 <i>d.</i> , the goods to be of the fellowship of the Fishmongers if so many be found	0	8	0
To the prisoners of Newgate and Ludgate - Chamberlain of London at the yearly account to see that it be well and truly done	2	0	0
To the wardens, &c. for a breakfast	0	3	4
Rentgatherer	0	13	4
	2	0	0

and the residue to be safely kept to the intent that there-with the tenements and premises might be maintained and repaired, and new built as often as need should be.

The testator also gave to the wardens 100 marks, to be placed in the chest to the intent that the premises should be better performed, and that every honest man of the said fellowship which should borrow 20 marks, or 10*l.* of the said 100 marks, and of the money remaining of the said issues and profits, for half a year, and lay a sufficient pledge for repayment thereof, should have the same; and also there should be said five paternosters and five aves, and a credo for his soul and the souls of his wife, his father and mother,

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and of their benefactors, and for all Christian souls, and in case the said wardens should make default in performing any of the articles of the said will, then he willed the bequest to the said wardens and fellowship of Fishmongers to be from thenceforth utterly void, and the same to remain to the corporation of the City of London upon the same trusts.

The Commissioners of Inquiry, after stating the seizure of the property by the Crown, and the grant of the same property subsequently by letters patent to certain persons, observe, that "if the Company, as seems to have been the case, took back this estate by purchase, they were entitled to consider it as their absolute property discharged from the trusts of Kneseworth's will, with the exception, perhaps, of the few charitable payments legally charged thereon. They have, however, always appropriated the whole income of the estate to certain specific charities, and therefore, although we do not find that they have bound themselves to this appropriation by any legal instrument, we have thought it right to enter fully into the examination of the state of the property."

After the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry, and on the 21st November 1833, an information was filed by the Attorney-General at the relation of Thomas Spencer Hall and George Smith against the Fishmongers' Company, stating the will and the purchase of the estates from the Crown, after the Reformation, and stating that under the West India and London Dock Acts, and the Act for the Legal Quays, various parts of the estates had been alienated by the Company. The information states the Act of the 4th James I., and charged that the whole of the said premises devised by the will of Sir Thomas Kneseworth was then vested in the Company under the said Act, subject to the charitable trusts and purposes of the will or like or corresponding trusts. The information charged that the Company had in 1818 laid a statement of the trust before Sir Samuel Romilly, with the draft of a proposed petition to the Lord Chancellor admitting such trusts, and it prayed a discovery of the premises acquired by the Company as therein-before mentioned; and that the said charitable trusts of Sir Thomas Kneseworth might be established and made effectual under the decree of the court, according to the directions in his will, or as near thereto as might be, having regard to the change of circumstances, and in such manner as to the court might seem expedient; and that it might be declared that the whole of the rents and profits of the said estates and property derived from and under the will of Sir J. Kneseworth, then vested in the said Company, were applicable to such charitable trust, or, at all events, that the same were only subject to the said several sums of 53*s.* 4*d.*, 12*s.*, 10*s.*, and 10*s.*, so purchased or acquired by the said Company under the said letters patent of King Edward VI. so alleged by the defendants with the proper money of the said Company; and further, that an account might be taken of all legacies and other gifts and sums of money theretofore given by any other donors to the said Company in aid or advancement of the charitable trusts of the will of the said Sir J. Kneseworth or otherwise applicable thereto; and that the said defendants might be charged therewith accordingly, and in particular that a due regard might be had to the said disposition of the residue in making loans for the advancement of the members of the said Company in trade; and that the defendants might, if the court should think fit, be charged with the sum of 100 marks, and such arrear of interest thereon as might be deemed reasonable; and that an account of the said rents and profits and income of the said charity estates received by the said Company and the appropriation and application of the same for the last 20 years before the filing of the information or such larger period as might under the circumstances be deemed necessary.

The Company by their answer insisted that the gifts to the two prisons of Newgate and Ludgate were the only charitable gifts in the will, and that the uses in respect of which the other payments were directed were superstitious.

In the course of this suit an application was made by the informant for the production of the title deeds and documents relating to the property mentioned by the defendants in their answer and admitted to be in their possession, and the application having been made before the Vice-Chancellor of England and refused, was brought by appeal before the Lord Chancellor on the 22nd January 1835, and after a lengthened argument his Lordship delivered judgment on the 31st March 1835. This judgment contains some observations on the effect of the statute of the 4th James I. His Lordship said:—"It appears that these estates were appropriated to certain charities, and also to certain superstitious uses, and that a seizure was made either of the estates or of those rents which were appropriated to the objectionable uses in the reign of

"Edward VI. Afterwards, in the fourth year of that reign, there was a grant which, in terms, applies only to the rents, annuities, and yearly payments without making any mention whatever of the messuages and lands out of which those payments were made, and it would be uncertain upon the construction of that instrument whether there had been an actual seizure of the messuages and lands, or whether the seizure extended only to those rents and annual payments which had been appropriated to the superstitious uses. On looking, however, at the instrument itself, and comparing the consideration which amounts to 18,000*l.*, I am mentioning this instrument as applicable not only to the Fishmongers' Company, not only the grant of the rents and annuities to the Company, but to various other companies similarly circumstanced, of whose property seizures have been made under the statute of Edward VI., the consideration of the re-grant appearing to be a sum as large as 18,000*l.* and upwards, and on looking at the total amount of the rents that are granted, it is clear upon the construction, I think, of this instrument, and on comparing the one with the other, that the rents so granted by the Crown form no equivalent or anything like an equivalent for the sum that was paid. It does not, however, follow, as it appears to me necessarily that therefore the lands and messuages were seized, but as they were liable to seizure the probability is that this large sum was paid not merely in consideration of the rents as a composition for the receipt of the rents, but also for the quiet enjoyment of the property generally; it was a composition by which the Crown abandoned all its claim which it might have enforced under the statute of Edward VI." Thus the matter rested till the reign of James I., and that doubt appears to have occurred at that period, because in the Act of Parliament to which reference has been made, it is stated in the preamble of the Act: "Nevertheless, His most Excellent Majesty, taking knowledge of the several compositions made and great sums paid, grants" so-and-so. Then it goes on and says, "divers doubts and questions had been moved whether the several rents mentioned in those letters patent or the messuages, lands, and hereditaments whereout those rents are mentioned in the same letters patent to be issuing or employed were concealed from the Crown, and both for the one and the other divers compositions heretofore made." The doubts, therefore, to which I am now referring seem also to have occurred at that time, and the Act of Parliament was passed for quieting those doubts and for assuring to the Company the quiet enjoyment of their land. After reciting those doubts it goes on thus: "Therefore, His most Excellent Majesty, for the taking away of all questions or doubts that hereafter might be moved or stirred, either concerning the said rents or messuages, lands, and hereditaments in the same letters patent mentioned and respectively belonging to the same several Companies." Then it proceeds thus: "And it is enacted by the authority of the same that all such rents, messuages, lands, tenements, yearly profits, and hereditaments as had been theretofore devised and assured or are mentioned by any will, letters patent, writings, or conveyances to be conveyed, bequeathed, or assured to any of the said Companies," and so on, "should for ever thereafter be lawfully held, retained, and enjoyed by the said several Companies." So that those doubts existing at that time it appears that Act of Parliament was passed for the quieting of those doubts and for enabling the Companies to retain their messuages and lands, as well as the rents which had been specifically conveyed by the Crown free from all doubts and claim in future.

"Now the question is as to the effect therefore of the whole of this transaction. It appears to me that the substance of it is nothing more than this: that here were certain estates held in trust for certain charitable purposes which the Crown had a right to seize by virtue of the statute of Edward VI., that in all probability the Crown did not seize the lands and messuages, but only those rents which had been appropriated to the superstitious uses; and by way of composition a large sum of money was paid by the different Companies for the purpose of securing to themselves the enjoyment of the property. It appears to me, under these circumstances, that that does not at all affect the trusts under which this property is held. It is held still subject to the same trusts as it was before held, notwithstanding the compositions that have been so paid. Therefore, if it is held subject to those trusts, subject, amongst others to the charitable trusts, which it is the object of this suit to enforce, it appears to me the Company are bound to produce those deeds, documents, and accounts mentioned in the answer. I am of opinion, therefore, that the motion under these circumstances, on these grounds, ought to be granted.

The cause came on to be heard before the Master of the Rolls, and judgment was delivered on the 9th of November 1839. The material part of his Lordship's judgment was as follows:—

"It appears to me that the effect of the statute was to vest in the Fishmongers' Company, for their own use, such lands, or interest in lands, mentioned in the letters patent of King Edward VI., as the Crown was entitled to under the statute of the 1st of Edward VI. By the statute of the 1st of Edward VI., chap. 14, it was enacted that the king should enjoy it for ever all lands which by any assurance, will, devise, or demise were given to be employed wholly to the finding or maintaining of any anniversary or obit, or other like thing, intent, or purpose, or of any light or lamp in any church or chapel to have continuance for ever which had been kept or maintained within five years next before that Parliament; and also that where but part of the issues or revenues of any lands had been given or appointed to be bestowed or employed to the finding or maintaining of any anniversary or obit, or any like thing, intent, or purpose, or of any light or lamp in any church or chapel to have continuance for ever, that then the king should for ever have and enjoy every such sums of money that in any one year within five years next before that Parliament had been expended and bestowed about the finding and maintaining any such anniversary or obit or other like thing, intent, or purpose, or any light or lamp, to him, his heirs and successors, for ever, as a rentcharge, to be paid yearly, with a power of distress and entry in default of payment. Now one of the purposes for which Sir Thomas Kneseworth directed the rents of his estates to be applied, was the finding and maintaining an anniversary and obit for ever, and it was properly, and indeed necessarily, admitted that this was a superstitious use within the statute; and supposing that any part of the rents was to be applied to purposes not superstitious, the Crown, though it might not be entitled to the land, was, under the statute, entitled in the nature of rentcharges to such sums of money as in any one year during the preceding five years had been applied to purposes deemed superstitious within the statute.

"Other companies of the city were in similar circumstances, and an arrangement took place between the Crown and the companies for the purchase by the latter of the rentcharges to which the Crown had, or was supposed to have, become entitled for the sum of 18,744*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* and Augustine Hinde, Richard Turke, and William Blackwell appear to have been appointed to carry that arrangement into effect, and by the letters patent, dated the 14th July, in the 4th year of Edward VI., in consideration of the same sum of 18,744*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, paid to the treasurer of the Court of Augmentation by Hinde, Turke, and Blackwell, the queen granted to them various rents, annuities, and yearly sums issuing out of the lands belonging to the several companies, and amongst other companies the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Fishmongers, and amongst the rents, annuities, and yearly sums issuing out of lands and hereditaments of the Fishmongers' Company were the following: 'All that our rentcharge, annuity, and annual sum of 53*s.* 4*d.* per annum issuing out of two quays called Crown Quay and Quay, and 18 messuages or tenements of the said wardens and commonalty situate and being within the parish of St. Dunstan,' and so on, 'which said yearly sum, rentcharge, and annuity the said wardens and commonalty have lately paid and yearly been accustomed to pay towards the perpetual support of two anniversaries for the soul of Sir Thomas Kneseworth, Knt., late alderman of the City of London, deceased.' And then the letters patent particularly describe three rents, one of 12*s.*, another of 10*s.*, and another of 10*s.*, and then the habendum of those is, to have, hold, and enjoy all the rents therein mentioned, and their appurtenances to Hinde, Turke, and Blackwell, their heirs and assigns for ever for their own proper use without account, rent, service, or other thing for the same to be paid, rendered, or done. It is to be observed that the three rents of 12*s.*, 10*s.*, and 10*s.* mentioned in this grant are particularly mentioned in the will of Sir Thomas Kneseworth as quit-rents to be paid by the receiver, and that consequently the 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* described as the sum which the Company had been accustomed to pay for the soul of Sir T. Kneseworth is all that in this instrument is described as quay rent or annuity in respect of such application. This was one of the points upon which the relators relied, admitting, as they have done, that the maintenance of the anniversaries and obits was a superstitious purpose, and contending that the king never took, and was not entitled to take, more than was granted by these letters patent.

"There is no evidence to show what was the revenue arising from the estates in question, though, from the dis-

position made by the will, it would seem probable that the income greatly exceeded the three quit-rents and the 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Neither is there any evidence to show whether King Edward VI. or Queen Elizabeth took any other part of the rents or rentcharges under the statute of Edward IV., although the Act of James I. may afford some reason for thinking that other compositions besides that which was carried into effect by the letters patent may have been made; but on the whole, it appears to me that any rent or payment to which the king was entitled, as concealed under the statute of Edward VI., and the land out of which the same was payable, was assured to the Company by the statute of James; and taking into consideration the effect of this Act, and also having regard to the nature of the present suit, which seeks to establish the trusts of Sir Thomas Kneseworth's will, and to carry those trusts and not any other trusts created in any other manner into execution, I think that the question to be determined in this cause is, whether the trusts of Sir T. Kneseworth's will, or any of them, are good and charitable trusts which have been violated by the defendants, and the execution of which ought to be and is now required to be enforced by the decree of this court.

"The testator, after devising the estates to the Company to the intent that they would perform his will, and after giving directions for repairs, and for the obits and anniversaries with various superstitious ceremonies attending the same, and without having limited any particular sum within which the whole expenses of the obits and anniversaries was to be confined, proceeded to other directions, and willed that the Company should provide four honest priests, studying in art or divinity in the university, to sing and pray there for ever, especially for his soul, the soul of his wife, the souls of his father and mother, and of their benefactors, and of all Christian souls, paying to every of the said priests for their salaries 4*l.* by equal quarterly payments; and he gave directions for maintaining a perpetual succession of such priests and for securing the payment of their salaries. He next directed the Company to provide 13 poor honest men and women, being of good fame and in poverty, to pray especially for his soul, his wife's soul, and the souls aforesaid, and all Christian souls; and he provided for a perpetual succession of such poor persons, and directed the Company to pay to every of them weekly the sum of eightpence and deliver to every of them yearly a certain quantity of cloth, and the poor persons were to be required to pray daily and to attend to the anniversaries or obits. After having thus provided for the souls of those he mentioned by four priests and 13 poor men and women, he directed the Company to pay to the prior and convent of Royston every year 4*l.* by equal quarterly payments, on condition that the prior and convent there should find a priest to say mass in his church there every day, and the bell was to be rung. The priest was to have 3*l.* part of the 4*l.* given to the prior and convent, and was to pray for Sir T. Kneseworth's soul at the altar, and to say "De profundis" for his soul and all Christian souls, and the bellringer for ringing the bell and assisting the priest was to have a noble, the prior and convent were to have the remaining two nobles for performing the other ceremonies therein directed.

"In the argument for the relators, it was urged that the directions to which I have last referred are only directions to pray for the souls of the dead; that such directions are not unlawful and never have been prohibited by the Church of England, and were not deemed to be superstitious at the time when the statute of the 1st of Edward VI. was passed.

"It does not appear to me to be necessary for the purpose of deciding this case to enter into a minute examination of the doctrine of the Church of England respecting prayers for the souls of the dead. The question is whether the uses to which the testator has directed his property to be applied in perpetuity, are such as to vest the lands or the moneys applicable to the uses directed by the will in the Crown according to the intent and true effect of the statute of King Edward VI., and although prayers for the souls of deceased persons might not according to the doctrines of the Church of England be necessarily connected with the doctrine of purgatory, and although it might not be considered as an ecclesiastical offence to pray for the souls of deceased persons or request others to do so, on which points I do not think it necessary to express any opinion, yet it might nevertheless as I conceive be properly deemed superstitious to create an establishment or endow a foundation to be continued in perpetuity, conducted with certain ceremonies supposed to be religious for the purpose of securing the perpetual continuance of prayer for the souls of the dead either alone or in connection with other observances within the express terms of the statute, and it appears to me that this question has been determined by

authority. Soon after the statute of Edward VI., questions arose sometimes upon the uses which were to be deemed superstitious within the statutes and more frequently on the effect of the statute in giving to the Crown either the land, the rents of which were to be applied to the uses, or only the sums of money which had been annually applied to the uses. And on that subject some distinctions which may appear rather nice were made; for it seems to me that the case of *Adams v. Lambert*, as reported by Coke, and by Moore, and several of the authorities therein stated, and the case of *Pitt v. Farmer*, as reported by Rolle, and other cases which are stated in Duke, cannot be read without coming to the conclusion that establishments or foundations for securing prayer for the souls of the dead were deemed to be superstitious and within the statute of Edward VI., and upon those authorities I am of opinion that the directions of the will, to which I have referred, are such, and the payments made in respect thereof became the property of the Crown.

"The next direction in the will is the payment yearly to Newgate and Ludgate of 40*s.*, at the discretion of the wardens of the Company, in such things as the prisoners there should have most need of. To this gift no objection is made, the defendants allege they have performed the trust, and there is no proof to the contrary.

"The testator next directs the Company to appoint a receiver of the rents, who was to oversee the repairs and buildings, and out of the rents to pay for the reparation and other charges, and to keep accounts, and the Chamberlain of London was to attend at the taking of the accounts and to receive 3*s.* 4*d.*, and on the occasion a breakfast was to be provided at an expense of 13*s.* 4*d.*, and the receiver was to have 40*s.* a year, and if the account was not yearly made, the wardens were to forfeit 40 marks, to be levied upon the devised estates to the use of the City of London. The testator then directed that all the rents above the charges and outgoings should be laid in a chest in the treasury house of the Company, to the intent that the lands and messuages should be repaired and new builded when need should be. He then directed that his executor should pay 100 marks to be kept in the treasury house, to the intent that the premises might be the better and more truly performed, observed, and kept; and he willed that every honest man of the Company who would borrow 20 marks or 10*l.* of the said 100 marks, and of the money remaining of the rents, half-yearly, and lay a sufficient pledge in the treasury for the repayment thereof, and also say five paternosters, and five aves, and a creed for the testator's soul, and the souls above said, should have delivered to him by the said wardens 20 marks or 10*l.*, and on repayment the same money might be re-lent, the party borrowing always saying at the time five paternosters, five aves, and a creed for the testator's soul and the souls aforesaid, and in case the Company of Fishmongers should make default in performing the trusts or any of them, the testator declared the gifts void, and gave the estate over to the City of London, to the intent that the trusts might be performed by them, except the lending any money, and except that the Fishmongers' Company should have no benefit but by the direction of the mayor and aldermen of the city. There is no evidence to show whether the sum of 100 marks was ever paid, but the gift of this sum for the better performance of the trusts above mentioned leads to the inference that at the time the rents were not more than sufficient to answer the purposes to which the testator directed them to be applied. Even in the direction for making and renewing loans out of the reserved fund, the testator has intermixed directions for religious observances to be performed for his soul, and the souls of others, and the only charitable gift unmixed with superstition, which I find in the will, is that to the prisoners in Newgate and Ludgate. This might be sufficient to save the land from vesting in the Crown, but all the other applications directed to be made of the rents appear to me to be either gifts for superstitious uses, or so connected with superstition or contrived for the continuance and perpetuation of a superstitious use, that the rents payable, and paid in that respect, became the property of the Crown under the statute of Edward VI., and under all the circumstances of the case I am of opinion that the estates devised by Sir T. Kneseworth became the property of the Company, subject only to the performance of the trust for the prisoners of Ludgate and Newgate, which trust appears to have been performed. I am therefore of opinion that this information must be dismissed and dismissed with costs."

The suit came before the Lord Chancellor on appeal, and judgment thereon was delivered by Lord Cottenham on the 13th of January 1841, when the following judgment was delivered by his Lordship, after stating the will:—

"It is impossible to attend to the provisions of the will

and to entertain any doubt but that according to the principle of the cases of the Attorney-General v. the Corporation of Bristol, 2nd. Jacob and Walker, the Attorney-General v. Smithies, 2nd. Russell and Mylne and the Attorney-General v. the Cordwainers' Company, 3rd. Mylne and Keen, that the gifts and directions in this will, which precede the provisions as to the loans, are merely charges upon the property, and if they had been legal those who have the property so given subject to such charges would be only bound to discharge them as given whatever might be the value of the property.

"I am also of opinion that the same principle applies as to the loans to members of the Fishmongers' Company, though that is less definite as to the amount, and that if there had been no legal objection to that provision, all the Company would have been bound to do would have been to furnish out of the surplus rents the accommodation intended.

"The Company were to have the benefit of the surplus of the property, subject to the observance of the testator's direction, for the benefit of the poor members of it. This, though a charitable provision, was only a mode prescribed by the testator, in which the Company were among themselves to enjoy the gift. So far, therefore, as this information seeks to fix upon the whole of the property devised to the Company by the will of Sir T. Kneseworth, I am of opinion that it wholly fails.

"It has, however, a secondary and a very subordinate object, that is, the establishing and carrying into effect the objects and directions of the will in the several particulars which have been the subject of discussion.

"Much of that discussion has turned on the effect of the letters patent of 1 Edward VI. and the Act of 4 James I. The view I take of this case makes it unnecessary for me to follow that discussion further than to say that the effect of the two was, in my opinion, the gift of the Company for their own benefit (for there was no pretence for the suggestion that what they took from the Crown was subject to any trust) all such interest in the property given by the will of Sir Thomas Kneseworth as the Crown became, or might have become, entitled to under 1 Edward VI. But even that proposition is not very essential to the decision of the present case, for whether the Company so became entitled or not, it is clear that I cannot establish charities or carry into effect directions which are made illegal by the last-mentioned statute. Of the objects attempted to be provided for by the will, these only have been supposed to be free from the operation of the statute: 1st. That for the benefit of the prisoners in Newgate and Ludgate prisons; and 2nd. That for furnishing loans for members of the Company. Of the first nothing need be said, as there is no case established of the provision having been neglected, and as there is no ground for contending that the Company are bound to increase that sum, the only question therefore is as to the second. The gift in the will is that of the funds so to be composed of the surplus rents and of the 100 marks, 10*l.* should be lent to every honest man of the fellowship for six months, but only upon certain conditions, that is, the laying a sufficient pledge in the treasury for the sure repayment thereof, and also saying five paternosters and 5 aves, and a creed for the testator's soul and the souls before-mentioned, and if at the end of the six months the party borrowing wished to have the loan continued for six months more, he was to have the same for another six months, again laying a sufficient pledge for the sure repayment of the same at the said half year, he saying "De profundis" or five paternosters, five aves, and a creed for the testator's soul and the souls before-mentioned. The 5th of 1 Edward VI. c. 14. gave to the king all lands given to the finding or maintaining of any anniversary or obit, or other like thing or purpose. And by many decisions referred to in *Adams v. Lambert*, 4th Coke's reports, 102 b, it was decided that praying for souls was a like intent and purpose as an anniversary or obit within the meaning of the Act, although not to be performed by a priest or in any chapel, and that where the gift was for the benefit of the poor, but connected with such superstitious uses as their praying for souls, the whole went to the king. I particularly allude to the case of *Adams v. Lambert* itself, and to the cases of *Cayley*, *Gregory*, *Colbourn*, and *Turner* there cited in pages 114 and 115 b. It is, therefore, impossible to maintain that the provisions for loans to the members of the Fishmongers' Company were not within the operation of the Act of 1 Edward VI. c. 14. The king therefore became entitled to the whole estate, this purpose applying to the whole of the surplus rents if required, and there being, therefore, no distinct part or portion which could go to the king, in which case it was early decided that he was entitled to the whole, the authorities for which are also to be found in *Adams v. Lambert*, the result of which is that the Company by means of the

letters patent and the Act of 4 James I. obtained all the title which the Act of 1 Edward VI. c. 14. would have given to the Crown, or even if that had not been so, the gift was superstitious and void under the last-mentioned Act, and the Attorney-General cannot call upon this court to establish it or to carry its provisions into effect.

"I therefore think the decree of the Master of the Rolls was perfectly correct and dismiss this appeal with costs."

The information was accordingly dismissed with costs.

The steps thereupon taken by the Company are stated in the following narrative, printed by order of the court of Company, to be annexed to the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry:—

"The decree of the Lord Chancellor was communicated to the court of the Fishmongers' Company on the following day, the 14th January 1841. At the Trust Committee, the 7th May 1841, a letter referred by the court the 8th April, from Mr. J. B. Towse, solicitor, was read, and he being heard thereon, the committee directed him to lay before them 'a general report on the situation of the Company in consequence of the late decree;' accordingly Mr. J. B. Towse laid a report before the committee on the 6th July 1841, when he was directed to prepare the draft of a case, to be submitted to the committee previously to Mr. Pemberton's opinion being taken thereon, agreeably to Mr. Towse's suggestion.

"The Trust Committee, 24th September 1841, approved of the case so drawn, and directed it to be laid before Mr. Pemberton; he, Mr. Pemberton, declining to receive the case without a junior, the court, 11th November 1841, ordered a copy of the case to be submitted to Mr. Romilly, to meet Mr. Pemberton in consultation thereon. The joint opinion of those gentlemen was laid before the Trust Committee, the 31st December 1841, the same being entered in the proceedings of that day. The committee recommended the court to carry out the opinion of Mr. Pemberton and Mr. Romilly by discontinuing the keeping of the account and audit; to cease the payments to the chamberlain, and for the breakfast; to continue the payment of 40*s.* to the prisons of Newgate and Ludgate, but to cease the increased allowance to them; and that the printed account (made by order of court, 20th July 1826) of the 'benefactions given to St. Peter's Hospital' should be reprinted, omitting all reference to Sir Thomas Kneseworth, which the court the 18th January 1842 agreed to, and ordered accordingly.

"By virtue of the above decree, the estates alluded to in the annexed report as being derived from Kneseworth, are declared as not of his gift, but that they were taken from the Company; that the purchase of them from the Crown was from out of the Company's own funds, and therefore the Company are at liberty to do as they may please with the yearly income, &c.

"This report, therefore, of the Commissioners of Charities, as contained in pages 94, 95, 96, 97, and 98, Rep. 12, is no longer correct in ascribing that the Company hold the property therein described as belonging to Kneseworth's Trust, or that the property is in any way connected with Saint Peter's Hospital, &c. The references to Kneseworth in the account given by the Commissioners of Saint Peter's Hospital, in pages 98, 99, 100, 101, and 102, may therefore be considered erroneous, as even the badges, which are stated in page 102 to represent Kneseworth's arms have been by order of court, 10th February 1842, discontinued, and new badges, with the Company's arms on, substituted.

"By the discontinuing the keeping of the accounts, and from the property being declared to be the Company's own, the income derived from the property is not now appropriated (as mentioned in page 95 of the Commissioners' Report) to certain specific charities, although the Company intend, during pleasure, to support those charities out of their own funds, except as regards the increase made to the prisons, which, as before mentioned, is discontinued, they being entirely unconnected with the Company, excepting the small payment of 40*s.* annually."

The questions and opinion above referred to were as follows:—

1. Whether the Company is now at liberty to discontinue the keeping the account and audit in the manner as directed by the will of the testator, and bring them into the general accounts of the Company, and cease the payments to the chamberlain, &c., and for the breakfast.

2. Whether the payment of 40*s.* to the prisons of Newgate and Ludgate is a trust which they are now bound to perform under and according to the directions of the testator's will.

3. Whether the will of the testator was not by the operation of the statutes passed for the suppression of

superstitious uses, and relating thereto, or some or one of them made absolutely void and destroyed, and the lands thereby entirely vested in the Crown; if not, to what extent were the same affected, and what is the present position of the Company in respect to the will as regards those statutes, and as regards the judgment of the late Lord Chancellor.

4. And to advise the Company what course of proceedings they should adopt for the silencing of all doubts and for the prevention of future litigation and generally on the case.

OPINION.

1. We are of opinion that the Company is now at liberty to discontinue keeping the account and audit in the manner directed by the will of Sir T. Kneseworth, to bring them into the general accounts of the Company, and to cease the payments to the chamberlain and for the breakfast.

2. The judgments pronounced by the Master of the Rolls and the Lord Chancellor in this case do not decide this point, but we think that the Company cannot safely dispense with this payment, although the doctrines laid down in *Adams v. Lambert*, 4 Rep., and the other authorities which were cited in this case, if they can be supported to their full extent, decide that this trust is not one which the Company is now bound to perform, according to the directions contained in the testator's will.

3 and 4. We are of opinion that the will of the testator was, by the operation of the statute 1st Edward VI., and the letters patent of 4 Edward VI., and the statute of 4 James I., rendered absolutely void except so far as relates to the payment of 40s. to the prisoners of Newgate and Ludgate, and that by the force of these statutes and letters patent the Company is now the owner of the property devised by this will as purchaser for valuable consideration, and that they have full power and right to deal with it as they may think fit, but considering the great length of time which has elapsed during which the Company has invariably applied a considerable portion of the rents arising from these estates towards certain charitable purposes, a diversion of the whole of the property to other purposes might still create doubts, and give rise to questions which it would be unwise to occasion. We think that if not already done the decree had better be enrolled, which may prevent a rehearing at some distant period; independently of this, we cannot point out any step which can be taken by the Company to silence doubts and prevent future litigation, the decisions which have already been pronounced will, if extensively known, do more than any course which the Company can adopt to effect these objects.

(Signed) THOS. PEMBERTON.
JOHN ROMILLY.

Lincoln's Inn,
21st December 1841.

The 40s. a year has since been paid to the city officers for the prisons of Ludgate and Newgate, and constitutes the only sum paid in respect of this devise. The accounts laid before the Charity Commissioners under the Charitable Trusts Acts comprise this charge and its annual discharge, and no other account in relation to the estate.

KNIGHT'S GIFT.

Richard Knight, by his will of the 11th October 1501, gave his messuage or great house and six tenements in Lime Street towards the relief and comfort of the Company.

The sum of 13s. 4d. a year is deemed to be chargeable on this estate, and is carried to the account of the half-yearly poor.

LARKIN'S CHARITY.

John Larkin, by his will of the 18th November 1656, gave 400*l.* to the said Company, to be lent to four poor men free of the Company at interest at 3*l.* per cent. at the end of four years. The fund is part of the "Loan Trust Fund." (See Cecilie Long's Charity.) The sum of 3*l.* a year is carried from "Loan monies interest" to the credit of the Company.

LONG'S CHARITY.

Cecilie Long bequeathed, by her will of the 8th September 1559, to the Company 150*l.* to be lent to six poor young men, and paying yearly 3*l.* for coals amongst poor and needy persons inhabiting the city. This forms part of the "Trust Loan Account," and is administered as stated under the decree of the Court of Chancery. The Company pay in April yearly 7*s.* 6*d.* each to eight poor persons, who are members of the Company.

The Commissioners of Inquiry observe in their report: "Many similar benefactions of money for the purpose of being lent to poor freemen of the Company occur in this

report, but no such loans have been made for a great number of years. The present clerk of the Company remembers only two applications for them in the course of 50 years; but neither the parties or the securities were approved of. In all cases, however, where the loans were not to be made gratis, the Company make the charitable payments to which the interest to be received was directed to be applied by the respective donors."

An information was subsequently to the report of the Commissioners of Inquiry filed against the Company at the relation of Edward I'Anson,* and came on to be heard before the Master of the Rolls on the 25th April 1837, when it was declared that the 34 sums therein mentioned, making together the sum of 2,911*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* then in the hands of the defendants were charitable bequests applicable to the several trusts of the wills or instruments of the several donors in the pleadings mentioned, and it was referred to the master to make the several inquiries thereby directed, and it was ordered that the relator and the said Fishmongers' Company should be at liberty to propose before the master a scheme for the application of the said several sums, or so much thereof as the master should find could not be so applied as directed by the said several wills and instruments, and the master was to settle and approve of a proper scheme for that purpose.

The master made his report, dated the 9th day of July 1841, and therein set forth the dates and particulars of the bequests of 34 endowments for loans, namely:—

	£	s.	d.
Cecilie Long -	150	0	0
James Bacon -	100	0	0
Owyne Waller -	100	0	0
Lawrence Williams -	120	0	0
Do. do. -	40	0	0
Johan Hecker -	100	0	0
Jno. Allott -	133	6	8
Dame Anne Allott -	100	0	0
Alice Field -	80	0	0
Anne Broomsgrove -	66	13	4
John Halsey -	200	0	0
Francis Coling -	200	0	0
Randall Baskerville -	200	0	0
William Barlow -	100	0	0
William Thwaites -	50	0	0
Richard Turk -	100	0	0
Jno. Joye -	20	0	0
Thomas Palley -	50	0	0
Jno. Hopkins -	20	0	0
Henry Wallys -	20	0	0
Jno. Heydon -	100	0	0
Jno. Cowper -	20	0	0
Jno. Crafton -	40	0	0
Edward Cawnte -	20	0	0
Warner King -	40	0	0
Leonard Smith -	20	0	0
Roger Owfield -	50	0	0
Edward Allen -	66	13	4
Magdalen Stokes -	40	0	0
Paul Clester -	25	0	0
Jno. Larkin -	400	0	0
Jno. Owen -	100	0	0
Mrs. Basden -	20	0	0
Jno. Carter -	20	0	0

£2,911 13 4

An abstract of the terms of each donation is set forth under the head of each charity, and will be found under the alphabetical arrangement.

The master found that the several sums of money were then retained and kept, save as therein-after mentioned, in the possession of the Company for the purpose as they alleged of having the same ready for such applicants as might require the same, and fulfil the conditions necessary for obtaining the loans thereof respectively, according to the several trusts of the wills or investments of the donors. And he found that the persons who according to the directions of the said donors would be entitled to call for and require the said 34 loans had not for the last 50 years called for and required the same, save and except that upon the 1st day of August 1836 the sum of 200*l.* in compliance with the directions contained in the said will of the said Randolph Baskerville was advanced and lent by the defendants to one Samuel Rutty, who had applied for the same, and who, together with his sureties, executed the necessary bond for the repayment thereof, and for the payment of interest thereon in the meantime as directed by

* I am informed that the original relator was one Henry Milne, but the suit was not comprehensive enough to include all the funds within the same description, and the relator was subsequently changed and the information amended with the consent of the Company.

the said will of the said Randolph Baskerville; and also, save and except that since the said application the defendants had received three other applications for the loan of money from the defendants, but with which last applications in consequence of this suit being then pending, and under the various circumstances therein-after mentioned, the defendants had not hitherto complied. And he found that of the said 34 several sums of money amounting together to the sum of 2,911*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, part thereof consisting of the 18 donations next therein-after mentioned, amounting to the sum of 2,148*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, were directed to be lent on loan at interest varying from 6*s.* 8*d.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* per cent. per annum, and from one to four years, with the exception of one, which had no limited time, that is to say, Cicely Long's gift of 150*l.*, at 2*l.* per cent. per annum, to be lent for three years in sums of 25*l.* each. Lawrence Williams's gift of 120*l.*, at 2*l.* 10*s.* per cent. per annum, to be lent for three years in sums of 40*l.* each. Johan Hecker's gift of 100*l.*, at 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per cent. per annum, to be lent for three years in sums of 50*l.* each. Dame Anne Allott's gift of 100*l.*, at 4*l.* per cent. per annum, to be lent for three years each in sums of 50*l.* each. Alice Field's gift of 80*l.*, at 16*s.* 8*d.* per cent. per annum, to be lent for two years in sums of 20*l.* each. Ann Broomsgrove's gift of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, at 3*l.* 15*s.* per cent. per annum, to be lent for two years in sums of 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each. John Halsey's gift of 200*l.*, at 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per cent. per annum, to be lent for three years in sums of 50*l.* each. Fras. Coling's gift of 200*l.*, at 1*l.* 10*s.* per cent. per annum, to be lent for three years in sums of 50*l.* each. Randall Baskerville's gift of 200*l.*, at 4*l.* 10*s.* per cent. per annum, and as to the loan of which no time was limited or sum specified. William Barlow's gift of 100*l.*, at 3*l.* per cent. per annum, and as to the loan of which no time was limited or sum specified. William Thwaites' gift of 50*l.*, at 2*l.* per cent. per annum, to be lent for three years in sums of 25*l.* each. Thos. Palley's gift of 50*l.*, at 2*l.* per cent. per annum, to be lent for one year in sums of 10*l.* each. John Haydon's gift of 100*l.*, at 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per cent. per annum, to be lent for four years in sums of 50*l.* each. Edward Allen's gift of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, at 6*s.* 8*d.* per cent. per annum, to be lent for three years in sums of 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each. Magdalene Stoke's gift of 40*l.*, at 2*l.* 10*s.* per cent. per annum, to be lent for two years. Paul Cleater's gift of 25*l.*, at 2*l.* per cent. per annum, to be lent for two years. Jno. Larkin's gift of 400*l.*, at 15*s.* per cent. per annum, to be lent for four years in sums of 100*l.* each; and John Owen's gift of 100*l.*, at 2*l.* per cent. per annum, to be lent for three years in sums of 50*l.* And he found that the interest to arise from the loan of the last-mentioned donations amounted in the aggregate to the sum of 46*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* per annum; that, with the exception of the sum of 3*l.*, part thereof the produce of the said Jno. Larkin's donation, and as to the disposal of which no direction was given; by his said will, the same was to be applied as follows (that is to say), the sum of 3*l.*, the produce of the said Cicely Long's donation to the Fishmongers' Company, for the buying of coals to be given at Christmas to poor and needy persons inhabiting in the City of London as the wardens of the said Company think meet; the sum of 3*l.*, the produce of the said Lawrence William's donation, to the churchwardens of Ashwell, Herts, the sum of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* the produce of the said Johan Hecker's donation, to be divided as to one moiety equally between the poor persons in the King's Bench and common gaols of Surrey, and as to the other moiety to be distributed in coals among poor people of the Fishmongers' Company; the sum of 4*l.*, the produce of Ann Allott's donation, to the poor in the lesser almshouse in Church Street, Croydon, and to the parson and churchwardens of Sanderstead, Surrey, in the sums and in the manner in the will mentioned; the sum of 13*s.* 4*d.*, the produce of Alice Field's donation to the Fishmongers' Company to purchase charcoal to distribute among the poor of the parish of St. Nicholas Olave in December; the sum of 2*l.* 10*s.*, the produce of Ann Broomsgrove's donation, in manner following, that is to say, 1*l.* to Nicholas Cole Abbey, 1*l.* to St. Peter's Hospital, 5*s.* to the reader there, and 5*s.* to the officers of the Fishmongers' Company; the sum of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, the produce of Jno. Halsey's donation, in manner following, that is to say, 3*l.* to the Fishmongers' Company to purchase sea coals for the poor of St. Mary Magdalene, Old Fish Street, and 6*s.* 8*d.* to the officers of the Fishmongers' Company, for providing and seeing to the delivery, of the same sum of 3*l.*, the produce of Fras. Coling's donation, to 10 poor freemen or widows of freemen of the Fishmonger's Company not receiving a pension at the court next before or on the 17th day of March or the next court thereafter; the sum of 9*l.*, the produce of Randall Baskerville's donation, in manner following; that is to say, 4*l.* to St. Peter's Hospital, 4*l.* to Bray Hospital, 10*s.* to the clerk of the Fishmongers' Company, 5*s.* to each of the two beadles of the said Com-

pany; the sum of 3*l.*, the produce of William Barlow's donation, to be distributed in the hospital of Croydon, founded by Archbishop Whitgift, in sums and manner in the will mentioned; the sum of 1*l.*, the produce of Wm. Thwaites' donation, for the churchwardens of St. Mildred, London, for the poor; the sum of 1*l.*, the produce of Thos. Palley's donation, to the wardens of the yeomanry towards a dinner; the sum of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, the produce of John Haydon, to be paid to the Mercers' Company; the sum of 4*s.* 6*d.*, the produce of Edward Allen's donation, to the two beadles of the Fishmongers' Company; the sum of 1*l.*, the produce of Magdalene Stoke's donation, to a discreet preacher for a sermon on New Year's day at St. Botolph's; the sum of 10*s.*, the produce of Paul Cleater's donation, to the parish of St. Mary-at-Hill, and the sum of 2*l.*, the produce of Jno. Owen's donation, to the poor of the Fishmongers' Company at Christmas. And he found that of the said 34 donations other parts thereof, consisting of the two donations next hereafter mentioned and amounting together to the sum of 233*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, were directed to be lent out upon (among others) the conditions following, that is to say, James Bacon's gift of 100*l.*, to be lent in sums of 50*l.*, for which the borrowers were to provide two cartloads of coals, of 30 sacks to the load, per annum, and to have the loan for two years, and Sir Jno. Allott's gift of 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, to be lent in sums of 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, for the loan of which three loads of great coals called Caroli, three sacks to the load, four bushels to the sack, are to be provided per annum, and the loan to be lent for three years. And he found that the average value of the 240 bushels of coals which were to be provided yearly in respect of the said James Bacon's gift, amounting to the sum of 12*l.* or thereabouts, being equivalent to interest at the rate of 12*l.* per cent. per annum for the loan, and that the annual value of the 360 bushels of coals which were to be provided yearly in respect of the said Sir John Allott's gift amount to the sum of 18*l.*, or thereabouts, being equivalent to interest at the rate of 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent. per annum for the loan. And he found that the remainder of the said 34 several sums of money consisted of the following 14 donations next thereafter mentioned, amounting together to the sum of 530*l.*, and were directed to be lent out without interest in manner following; that is to say, Owyne Waller's gift of 100*l.* to be lent for two years in sums of 25*l.* each. Lawrence Williams' gift of 40*l.* to be lent out for three years in sums of 10*l.* each. Richard Turk's gift of 100*l.*, to be lent for one year in sums of 20*l.* each. John Joy's gift of 20*l.*, to be lent for one year in sums of 10*l.* each. John Hopkins' gift of 20*l.*, to be lent for one year in a sum of 20*l.* Henry Walley's gift of 20*l.*, to be lent for two years in a sum of 20*l.* John Cowper's gift of 20*l.*, to be lent for one year in a sum of 20*l.* John Crafton's gift of 40*l.*, to be lent for two years in sums of 20*l.* each. Edward Cawnte's gift of 20*l.*, to be lent for five years in a sum of 20*l.* Warner King's gift of 40*l.*, to be lent for two years in sums of 20*l.* each. Leonard Smith's gift of 20*l.*, to be lent for two years in sums of 10*l.* each. Roger Owfield's gift of 50*l.*, to be lent for one year or more in sums of 25*l.* each. Mrs. Basden's gift of 20*l.*, to be lent for two years in a sum of 20*l.*, and John Carter's gift of 20*l.*, to be lent for two years in a sum of 20*l.* And he found that the said defendants by the said state of facts, after alleging to the effect therein-before mentioned, stated that the objects of the charity of the eight several donors therein-after named, as specified by their respective wills or deeds, could not at the present time be found, viz., Alice Field, Ann Broomsgrove, Jno. Halsey, Richard Turk, Edward Cawnte, Warner King, Leonard Smith, and Paul Cleater, and it was extremely doubtful whether the objects of the charity of the said three several donors therein-after named, as specified or referred to by their respective wills or deeds, could at the present time be found, viz., Henry Walleys, John Haydon, and Magdalene Stokes. And further, that the objects of the charity of the 23 several donors therein-after named, as specified or referred to by their respective wills or deeds, might at the present time be found, viz., Cicely Long, Jas. Bacon, Owyne Waller, Lawrence Williams, Johan Hecker, Alderman Jno. Allott, Dame Anne Allott, Fras. Coling, Randall Baskerville, William Barlow, William Thwaites, Jas. Joy, Thos. Palley, Jno. Hopkins, Jno. Cowper, Jno. Crafton, Roger Owfield, Edward Allen, Jno. Larkin, Jno. Owen, Mrs. Basden, and Jno. Carter. And after further stating that although the objects of the several last-mentioned 23 donors might be found, yet by reason of the smallness of the amount of many of the said sums of money for loans, the depreciation of the value of money, the increase in the price of the necessaries of life, the expenses of inquiring into the responsibility of the sureties, the preparing and execution of the bonds for repayment of such loans, and the stamp duties imposed thereon. And also by reason of the trade

in fish in the City of London being carried on in a manner wholly different from that which prevailed at the respective dates of the said several wills and deeds, and also the conditions necessary to be fulfilled it would not be beneficial to persons standing in need of such assistance to accept any of such last-mentioned 23 loans, the said defendants submitted that, under the circumstances aforesaid, the said 34 several sums of money could not then be applied according to the directions contained in the said several wills or instruments, having regard to the intentions of the said several donors, and that it was therefore expedient that some measures should be adopted so that the charitable intentions of all the aforesaid respective donors might, as far as circumstances and the alterations of the times would permit, be carried out and complied with according to the spirit thereof, and that an increase in the number of the said loans should take place. And the master set forth the following scheme which had been submitted to him by the Company.

SCHEME.

1st. That the said before-mentioned several 34 sums of 160*l.*, 100*l.*, 100*l.*, 120*l.*, 40*l.*, 100*l.*, 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, 100*l.*, 80*l.*, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, 200*l.*, 200*l.*, 200*l.*, 100*l.*, 50*l.*, 100*l.*, 20*l.*, 50*l.*, 20*l.*, 20*l.*, 100*l.*, 20*l.*, 40*l.*, 20*l.*, 40*l.*, 20*l.*, 50*l.* 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, 40*l.*, 25*l.*, 400*l.*, 100*l.*, 20*l.*, and 20*l.*, amounting to the sum of 2,911*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, should be amalgamated, and that after such amalgamation the amount of such costs as the court shall direct should be deducted and paid out of the said sum of 2,911*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

2nd. That the sum of money till after such deductions should be from time to time lent out by the said court of assistants of the defendants to any of the poor members of the said Company, upon their giving security for the repayment thereof as therein and herein-after is mentioned to the satisfaction of the said wardens or assistants, or the major part of them, and their successors, in several sums of money not less than 50*l.* each, and not exceeding 300*l.* each, and for a term not exceeding four years, according to their discretion, at interest after the rate of 3*l.* per cent. per annum. That the interest arising from the said loans should be applied by the defendants, the said wardens and commonalty, and their successors annually in the first instance in the payment of the sum of 73*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* in the sums and to the uses following; that is to say, —

WILLIAMS.

To pay (pursuant to the will of Lawrence Williams as aforesaid) to the churchwardens of the parish of Ashwell, in the county of Herts, 3*l.*, 52*s.* whereof to be employed and bestowed on bread, which should be weekly distributed in the parish church of Ashwell only on every Sunday, one dozen to the poor of the same parish that should have most need thereof, by the discretion and oversight of the vicar and churchwardens there, and the odd loaf to the sexton weekly for his labour about the distribution of the rest; and 2*s.*, another parcel of the same 3*l.*, to the parish clerk of the same parish of Ashwell yearly, for his pains about the premises; and 6*s.*, the residue of the same 3*l.*, to be bestowed and employed for ever towards the reparation of the same church.

ALLOTT.

To pay (pursuant to the will of Dame Anne Allott as aforesaid) to and amongst the poor almspeople inhabiting and dwelling in the lesser almshouse in Church Street, in the town of Croydon, in the county of Surrey, the sum of 3*l.*, to be equally distributed and paid amongst them upon the 23rd day of March; and also to pay at the times last aforesaid unto the parson and churchwardens of the parish of Sanderstead, in the said county of Surrey, the sum of 20*s.*, which is to be bestowed and laid forth yearly in repairing and amending the parish church of Sanderstead aforesaid, at the oversight of them, who are referred to by the said will of the said Dame Anne Allott, and if the said 20*s.* a year should be converted to any other use or uses otherwise than to the repairing of the said church, that the said 20*s.* a year should cease for the next year following and be paid and equally divided to and amongst the poor people inhabiting in the lesser almshouses aforesaid, and so from time to time be withdrawn from the said parish of Sanderstead as often as they neglect the employment thereof to the use intended, provided that the parson and churchwardens should have warning by him or them who had oversight of the repairs as aforesaid to repair the said church within one year, after which, if they should not perform and do it, then the said 20*s.* to be distributed to the poor almspeople aforesaid.

BROOMSGROVE.

To pay (pursuant to the will of Anne Broomsgrove as aforesaid) 20*s.* unto the parson and churchwardens for the time being of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, London, for the use and benefit of the poor people of the same parish to be distributed to and amongst them where most need is on the feast day of the Annunciation of our Blessed Lady the Virgin, yearly; and also to pay and distribute other 20*s.* amongst the poor people of St. Peter's Hospital, in the parish of St. George, in the county of Surrey, upon the same feast day last-before mentioned yearly; and also to pay 5*s.* to the minister or reader of prayers for the time being in the said hospital last mentioned; and also to pay 5*s.* to the officers of the said wardens and commonalty and their successors.

COLING.

To distribute (pursuant to the said deed of the said Fras. Coling as aforesaid) the sum of 3*l.* amongst 10 of the poorest freemen, or widows of freemen, of the said Company, not receiving any pension, at the court next before, on or next after the 17th day of March yearly, as the major part of the wardens and assistants of the said Company present at such court should think most fit.

BASKERVILLE.

To pay (pursuant to the aforesaid will of the said Randall Baskerville) to St. Peter's Hospital the sum of 4*l.*, to the hospital of Bray the sum of 4*l.*, to the clerk of the said wardens and commonalty and their successors the sum of 10*s.*, and to their two beadles the sum of 5*s.* a piece.

BARLOW.

To distribute (pursuant to the aforesaid will of the said William Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln) the sum of 3*l.* for the hospital in Croydon, in the county of Surrey, founded by the most Rev. Prelate Archbishop Whitegift in this manner, viz., 13*s.* 4*d.* for one that is a preacher licensed to preach in the parish church there yearly a sermon on the 22nd March, being the day on which the hospital was founded, in which he should make honourable mention of that most Rev. Prelate Archbishop Whitegift, his person and action; 13*s.* 4*d.* to make a competent dinner for all or as many of the poor of the hospital as should be at the sermon that day, if not sick or bedrid; 10*s.* to be put into the common box of the hospital for a dividend among the poor, and 3*s.* 4*d.* for the vicar of Croydon to give notice in the church unto the parishioners every year on the Sunday before the day of that sermon; and 6*s.* 8*d.* for one of the Company of the said wardens and commonalty and their successors to be sent by the master and wardens on that day every year to see this performed; and 13*s.* 4*d.* to be equally divided every year in the Fishmongers' Hall among four poor old men or women of London at the nomination and appointment of the aldermen alone, if there be any, or the master of the Company alone for the time being.

THWAITES.

To pay (pursuant to the aforesaid will of the said William Thwaites) 1*l.* unto the churchwardens of the parish of St. Mildred, London, to be by them distributed and employed to the use of the poor of the same parish.

PALLEY.

To give (pursuant to the aforesaid will of the said Thomas Palley) to the wardens of the yeomanry of the Fishmongers towards their dinner, whensoever they shall make it, 1*l.*

HEYDON.

To deliver and pay (pursuant to the aforesaid will of the said Jno. Heydon) the sum of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* into the hand of the master and wardens of the Company or Mystery of Mercers of London and their successors.

ALLEN.

To pay (pursuant to the aforesaid will of the said Edward Allen) 4*s.* 6*d.* to the two beadles of the said wardens and commonalty and successors of Fishmongers.

STOKES.

To pay (pursuant to the aforesaid will of the said Magdalene Stokes) 1*l.* unto a discreet preacher of God's word for one sermon that he shall make every New Year's day, that is, the 1st of January, for ever at St. Botolph's within the City of London.

CLEATER.

To pay (pursuant to the aforesaid will of the said Paul Cleater) 10*s.* to the churchwardens of the parish of St.

Mary at Hill, London, for the use of the poor of the said parish.

OWEN.

To pay (pursuant to the aforesaid will of the said Jno. Owen) the sum of 40s. amongst the poor of the said wardens and commonalty and successors of Fishmongers at Christmas yearly.

HECKER.

To pay (pursuant to the aforesaid will of the said Johan Hecker) the sum of 1l. 6s. 8d. to the relief of the poor prisoners of the King's Bench in Southwark, and the poor prisoners of the common gaols for Surrey, to be divided betwixt them equally amongst them; and also the further sum of 1l. 6s. 8d. for coals to be distributed amongst the poor people of the Company of Fishmongers where need is.

LONG.

To pay (pursuant to the aforesaid will of the said Cicely Long) the sum of 3l. for the buying of coals, which are to be against the feast of Christmas, given to and amongst such poor and needy persons inhabiting within the City of London as to the wardens of the said Company of Fishmongers for the time being shall be thought meet.

HALSEY.

To pay (pursuant to the aforesaid will of the said John Halsey) the sum of 3l. 6s. 8d. which shall be employed and bestowed by the wardens of the said Fishmongers' Company in form following, that is to say, 3l. thereof to be employed and bestowed yearly at such time of the year as they shall think fittest in sea coals to be sent to the parish of St. Mary Magdalen in Old Fish Street, London, and there to be by the churchwardens of the said parish laid up and kept to the use of the poor until winter time, and then to be distributed to amongst the poor of the said parish in such manner as the said churchwardens and overseers of the poor shall in their discretion think most fitting, and the remaining 6s. 8d. to be given to such beadle or other officer of the said Company for his pains as shall be appointed by the wardens of the said Company to provide the said coals and to see the delivery of the same to the churchwardens of the said parish.

BACON.

To pay (pursuant to the aforesaid will of the said James Bacon) the sum of 12l. in buying and providing two loads of coals called cart coals, amounting to 30 sacks to the load, and the same shall, from time to time as the wardens of the said Fishmongers' Company appoint, be delivered one load between the 1st day of November and the 20th day of December, and the other load between the 1st day of January and the 2nd day of February, and distributed among the poorest of the said Company, according to the discretion of the said wardens.

ALLOTT.

To pay (pursuant to the aforesaid will of the said Sir Jno. Allott) the sum of 18l. for the buying and providing of three loads of great coals called caroli, every load containing 30 sacks, and every sack containing four bushels, which shall be distributed by the oversight and direction of the wardens of the said Company of Fishmongers every year yearly to and amongst the poor inhabitants within the ward of Bread Street, London, in manner and form following, viz., one load thereof always and somewhat before the feast of Easter, one other load thereof somewhat before the feast of All Saints, and the other always between the feasts of All Saints and Christmas.

FIELD.

To distribute (pursuant to the aforesaid deed of the said Alice Field) the sum of 13s. 4d. either in money or in so many sacks of charcoal as should amount to that sum among the poor people of the parish of St. Nicholas Olave, in the City of London. That in case the said wardens and Company and their successors should not be able to pay the said 73l. 4s. 6d., or any part thereof away annually as before set forth by reason of the failure of the objects to receive the same herein-before mentioned, then it should be lawful for them to pay the said 73l. 4s. 6d. or such part thereof as should remain in their hands or possession unapplied as aforesaid towards the aid, support, and relief of any of the poor members of the said Fishmongers' Company as they the said wardens and commonalty and their successors at a court of assistants of the said mystery or the majority there present should deem proper; that such portion of the said principal sum which at any time should

not be out on loan, or should not be required for that purpose, and would otherwise be in the possession of the said defendants, the said wardens and commonalty and their successors should pay into the hands of the bankers of the said wardens and commonalty for the time being to an account in their books entitled the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers' Trust Loan Monies, there to be and remain until application or applications be from time to time made to the said wardens and commonalty at a court of assistants for the loan thereof, or some part thereof. That upon any such application or applications being made to the said wardens and commonalty, such court of assistants or the major part of them shall in their discretion determine whether or not the same is or are fit to be complied with, and if the same shall be complied with it shall be lawful for the said wardens and commonalty and their successors at such court of assistants, or the major part of them, to direct a warrant or check to be issued to such their banker for the time being to pay so much of the said loan monies to the bearer as should be expressed or mentioned in the said warrant or check; that the borrowers together with their sureties (such sureties to be approved of by the said defendants and their successors the wardens and commonalty for the time being of the said mystery at a court of assistants, or the major part of them, to be evidenced by a resolution of that court of assistants, and entered in the book or books of the said mystery from time to time) shall be respectively required to execute a joint and several bond or note of hand as by such resolution shall be directed to the defendants and their successors, the conditions of such bonds or the terms of such notes of hand to be in the form or substance following, viz.: That the borrowers with such sureties should jointly and severally bind themselves, their heirs, executors, and administrators to the said defendants, the wardens and commonalty and their successors, in a penal sum therein to be named, to pay to them the said defendants or their certain attorney at Fishmongers' Hall, in the City of London, the sum borrowed with interest after the rate of 3l. per cent. per annum, either in one sum or by instalments to be therein stated, on a certain day or certain days to be therein named, and in default of payment of the said sum and interest, or any instalment thereof, on the days and times therein-before mentioned, then the said defendants, the wardens and commonalty and their successors, to be at liberty to sue forthwith for the whole sum remaining due.

5th. That the clerk for the time being of the said wardens and commonalty and their successors shall be at liberty to charge the borrowers respectively for the stamps and for the other reasonable costs attendant upon such loans.

6th. That when any portion of the principal monies aforesaid shall be in the possession of the said defendants, the wardens and commonalty and their successors, to be lent out, advertisements shall be inserted twice at the least in every year in two or more of the daily newspapers, at the discretion of the said defendants, the wardens and commonalty and their successors, or the major part of them, at a court of assistants of the said mystery assembled, offering to lend out the same pursuant to the terms aforesaid, and notice thereof in writing shall also be put up in some conspicuous part of the hall or premises of the said mystery.

7th. That a separate account be kept by the said wardens and commonalty and their successors or their clerk, in which shall be entered an account of all the loan monies included in the pleadings of this cause; and in which also shall be entered the names and residences of the respective borrowers and their sureties, with their respective profession or business, the sums lent, the times of making the loans, and when payable, with the interest thereon, and the terms for which such loans were lent, and such further and other particulars as may by the said court of assistants be thought material or necessary.

8th. That in case the said wardens and commonalty or their successors should have any large sum of the aforesaid loan monies standing in the hands of their bankers for want of borrowers, it shall be lawful for them in their discretion to invest the same or any part thereof in the purchase of 3l. per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, and there to retain and keep the same until they have applications or application for the loan thereof or of any part thereof, and then to sell the same, and with the produce make the loan upon the terms aforesaid.

9th. That the interest to arise from the said charity funds, whether the same consists of the interest on such loans so to be made as aforesaid or of the interest on such investments as lastly therein-before mentioned, or partly of the interest on such loans and partly of the interest on such investment, shall be applied first towards payment of the

said sum of 73*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* in the several sums, and in the manner herein-before mentioned, and in the next place towards defraying all costs, charges, and expenses which the said wardens and commonalty and their successors shall have paid or incurred, or may hereafter pay or incur, in and about the management of any of the aforesaid matters and incidental to the carrying of this scheme into effect whether they are law proceedings or otherwise, other than the costs, charges, and expenses properly chargeable to the borrowers of the said loans in the manner herein-before specified, and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the poor men and women of the said mystery, as the wardens and commonalty and their successors, at a court of assistants, or the majority of them, shall think proper.

10th and last. That the said wardens and commonalty and their successors, and the estates of the said mystery shall not be liable to make good any loss that may arise from the failure of the borrowers of the whole or any portion of the said loan monies or their sureties, or from the failure of the said wardens and commonalty, or in, by, or through any such investment or investments as aforesaid, or in any other manner, unless such loss shall arise from the wilful default or neglect of the said defendants.

And the master certified that upon consideration of the said scheme and of the several matters aforesaid he found that, except as therein-before mentioned, the said 34 several sums of 150*l.*, 100*l.*, 100*l.*, 120*l.*, 40*l.*, 100*l.*, 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, 100*l.*, 80*l.*, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, 200*l.*, 200*l.*, 200*l.*, 100*l.*, 50*l.*, 100*l.*, 20*l.*, 50*l.*, 20*l.*, 20*l.*, 100*l.*, 20*l.*, 40*l.*, 20*l.* 40*l.* 20*l.*, 50*l.*, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, 40*l.*, 25*l.*, 400*l.*, 100*l.*, 20*l.*, and 20*l.*, could not then be applied according to the directions contained in the said several wills or instruments of the said donors thereof, and the master settled and approved of the said scheme as a proper scheme for the application of the said several sums in such manner as would be most beneficial for the poor members of the said Fishmongers' Company, and as would be most nearly in accordance with the directions contained in the said several wills and instruments, except that he was of opinion that the sums of money in which the said funds were to be lent by the said court of assistants should not exceed the sum of 200*l.*, instead of 300*l.*, as proposed by the said defendants. All which he humbly certified and submitted to the honourable court.

The case came before the court for further directions on the 10th day of August 1841, when it was ordered that it be referred to the master to tax all parties their costs of the information, as between solicitor and client, and that the same when taxed be paid out of the sum of 2,911*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in the hands of the said defendants; and that what should remain of the said sum of 2,911*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* be set apart by the said defendants; and that an account thereof be opened in the book of the said Company to be entitled the "Trust Loan Account;" and it was ordered that the defendants by their court of assistants were to be at liberty and required to lend out to any of the poor members of the said Company, who should apply for the same, sums not below 50*l.* and not exceeding 200*l.*, for any time not exceeding four years, according to the discretion of the said court of assistants, at interest after the rate of 3*l.* per cent. per annum, upon the said poor members who should apply for the same giving such security for the repayment thereof as should be deemed satisfactory by the said court of assistants; and that the interest arising from the said loans was to be applied by the defendants, the said wardens and commonalty and their successors, annually, in the first instance, and as far as the same would extend, in the payment of the sum of 73*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* to the persons and objects and in the manner specified in the scheme herein-before set forth as contained in the master's report; and the court thereby ordered that in case the said wardens and commonalty and their successors should not be able to pay the said sum of 73*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, or any part thereof, away annually as therein-before directed, by reason of the failure of the objects therein-before specified, or of any one or more of them to receive the same, then the said 73*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, or such part thereof as should remain in their hands or possession unapplied as aforesaid, was to be paid and applied by the said defendants towards the aid, and support, and relief of any of the poor members of the said Fishmongers' Company, in such sums, and in such manner, as they the said wardens and commonalty and successors at a court of assistants of the said mystery or a majority there present should deem proper; and after payment of the said sum of 73*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* the said interest was to be applied in the next place towards defraying all costs, and charges, and expenses which the said wardens and commonalty and their successors should have paid or incurred, or might thereafter pay or incur, in and about the management of any of the aforesaid matters and incidental to the

carrying thereof into effect, whether they were law proceedings or otherwise, other than the costs, charges, and expenses properly chargeable to the borrowers of the said loans, in the manner herein-after specified, and the balance, if any, was to be paid to the poor men and women of the said mystery as the said wardens and commonalty and their successors at a court of assistants should think proper; and it was declared that such portion of the said principal sum which at any time should not be out on loan, or should not be required for that purpose, and which would otherwise be in the possession of the said defendants and their successors, was to be paid by them into the hands of the bankers of the said wardens and commonalty for the time being to an account in their books entitled "The Worshipful Company of Fishmongers' Trust Loan Monies," there to be and remain until application or applications be from time to time made to the said wardens and commonalty, at a court of assistants, for the loan thereof or some part thereof; provided, however, that the said defendants were to be at liberty as their discretion to invest the same, or any part thereof, in the purchase of 3*l.* per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities; provided also, that the dividends to arise from such sums so to be invested should be applied in like manner as the interest to be paid by the borrowers of the said sums; and it was declared that upon every such application or applications being made the said wardens and commonalty, at such court of assistants, should in their discretion determine whether or not the same was or were fit to be complied with, and if the same should be complied with, the said wardens and commonalty and their successors at such court of assistants were to be at liberty to direct a warrant or check to be issued to such their banker, for the time being, to pay so much of the said loan monies to the bearer as should be expressed or mentioned in the said warrant or check, or to sell out and apply so much of the said 3*l.* per cent. Bank Annuities so invested as aforesaid as might be necessary for that purpose; provided, however, that the sureties of such borrowers be approved of by the said defendants and their successors, the wardens and commonalty for the time being of the said mystery at a court of assistants, and entered in the book or books of the said mystery from time to time, and that the said borrowers and their sureties be respectively required to execute a joint and sealed bond or note of hand as by such resolution should be directed to the defendants and their successors, the conditions of such bonds or the terms of such notes of hand to be in the form or substance following: namely, that the borrowers with such sureties should jointly and severally bind themselves, their heirs, executors, and administrators, to the said defendants and their successors in a penal sum, therein to be named, to pay to them the said defendants or their certain attorney at Fishmongers' Hall, in the City of London, the sum borrowed, with interest after the rate of 3*l.* per cent. per annum, either in one sum or by instalments, to be therein stated, on a certain day or certain days to be therein named, and in default of payment of the said sum and interest or any instalment thereof on the days and times therein-before mentioned, then the said defendants and their successors to be at liberty to sue forthwith for the whole sum remaining due. And it was declared that the clerk for the time being of the said wardens and commonalty and their successors should be at liberty to charge the borrowers respectively for the stamps and for the other reasonable costs attendant upon such loans. And it was declared that when any portion of the said principal monies aforesaid should be in the possession of the said defendants and their successors to be lent out, advertisements were to be inserted twice at the least in every year in two or more of the daily newspapers at the discretion of the said defendants and their successors, at a court of assistants of the said mystery assembled, offering to lend out the same pursuant to the terms aforesaid, and notice thereof in writing should also be put up in some conspicuous place of the hall or premises of the said mystery. And the said wardens and commonalty and their successors or their clerk were to keep a separate account of such loans and of the expenses relating thereto in the books of the Company, in which was to be entered an account of all the loan monies included in the pleadings of the cause, and in which also was to be entered the names and residences of the respective borrowers and their sureties with their respective professions or businesses, the sums lent, the times of making the loans and when payable, with the interest thereon, and the terms for which such loans were lent; and also the costs charged against the borrowers on each loan, and such further and other particulars as might by the said court of assistants be thought material or necessary. And it was declared that the said wardens and commonalty and their successors and the estates of the said mystery

were not to be held liable to make good any loss that might arise by reason of the failure of the borrowers of the whole or any portion of the said loan monies or their securities, or from the failure of the bankers of the said wardens and commonalty, or in, by, or through any such investment or instalments as aforesaid, or in any other manner, unless such loss should arise from the wilful default or neglect of the said defendants.

The total fund in the loan account is declared in the suit to be 2,911*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, out of this the costs were ordered to be paid. The costs were taxed at 619*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*, which left 2,291*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* The sum has been lent out in conformity with the scheme from time to time in sums varying from 50*l.* to 200*l.*, at 3*l.* per cent. per annum. The fund at present (January 1861) out on loan is 1,436*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* to nine different persons, all members of the Company. The money is lent on bonds with two sureties, but in some cases security on property has been taken. The loans are for the most part of the larger sum. The balance of the fund, which has not been applied for or taken upon the conditions required pursuant to an order of the court of the Company of the 8th May 1845, is deposited in the London Joint Stock Bank, and at the present time (14th January 1861) amounts to 855*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* The bank allows interest as upon deposit accounts, which varies; it is now 5*l.* per cent.

It has been the habit to insert advertisements annually in July according to the decree, but the court of the Company have recently directed that such advertisements be inserted four times a year.

The existence of a fund for loans to freemen is made known by being suspended on the notice board in the entrance hall. The Company have lately considered the practicability of devising means for rendering the loan monies more useful. The loans are made for the term of four years.

The interest is placed to a "Loan Monies Interest Account," and the interest is then appropriated to the several objects expressed in the decree. A copy of the account is annually laid before the Commissioners of Charities with the other accounts of the Company.

The specific application of the interest of each portion of the fund is mentioned under the head of each of the several charities in this report.

MARTYNE'S CHARITY.

James Martyne, by his will (date unknown), gave to the poor of the Company 50*l.*, to remain in the Company's hands as stock to distribute 50*s.* yearly to their poor at Christmas. This is annually given to the "Half-yearly Poor." (See Trumball's Charity.)

MOUGEHAM'S CHARITY.

John Mougeham, by his will of the 20th May 1514, directed his executrix to purchase lands of the yearly value of 50*s.* to the use of the Company for making certain payments at the celebration of his obit in the church of St. Mary at Hill, London.

In a book recording the benefactions entrusted to this Company, and prepared by a committee some years back, there is the following note on this bequest.

"Premises in Salutation Alley, St. Mary's at Hill, sold in 1551 for 120*l.*, see paper entitled,

"Rents of Fishmongers' Company given to superstitious uses,"

"To pay 3*s.* to the parish of St. Mary at Hill, and 10*s.* to the wardens."

The sum of 3*s.* a year is paid to the churchwardens of St. Mary at Hill. I have perused the ancient copy of the will of the testator in the book of records of the Company, and I find a detailed direction for the singing the mass at the obit or anniversary of the testator's death, but I am not able to ascertain the principle or manner in which this gift came to be commuted into a payment of 3*s.* a year to the churchwardens. It may probably be in performance of that part of the gift which directed a certain distribution of bread and ale at the anniversary. A rentcharge of 20*s.* for sustaining the anniversary of the testator arising out of the messuage in "Salvation Alley," was granted to Hynde and others as trustees for the Company by the letters patent of Edward VI., a copy of which is appended to this report.

MOWSE'S CHARITY.

Arthur Mowse granted to the Company, by indenture of the 1st June 1638, all those four messuages in Do-Little

Lane, St. Mary Magdalen parish, out of the rents to pay as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To the poor of St. Peter's Hospital, 9 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> a week (except the first Sunday in the month) - - - - -	18	6	8
To the churchwardens of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, for bread to 12 poor people - - - - -	2	12	0
To poor prisoners in the King's Bench, Marshalsea, and White Lion, every Sabbath day in clear Lent - - - - -	2	0	0
To the renter-warden - - - - -	0	10	0

The property consists of a warehouse in Knightbridge Court, let to a Mr. George Bowles for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1841, at 25*l.* per annum. The St. Peter's Hospital account is credited with 19*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* in respect of the 9*s.* 2*d.* a week for 40 weeks (18*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*) directed by the will to be given to the inmates, and a proportion of the residue.

The churchwardens of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, receive 2*l.* 12*s.* a year, together with 3*s.* 5*d.* as their proportion of the residue.

The prisoners in the three prisons receive for each prison 13*s.* 4*d.*, according to the will, and 11*d.* to each as their proportion of the residue. The Marshalsea and Queen's Bench are paid to Mr. Colville, and the other to Mr. Keene for the Surrey County Gaol. The renter-warden receives his 10*s.*, and 8*d.* for his proportion of the residue. The whole of the rent is thus disposed of annually, leaving no balance in hand.

	£	s.	d.
St. Peter's Hospital - - - - -	19	11	2
St. Michael, Crooked Lane - - - - -	2	15	5
Poor prisoners - - - - -	2	2	9
Renter-warden - - - - -	0	10	8
	£25	0	0

OWEN'S CHARITY.

John Owen, by an indenture of the 28th April 1676, gave to the Company 270*l.* for the several uses following:—

	£	s.	d.
To the master of the free school at Barnet - - - - -	3	0	0
Towards the reparation of that school - - - - -	3	0	0
For the reparation of the physic well - - - - -	1	0	0
To the poor of the parish, in bread - - - - -	2	12	0
To six poor almsfolk in Jesus Hospital and the almshouses at Harrietsham, Kent - - - - -	2	0	0
To the clerk of the Company - - - - -	0	8	0

The sum of 12*l.* a year is appropriated annually as follows:

The sum of 9*l.* 12*s.* is paid to Mr. James Hill, the treasurer of the Barnet Grammar School, under the proviso of a second deed of the 23rd May 1677, in which the donor declared that if the physic well should be obstructed or be disused, the gift for that object should go to the school. (See printed reports vol. 12, p. 125.) Mr. Hill informed me by letter that 2*l.* 12*s.* is expended in bread and given to the poor every alternate Sunday at Barnet Church, and the remainder is applied in aid of the payment to the master of the school for teaching eight boys on the foundation, and for the repairs of the school and the physic well. 1*l.* is carried to the credit of the Bray Hospital, and 1*l.* to the Harrietsham almshouses, and 8*s.*, the remainder, is given to the clerk of the Company.

OWFIELD'S CHARITY.

Roger Owfield, by his will of the 26th November 1668, gave to the Company 50*l.* to be lent forth to two young men of the Company freely. This was to be lent without interest, and it now forms part of the Trust Loan Fund. No interest is credited.

PALLEY'S CHARITY.

Thomas Palley, by his will of the 22nd October 1558, directed his executors to deliver to the said Company 50*l.*, to be yearly delivered unto five honest young men of the Company, and to occupy the said 50*l.* each of them 10*l.* for their advantage, they and every of them putting in sufficient pawn of good security for the repayment of the money at the year's end, and then the said money to be delivered to other five young men of the Company for one other year, and so to change every year, so that every person having the money should not have it again until three years more be past. And he willed that the persons occupying the money should pay from time to time all sums of money due to the King or Queen's Majesty in that year that any of them should occupy the same money; and also the said five persons should amongst them all give

yearly to the wardens towards their dinner 20s. And the said testator bequeathed to the Company 10l. upon condition that the wardens should be bound under the common seal to his executors to see the aforesaid 50l. to be bestowed yearly for ever according to the true meaning of his will, if the law of the realm would suffer it to continue so long; and if they would not be bound so to do, then he willed that his executors should see the same 50l. to be put by them to the use above written so long as they should live, and that before their decease they would set such order for it might continue for ever if the law of the realm would suffer it; and if such order cannot be firmly made, then he willed that the said 50l. should be bestowed in making and mending the highways between Rye and Tonbridge by the oversight of the wardens of the said Company.

This fund is in the "Trust Fund Account." The sum of 1l. is charged to the loan moneys interest, and carried to the credit of the Company annually.

PENDLEBURY'S CHARITY.

Nicholas Pendlebury, by his will (date unknown), gave to the Company 20 marks and the profit thereof, bestowed yearly in coals and faggots amongst the poor of the Company. 1l. a year forms part of the gift to the half-yearly poor. (See Trumball's Charity.)

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL.

Letters patent of King James I., dated the 2nd October 1618, reciting that the wardens and commonalty of the mystery of Fishmongers had represented that there were many aged poor and indigent persons, being freemen and freewomen of the Society, and who were destitute of houses for dwelling, and of competent means, and for whom the said wardens and commonalty were willing in some convenient measure to provide, and reciting also the gift of Thomas Hunt, hereafter stated, enabled the incorporation thereby created and their successors to hold the lands of Hunt to the value of 20l. a year, and other lands to the yearly value of 80l. a year, and to found, erect, and establish within the parishes of Newington and St. George, in the county of Surrey, or one of them, one hospital or almshouse for the abiding, habitation, and relief of such and so many poor people, men and women, of the Company of Fishmongers, to be sustained and relieved in the same, with such other persons and officers as the Company and their successors should think fit; and the said letters patent incorporated the wardens and assistants of the Company and their successors to be governors of the same.

The almshouses were erected in Newington-Butts, and remained in that situation until 1851, when in pursuance of an application to the Court of Chancery, by an information instituted, at the instance of the Company, in which the Company (not the governors of the Hospital) were defendants, on the 27th March 1849, and of the report of the master therein of the 20th July 1849, which set forth the letters patent of 1618, and that the Company purchased a piece of ground in the parish of Newington and erected thereon 12 buildings, which were called St. Peter's Hospital, and also referring to the bequests of Richard Edmonds and James Hubert, and that out of the trust funds accruing to the Company under the said will of the last-mentioned donor 20 other almshouses had been built on land belonging to the Company in Newington, adjoining the Old Hospital. The report also stated that it had been deposed before the master that it would be greatly for the benefit of the inhabitants of the almshouse not to rebuild the same on the then site, which was close, confined, and unhealthy in consequence of the great increase of buildings in the neighbourhood, but to remove them to a more healthy situation, and that the Company had lately purchased for the sum of 4,050l. a piece of ground at East Hill, in the parish of Wandsworth, and that the same was larger and more open and elevated than the piece of ground on which the almshouses then stood; and the master found that the premises at Newington being released from the charitable trusts to which the same were subject, the Company were willing at their own expense to pull down the 42 almshouses then existing, and at their own expense to rebuild 42 new almshouses on the said piece of ground at East Hill, Wandsworth, of equal or greater dimensions, and in every manner as suitable for the accommodation of the inhabitants thereof as those standing on the premises at Newington aforesaid; the almshouses when so built to be held by the defendants on the same trusts and subject to the same requirements as the then existing almshouses were subject unto; and the master found that by the affidavit of Richard Suter the value of the land, and of the almshouses standing thereon, at Newington was estimated at 13,530l., and that the expense of erecting 42 almshouses and a chapel

and rendering the same fit for habitation and use would amount to 20,000l. at the least; and the master found that the plans and specifications of such almshouses and chapel had been laid before him, and he allowed the said proposal and approved thereof, and of the drawings, plans, and specifications therein mentioned. The cause came on, upon further directions, and the Master's report, on the 27th July 1849, when the court ordered that the wardens and commonalty of the mystery of Fishmongers should be at liberty at their own expense to take down the 42 almshouses at Newington, and erect an equal number of new almshouses in lieu thereof upon the piece of ground belonging to the said defendants at Wandsworth, upon the terms of the said defendants being allowed to appropriate to their own use the materials of the almshouses so to be taken down, and to appropriate and hold the site thereof discharged from the charitable trusts to which the same were then subject, and which last-mentioned terms were assented to by the said defendants.

The conveyance of the site of the almshouses at Wandsworth was made to the Company on the 29th January 1849, and was approved by the master, whereby the land was declared to be held by the Company upon the same uses as certain estates of the Company taken under the London Bridge Acts and which were not charitable trusts. This approbation of the master had no reference to the charitable trusts, nor was it made under the information. It was a proceeding under the London Bridge Acts or the Land Clauses Act.

It will be seen that the decree omits to declare that the Company shall hold the premises at Wandsworth upon the trusts for St. Peter's Hospital, but such was evidently the basis of the transaction and the terms of the master's report, and the decree adopting and confirming that report imply such a dedication of the property. It will be observed also that the corporation created by the letters patent of King James as governors of the hospital was not a party to the suit, except as their members were included in the Company at large, and from the form of the conveyance of the present site of the almshouses, as above stated, it will be seen that the new almshouses and premises are not vested in the governors of the hospital but in the Company without any express declaration of trust for the benefit of the Hospital except by inference from the whole transaction of the transfer of site.

The almshouses at East Hill were subsequently built. The cost of the site was £ s. d.
4,050 0 0

The buildings, planting, &c. cost upwards of - 24,000 0 0

The almshouses are occupied by 42 persons, men and women.

A chaplain performs divine service in the chapel of the hospital on the mornings of Tuesdays and Thursdays. There is also a full service on the evening of Sundays in the same chapel, the almspeople not being then compelled to attend. The almspeople have the option of attending divine service on Sundays at such place of public worship as they may individually select. The duty of the chaplain is also to visit the almspeople in sickness.

The medical attendant of the hospital resides at Wandsworth. He is the same person who attended the almshouse before its removal and since 1823. He attends at the almshouse daily and visits such of the people as may be ill. He finds the medicines which may be necessary without charge to the almspeople.

The rules of the Company require that every man or woman should have been free of the Company five years and shall be 50 years of age at the time of their election, or that they should be widows of freemen, and of the same age. The rules contain no other qualification.

One of the almsmen is chosen by the Company as the upper keeper, and receives 16l. a year extra, and another is chosen as under keeper, and receives 12l. per annum extra. The wife of the upper keeper or some other almswoman is appointed matron, receiving 5l. per annum (extra if she be an almswoman). I append a printed copy of the rules of the almshouses, and also an address delivered by the prime warden of the Company, William F. Vowler, Esq., on the laying of the foundation stone of the new almshouses.

The annual disbursements of the Company on account of St. Peter's Hospital for the last 10 years were as follows:—

		£	s.	d.
To Midsummer	1850 -	-	-	1,661 19 5
"	1851 -	-	-	1,653 17 1
"	1852 -	-	-	1,831 5 6
"	1853 -	-	-	1,930 15 9
To Christmas	1854 (1½ years)	-	-	3,742 10 9
"	1855 -	-	-	2,072 1 0
"	1856 -	-	-	2,124 8 6
"	1857 -	-	-	2,186 6 8

		£	s	d.
To Christmas	1858 -	-	-	2,351 19 1
"	1859 -	-	-	2,183 17 6

The allowances of the almspeople are:—

1	receiving	15s.	a week.
13	"	14s.	"
1	"	11s.	"
3	"	10s.	"
23	"	9s.	"

The regular allowance is for each single person 9s. per week, and to each married couple 14s. Additional allowances are made at the discretion of the Company to persons of greater age. The salary of the chaplain, and all other expenses as well as allowances of coals, clothes, &c. are set forth in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (vol. 12, page 102), but some additions have been made.

It will be found that the annual payments on account of St. Peter's Hospital, far exceed the income of the special charities and donations received by the Company for the use of that institution.

The eight auxiliary charities which follow, as well as some small payments out of Baskerville's, Broomsgrove's, and Mowse's Charities form portions of the fund constituting the endowments of the hospital.

APPENDIX.

THE ADDRESS delivered by WILLIAM FLEXMAN VOWLER, Esquire, the Prime Warden of the FISHMONGERS' COMPANY, on laying the first stone of the NEW ALMSHOUSES, called ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL, Wandsworth, Surrey, on the 23rd June 1849.

THE PRIME WARDEN'S ADDRESS.

Having been deputed by the court, in virtue of the office of prime warden of the Company, which I have held during the last 12 months, to lay the first stone of the almshouses we are about to erect in lieu of the old and decayed buildings at Newington, known as St. Peter's Hospital, I cannot but congratulate you upon our having thus auspiciously commenced so good a work, and express my own earnest hope, a hope in which I am sure we are all united, that the building we have this day commenced may progress without interruption to its completion; that it may reflect credit alike on the architect and the contractor, may give entire satisfaction to the court and the Company, may afford great and increased comfort to those poor but respectable members of our brotherhood for whose benefit it is intended; and that while it adds to our credit and renown with our fellow citizens of the present time, it may prove to distant generations an evidence and a memorial of the liberal spirit in which the fishmongers of the nineteenth century receive and execute the trusts which have been handed down to them.

The occasion of our meeting here to-day is, indeed, a most interesting one; and it cannot, I think, at such a moment be unreasonable to call to mind the time and circumstances under which this hospital was founded, which has been for more than two centuries a subject of congratulation and of thankfulness in our fellowship, and which I look upon as a proof not only of the piety and benevolence of our forefathers, but also of the strong faith they had in the brotherhood, of their conviction that there never would be wanting among us men of honourable and upright character to fulfil the trusts confided to them, and of like charitable minds with themselves to protect and take charge of their less fortunate members. And it is with a like faith and conviction that we are now laying the foundation of this new home for our poor, which may be expected to endure for centuries to come.

It was about the year 1615 that Sir Thomas Hunt, in anticipation of the erection of some such building, bequeathed to the Company an annuity of 20*l.* for the support of six of the poor occupants thereof, and from this small beginning ultimately arose the extensive charity in the promotion and support of which we are now engaged.

Having reference to this bequest, the court, in 1617, came to a resolution to build 12 such houses; a piece of ground at Newington been offered to them at that time for 110*l.*, the whole cost being estimated at 400*l.*

In 1633 a resolution was come to, to build six additional houses, and in the following year a dining hall.

Subsequently, a Mr. Edmonds added two houses, and two more were afterwards superadded to these.

Then came that noble bequest of Mr. Hulbert, who, in 1721, gave the residue of his estate, amounting to more than 9,000*l.*, for the purpose of building and endowing 20 additional houses, making the number altogether 42, as they now are.

In consequence of the building of the hospital thus brought about, several benevolent members of the Company were induced to make bequests towards its support, of annual sums varying in amount, many of them very small, but in the whole not exceeding 350*l.* or 360*l.*, including the income arising from the residue of Hulbert's estate, after the building of his 20 houses.

The amount we now annually spend in its support is not less than 1,700*l.*, or thereabouts; and whereas the entire cost of the old hospital did not exceed 3,000*l.*, the entire cost of the new one will probably be 25,000*l.*

Such is the liberal and munificent spirit in which we are carrying on the good work handed down to us; and in the selection of a site for the building, we have also borne in mind the example of the founders, and have chosen an open, airy, and, we believe, very healthy spot, remembering that two centuries ago Newington was a place in the country, and not what we now see it, a noisy, crowded, smoky place, in the very heart of a dense population.

And now a few words to the expected occupants. I trust it is unnecessary to point out to the present inmates of St. Peter's Hospital the many and great advantages they enjoy in consequence of their connexion with the Fishmongers' Company, and the gratitude which should daily fill their hearts for the mercies they enjoy. And I hope they will evince this by their kind and charitable feelings towards each other, by the sober and orderly course of their lives, by the cleanliness and tidiness of their dwellings, and by their careful preservation of everything connected with the hospital. But I am very anxious they should impress upon their families and connexions, that, although it is a creditable and desirable thing to be selected on account of past good conduct as a fit occupant for one of these houses, it is a much better and more creditable thing to have made provision for declining years by one's own exertions, and by the industry and prudence, and forethought of our manhood; and, therefore, that no fishmonger should allow the existence of this asylum to relax in any degree the exertions every man is bound to make, not only for his present support, but for his future provision also.

I have now only to express the gratification I feel at the presence of so many of our body to take part in this interesting ceremony, thereby evincing the interest they take in whatever concerns the honour and reputation of the Company, and the welfare of all who belong to it.

Permit me to add that it is very gratifying to me also that this event which had been so long looked forward to has occurred during my year of office, and it is especially so, that it happens during the reign of our present most excellent Sovereign, who is, by descent, a daughter of the Company, and I therefore propose that we now conclude the business of the day by giving three hearty cheers for Her Majesty, and then singing the National Anthem.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL, at WANDSWORTH, in the county of SURREY.

GOVERNORS:

The Wardens and Assistants of the Mistery of Fishmongers of the City of London.

Orders for the Government of the Hospital.

The renter-warden is occasionally to visit and to examine the state of the almspeople, and to give such directions as he may deem requisite.

The paymaster, being the clerk of the Company, is to attend at the hospital to pay the pensions monthly, and is from time to time to examine the state of the almspeople, and allow them nurses if needful. If any of the almspeople shall offend against the rules and orders, the paymaster shall adopt such measures thereon as he may deem requisite; and in all matters of importance shall submit the same to the consideration of the renter-warden, and if necessary report thereon to the governors.

The chaplain is to perform divine service in the chapel of the hospital, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, in every week, between the hours of 10 and 11 in the forenoon; he is to visit the almspeople in sickness, and on every occasion to enter in a book to be kept at the hospital for that purpose the exact time of his arrival and departure.

The medical attendant is to visit the almspeople daily, to supply and deliver to them such medicine as may be needful, and to make daily entries in a book to be kept at the hospital for that purpose, of the names of the almspeople under treatment, and the nature of their several sicknesses or diseases.

The upper keeper is to have charge of the keys of the entrance gates of the hospital and of the chapel, hall, and the rooms adjoining, to open the gate of the hospital at

six o'clock in the morning, and lock the same on the bell ceasing to ring in the evening, to see that the chapel, hall, and rooms adjoining are kept clear; to summon the medical attendant when requisite, to officiate as clerk when divine service is performed, to prevent the removal of the goods and chattels from the house of any deceased almsman or almswoman until the removal is sanctioned by the paymaster, to see that no damage to the trees, shrubs, or fences about the grounds of the hospital is committed, and that the several drain-grates in the walks and about the houses and the gutters of the houses are kept clear and unobstructed, to take notice of any offence committed by the almspeople, and report the same to the paymaster forthwith. The upper keeper with his wife (or with an almswoman to be appointed by the governors) shall, on the day next preceding the holding of every general court of the governors, inspect every apartment in each house in the hospital; and the upper keeper shall enter in a book to be kept for that purpose, a report upon the state of cleanliness and order of the several houses and premises, and of the furniture and bedding thereof; and shall attend at the Company's Hall with such reports at every general court.

The under keeper in addition to the duties herein-after prescribed, is to perform those of the upper keeper during his absence, or while the office of upper keeper shall be vacant. He shall be allowed duplicate keys of, and shall keep clean the chapel, the hall, the two rooms adjoining, and the closets, and also keep clean the passage and stairs leading to the chapel; and the passage way from the front to the back grounds, to light and attend the fires when required in the above apartments; and keep the grates clean and in good order, to superintend the supply of water to the almshouses, to see that the cisterns are kept clean, and to ring the bell for a quarter of an hour previously to the locking the gate in the evening, and for ten minutes for assembling the almspeople in the chapel or hall.

Members of the Company who have been free five years, being 50 years of age, are eligible to the hospital.

The widow of an almsman, or of a freeman, who has been free five years, is eligible, being 50 years of age.

The almspeople are elected to hold their almshouses during the pleasure of the governors only.

Rules to be observed by the Almspeople.

1. The almspeople shall behave peaceably and quietly, and be helpful to each other.
2. None of the almspeople shall use any blasphemous words, or at any time be drunk, or make use of any bitter, uncharitable, or offensive speeches, or give any blow to any other of the almspeople, or act disorderly or dishonestly.
3. The almsmen, except the upper and under keepers, shall, unless prevented by sickness, attend by turns at or near the entrance gate, according to such directions, as shall from time to time be given by the paymaster, to prevent improper persons from coming into the hospital.
4. All the almspeople, excepting such as are prevented by sickness, shall every Tuesday and Thursday, at the ringing of the hospital bell, assemble in the chapel, and attend there during the performance of public prayer, according to the rites of the Church of England.
5. All the almspeople, excepting such as are prevented by sickness, shall on every Lord's day repair to some place of public worship and attend divine service.
6. None of the almspeople shall be allowed to go out, or come into the hospital except when the gates are open between the following hours, viz.—from 1st of March to 31st of October from six o'clock in the morning to ten at night; and from 1st of November to 28th of February from seven o'clock in the morning to nine at night, or to be absent from the hospital during the night without license from the upper keeper, who is hereby authorised to permit such of the almspeople as he shall see fit, on urgent occasions, to remain out of the hospital, so as no such permission be given to any one of the almspeople for more than two nights in any one calendar month, without the consent of the paymaster. Almspeople not sleeping on the premises are required to leave their keys with the upper keeper for him to use, but only in cases of necessity.
7. No almsman or almswoman shall have any person to reside with or attend upon him or her without the permission of the governors, but in case of sickness, the paymaster may appoint a woman as nurse, of the age of 50 years.
8. The almspeople shall not damage any of the houses, break down any of the fences, or destroy or injure any of the trees or shrubs.

9. The almspeople shall not lay or cast any rubbish, dust, or filth in any part of the hospital, or the grounds, ditches or drains thereto belonging.

10. The almspeople shall keep clean their respective dwellings, and the pavement before and behind the same, and shall also keep repaired the glass in the windows thereof, at their own charge, or in default thereof, the expense of repairing them shall be deducted out of the pensions respectively.

11. If any almsman shall have a wife, the wife shall be allowed to dwell with her husband, and in every offence against these orders, the offence of the wife shall be deemed the offence of the husband.

12. No almsman or almswoman shall marry without the consent of the governors.

13. None of the goods or chattels in the house of any deceased almsman or almswoman shall be removed without the permission of the paymaster, and if needful for the security of such goods and chattels, the upper keeper is hereby authorised to take charge of the key of the house until the order of the paymaster shall be received.

14. Every offence committed against any of these rules shall be from time to time reported by the upper keeper to the paymaster, and shall subject the almspeople so offending to be expelled from the hospital, at the sole discretion of the governors, or of the major part of such of the governors for the time being, as shall be present at any of their meetings.

15. Every person who shall be elected to any almshouse, shall before being admitted thereto sign an acknowledgement of being admitted; to hold the almshouse during the pleasure of the governors only, and subject to the above orders and rules, and such other orders and rules as the governors, or the major part of such of the governors, for the time being, as shall be present at any of their meetings, shall from time to time make or ordain.

These orders and rules were revised in the wardenship of—

JAMES WESTON, Esq., Prime Warden.

SIR JOHN EASTHOPE, Bart.

HENRY WILSON, Esq.

SAMUEL SMITH, Esq.

ROBERT GRAHAM, Esq.

WILLIAM ABBOTT KENT, Esq., Renter-Warden.

And ordained at a court held on the 12th of February 1852.

WILLIAM BECKWITH TOWSE,
Clerk to the Company.

HUNT'S GIFT.

Sir Thomas Hunt gave by his will, dated the 28th April 1615, out of his land in Kent Street, 20l. a year to the poor of the Company, to build an hospital containing houses for six men free of the Company, each man to have yearly 40s. and a gown, and 6s. in money to make it up, the wardens to have 10s. a quarter and two capons to recreate them. The Company receives from the family or executors of Mr. Whittle the sum of 19l. 8s. 8d., the lan tax of 1l. 1s. 4d. being deducted. The account is balanced by carrying 18l. 8s. 8d. to the disbursements of St. Peter's Hospital.

HIPPISLEY'S GIFT.

William Hippisley, by his will in 1766, bequeathed 500l. South Sea Annuities for the maintenance of the almsman or woman of St. Peter's Hospital who had not then had any particular donor as the other almspeople.

On the 12th October 1792, the stock which had been transferred to the Company in the shape in which it was bequeathed, was sold by the direction of the Company, and produced 441l. 17s. 3d. cash. The account was not kept distinct from other like stock belonging to the Company, and the sale took place in conjunction with other such stock amounting in the whole to 5,000l. stock. Nearly the whole of this fund remained in cash in the hands of the Company. It was then the habit of the Company to keep the balance in their hands, and it was appropriated in this case by the clerk for the time being to his own use. The fund was recovered from his sureties in the year 1809. It has not been subsequently traced. On the 3rd May 1793, the term of years under the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, in property adjacent to property of the Company, was purchased, and is still held by the Company. The amount of this investment was 457l. 17s. 6d. cash, and it now forms part of No. 130, Upper Thames Street, and 18 and 19, Miles Lane. It is renewable every 14 years. Whether this purchase should be considered as an investment made for the benefit of the charity, following as it did so soon after the sale of the stock, and corresponding so nearly in amount with the value of that portion of the

South Sea Annuities then sold out, is a question of some difficulty, and would, perhaps, be of some importance if the payments in support of the almspeople did not so far exceed the endowments with which they are chargeable.

The premises referred to are let together at a rental of 325*l.* a year, but the value of the property comprised in the term has not been apportioned, and the clerk of the Company states that he is unable to apportion it. The ground rent paid to the dean and chapter is 15*l.* 11*s.*, including the land tax. The last fine was 192*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* The Company have entered into an agreement to enfranchise this property and acquire the fee simple from the dean and chapter for a sum of 1,833*l.*, and all the expenses of the enfranchisement.

The Company since Midsummer 1835 have continued to credit the trust with the 15*l.* per annum presumed to be the original dividend of the South Sea Annuities, and the account is balanced by debiting St. Peter's Hospital with the same annual amount.

One of the almsmen is always considered to be on the Hippisley foundation. The house appropriated to this pensioner is No. 1, which is inhabited by the upper keeper. He receives 14*s.* a week as the almsman. As upper keeper he has an additional salary of 20*l.* per annum. As the total charge of the hospital was 2,200*l.*, the average of cost would be about 50*l.* attributable to this appointee.

HULBERT'S GIFT.

James Hulbert bequeathed, by his will of the 14th August 1719, the residue of his personal estate to the Company on trust, to lay out so much as was necessary in erecting an almshouse for maintaining 20 poor men and women, and to lay out such further part in purchasing lands for the yearly maintenance of such 20 poor men and women.

The Commissioners of Inquiry state (vol. 12, p. 101) that the residuary estate of the testator amounted to 9,467*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*, and that the expenditure in erecting the 20 additional almshouses was 1,928*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*, being 7,538*l.* 18*s.* applicable to the maintenance of the almspeople and the hospital, and that this had not been invested in any purchase of land, but remained in the Company's general stock.

On the 22nd October 1833 an information was filed at the relation of Thomas Spencer Hall and another against the Company, praying that it might be declared that the Company of Fishmongers ought, in the due performance of the trusts in them reposed, to have invested the said sum of 7,538*l.* 18*s.* (being the residue of the estate of James Hulbert) in the purchase of some specific lands or other real estate or specific funds, and to have distinguished, appropriated, and set apart the same from their general property so specifically constituting the property and funds applicable to the said charitable trust, and that they had made default and acted in breach of the said trust, and that the said trust might be specifically performed under the decree of the Court, and that the Company might be decreed to be answerable in that behalf, and to make such compensation to the said charity in respect of such breach of trust as under the circumstances might be found expedient, and that some competent part of the estates then vested in the defendants as part of their general corporate property might be set apart and appropriated in that behalf, or otherwise that some investment or purchase of real estate or of other funds or property might be made by the defendants out of the general corporate property of the said Company.

The cause came before the Court on the 30th June 1834, when the Master of the Rolls (Sir J. Leach) directed that the suit should be brought to the attention of the Attorney-General, and that the proceedings should be laid before him in order that he might form an opinion whether with a view to the benefit of the charity it was expedient that he should in this case call for the interference of the Court. The matter was again mentioned to the Court on the 6th November 1835, when the Master of the Rolls made an order to the effect suggested at the previous hearing. The Attorney-General, Sir John Campbell, was attended upon the suit and made an order of the 22nd September 1837, as follows:—

"In pursuance of an order made in this cause of the 6th November 1835, whereby it was ordered that the proceedings in the cause should be laid before me in order that I might form an opinion whether, with a view to the benefit of the charity, it was expedient that I should call for the interference of the Court, and it was ordered that the cause should stand over; in the meantime I have been attended by the counsel and solicitors for the relators and for the defendants respectively, and the proceedings in this cause have been laid before me for the purpose mentioned in the said order, and having heard what has been alleged before

me by the respective counsel and solicitors, and on consideration thereof and of the proceedings in the cause, and the terms herein-after mentioned having been agreed to between the parties, I am of opinion and do humbly submit that the defendants ought to make a distinct and separate investment of the sum of 7,538*l.* 18*s.*, admitted by the defendants' answer as a balance of the residuary estate of the testator left in their hands, applicable to the performance of the trusts for the maintenance of the said charity or of the stocks, funds, or securities in or upon which the said sum of 7,538*l.* 18*s.* may have been laid out or invested so as to constitute a fund set apart and appropriated as a trust fund belonging to the said charity, and that the defendants ought to pay to the relators their costs, to be taxed as between party and party, but that no extra costs be allowed to the relators out of the charity fund, and that on such terms being complied with all further proceedings should be stayed."

The suit came again before the Master of the Rolls on the 8th November 1837, when the following order was made.

"It appearing that the defendants have invested the sum of 7,538*l.* 18*s.* in the purchase of 8,161*l.* 4*s.* Reduced 3*l.* per cent Annuities. It was ordered that the defendants should make a distinct entry of the same in the books belonging to them under the head of Hulbert's Charity, as part of the charity property in the pleadings mentioned, and that the defendants should keep separate accounts thereof; and it was referred to the master to tax the relators their costs of the suit, not including their costs before Her Majesty's Attorney-General, and that such costs when taxed be paid by the defendants."

The fund stands to a separate account in the books of the Company, but forms part of a larger sum of like stock standing in the Company's corporate name in the books of the Bank of England.

The dividends amounting to 244*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* are received and form part of the disbursements of St. Peter's Hospital

EDMONDS' GIFT.

Richard Edmonds devised, by his will of the 29th December 1620, his freehold tenement in St. Michael, Crooked Lane, with the first five years' rent, to build two almshouses to adjoin St. Peter's Hospital, and to place two widows of freemen, or two poor men of the Company, to dwell there and to have 2*s.* weekly, and once a year a black cloth gown.

The houses erected under this gift formed part of the hospital at Newington, which has been pulled down and rebuilt at Wandsworth, as before stated. The premises form part of the house in No. 133, Upper Thames Street, the whole of which belongs to the Company. Out of the rent the Company appropriate a sum of 14*l.* 8*s.* as a rent-charge, or 4*s.* a week in money for each of the two poor men in the hospital, and 4*l.* for the two coats or gowns.

POYNTALL'S GIFT.

Richard Poyntall, by his will dated the 31st January 1621, gave the Company the sum of 120*l.* for supplying half a chaldron of coals yearly to each of the 12 almshouses then built. The Company credit the trust with the income of 9*l.* per annum as the presumed value of six chaldrons of coals, and the sum is discharged as a payment to St. Peter's Hospital.

LEMAN'S GIFT.

Sir John Leman devised, by his will of the 8th July 1681, a rentcharge of 12*l.* issuing out of his messuage in Thames Street, and out of his two messuages adjoining, for purchasing sea coal for the poor in the almshouses. The sum, deducting land tax, now reduced from 2*l.* 8*s.* to 18*s.*, and therefore leaving in the last year 11*l.* 2*s.*, is annually paid to or on account of the proprietor, Mr. Rawlins, to the Company, and debited to the charges of St. Peter's Hospital.

HARPER'S GIFT.

John Harper, by his will of the 10th July 1682, bequeathed to the Company 100*l.* for purchasing 6 chaldron of sea coals for the poor of St. Peter's Hospital. The sum of 9*l.* a year is credited by the Company in their accounts, and the same amount is debited to St. Peter's Hospital.

SIR JOHN GAYER'S GIFT.

Sir John Gayer bequeathed, by his will of the 19th December 1649, the sum of 100*l.* to buy lands therewith, the rent thereof to be employed in coals or wood, to be

yearly given in December to poor people of St. Peter's Hospital. The question whether the Company committed a breach of trust in omitting to obey the direction of the trust to invest in land would seem to have been raised by the analogous case of Hulbert's Charity, in which the Master of the Rolls considered that there was so little apparent cause for the suit that he directed the matter to be brought before the Attorney-General for his especial consideration, and the suit was ultimately disposed of by a mere direction to keep a separate account of the fund. This decision will probably be considered as applicable to the same suggested duty in reference to this charity.

The Company credit the charity with 5*l.* a year, and discharge the account as by a payment of the same sum to St. Peter's Hospital.

FLETCHER'S GIFT.

John Fletcher, by his will (date not known), bequeathed to the Company 120*l.* to pay 10*s.* for a dinner every month for the poor in St. Peter's Hospital.

The Company allow 6*l.* a year as the interest of this donation, and send monthly between 1st and 7th of every month 10*s.* to the upper keeper, who divides it amongst 22 of the almspeople, who are considered as especially representing the occupants of the houses on the old ground at Newington (the block containing the 22 houses).

PART III.

PRESTON'S CHARITY.

Henry Preston, by his will of the 20th February 1434, devised one tenement in Gracechurch Street; also one tenement called the Bell on the Hoop in the same street; also three other tenements in Lombard Street; also the great tenement formerly belonging to Sir William Walworth, Knight, in Thames Street, in aid of the support of poor men and women of the Company for ever.*

The Commissioners of Inquiry, by their report (vol. 12, p. 91), set forth the state of the property taken by the Company under the will, which then produced a rental of 790*l.* a year, and the amount distributed by the Company in weekly pensions and annuities, and to the half-yearly poor, as well as the amount given in casual relief, which appeared greatly to exceed the income of the estate.

The Commissioners also stated that the site of Sir Wm. Walworth's tenement was occupied by the Company's Hall, which it appeared to have been previously to the fire of London.

An information by the Attorney-General at the relation of Thos. Spencer Hall was filed on the 27th September 1832 (amended the 15th November 1833) against the Fishmongers' Company, alleging that the defendants had divers estates, property, and funds of considerable value, other than the said messuage, tenements, and premises of the gift of Henry Preston, vested in them in trust, the annual income of which was devoted to the general benefit of the poor of the said Company, and that the aggregate amount of the rents and profits, or annual income of the said several estates, &c., and of the said messuages, tenements, and premises of the gift of the said H. Preston, greatly exceeded the amount of monies expended by the said Company in each and every year to and for the general benefit and relief of the poor of the said Company, the overplus of which fell into and formed part of their general funds.

The information also charged that the Company had never paid and applied or in any manner allowed or given credit for in any account or in any manner whatsoever any specific sum of money or otherwise howsoever made allowance or compensation for or in respect of the rental or the use or occupation of the said large edifice as a common hall for the relief of the poor men and women of the said Company, so that the said Company had by means thereof had the use thereof for their general and corporate purposes without any compensation and in exclusion of any benefit whatsoever to the said charitable trust or to the poor men and women of the Company the objects thereof.

The information prayed that an account might be taken of the rents and profits or annual income, and all sums of money received or possessed by the said Company, or in respect of the said several messuages, tenements, and premises constituting the said charity estate, and vested in the defendants, including the purchase money received from the sale of any part thereof, with interest thereon, and that in such account the defendants might be charged with an occupation rent or adequate compensation or allowance

for the use and occupation of the said edifice and building with the appurtenants in Thames Street, part of the said gift so occupied by the said defendants as a common hall as aforesaid; and an account might be in like manner taken of the application of such rents and profits by the defendants, and that such accounts might be taken for 20 years before the filing of the information, or for such other period as the Court might think proper; and that the defendants might be charged with and compelled to pay all such sums of money as upon the taking of the said accounts should appear not to have been paid and applied by them according to the charitable trusts and purposes of the said will, and that so much as should be so charged might be applied and disposed of under the direction of the Court in advancement of the said charitable trust in such manner as might be deemed expedient; and that the defendants might be charged with the costs of the relators of and incident to the suit to be paid out of the general fund.

The Company by their answer set forth in great detail the substance of various instruments prior and subsequent in date to the will and affecting the property the subject of the suit, alleging in particular that the house of Sir William Walworth occupied only a small part of the site of the Company's Hall, and that the testator, Henry Preston, however as to this and other portions of the property had been in fact a trustee for the Company; and they said that the Company had applied a sum of money out of the rents and income of the said estates annually and in every year, but varying from year to year, to the support of the poor men and women of the said Company who stood in need of relief and support and that they had therein after set forth the particulars thereof; but defendants said they believed that it was the fact that the said Company for the time being had not and they said that they had not applied or appropriated the whole of the income of the said charity estates to such charitable trusts as aforesaid, but defendants said that such parts of the annual income arising from the messuages, &c., which had been so applied had been, as defendants were informed, out of the free will and mere motion of the said Company for the time being.

The Company, by their answer to the amended information, admitted that at the time of the inquiry before the Commissioners in 1824 the Company did not claim to be entitled to the lands, &c. in the said amended information mentioned as vested in them in fee simple as purchasers for a valuable consideration, but the said Company laid before the Charity Commissioners all the deeds, wills, and documents in their possession, whether copies or originals, and that they made no claim relating to the said estates or to any other estates, but submitted the whole, and the questions arising thereon, to the judgment of the said Commissioners. And they said that the further information they had obtained had arisen from the various laborious and expensive searches which they had caused to be made amongst the various records preserved as therein-before mentioned in order to be able to refer to the original wills and deeds and to give full answers and information to the several points mentioned and inquired after in the said original and amended informations of the Attorney-General and in four other matters against the defendants and which the defendants were advised it was their duty to cause to be made.

The cause came on to be heard before Lord Langdale, M.R., who, by his decree of the 9th November 1839, dismissed the information with costs.

It appears to me important that the grounds on which this decision proceeded should be brought before the Commissioners. The case is one, no doubt, of great importance and peculiarity, and I have therefore obtained a copy of the shorthand note of his Lordship's judgment, which is as follows:—

Rolls Court,
Westminster,
November 9th, 1839.

The Attorney-General
v.
The Fishmongers' Company } Re Preston.
Judgment.

The Master of the Rolls.—This information prays for a declaration that the defendants are seised and possessed of certain property which was devised to the Fishmongers' Company by the will of Henry Preston in trust for the uses expressed in the said will, and not for their own use, subject only to the payment of two yearly sums of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* chargeable thereon; and that the great hall of the Company, or a part thereof, constitutes part of the charity property, that an account may be taken of the rents of such parts of the property as have been let, and that the defendants may be charged therewith and with an occupation rent for the use of the hall

* In the further answer of the Fishmongers' Company to the information after mentioned (filed 4th April 1836) a copy of the will is set out.

for 20 years before the information was filed, and that a scheme may be settled for the future application of the charity property having regard to the testator's will in that behalf.

The will under which this relief is sought is dated the 20th February 1435, nearly 400 years before the information was filed. More than 400 years have elapsed since the death of the testator to whom the property is alleged to have belonged. The estate came into the possession of the Company within a few years after the death of the testator, and during the whole time which has since elapsed the property has been used and dealt with as part of the general property of the Company, and has been applied to the general purposes of the Company. These general purposes have been in part charitable, but no special destination has been given to the revenue arising from this property as distinguished from the other general property to which the Company is entitled.

The property was, by the will of Preston, devised to the wardens and commonalty of the Company, to be held by them in aid of the support of the poor men and women of the mystery and commonalty of the Company for ever; and this, the relator insists, is a charitable purpose to be executed by this Court, which ought to interfere, notwithstanding the lapse of time. The defendants contend that they have shown an absolute title in themselves; and it is necessary to advert to the circumstances under which the estate was acquired. The property consists partly of property situate in Gracechurch Street and Lombard Street, and partly of property which has been described as the great tenement in Thames Street. The Gracechurch Street and Lombard Street property in the time of King Richard II. belonged to John de Hillesdon, who charged it with a rentcharge of 20 marks for superstitious uses; and subject to that charge the property afterwards became vested in John Coventry, whose executors, having power to sell under his will, sold it to John Radwell, William Londsop, John Fitzgeoffrey, and Walter Pejon, by whom it was conveyed on the 27th day of May, in the eighth year of the reign of King Henry VI. (1429). Upon the death of Radwell this property became vested in Londsop, Fitzgeoffrey, and Pejon, the three survivors. The great tenement in Thames Street in the year 1368 belonged to John Lovekin; in 1413 it had become the property of William Axham, whose acting executor, Thomas Boteler, sold it to Sir Thomas Sackville and five other persons; and in the year 1432, by deed executed then, or in the course of a year or two next following, it was conveyed to Sir John Cornwall, Lord of Fanhope. It thus appears that in the year 1432 a part of the property now in question belonged to Sir John Cornwall, and that the remainder was vested in Londsop, Fitzgeoffrey, and Pejon. From the circumstances which afterwards took place it is at least probable that Londsop, Fitzgeoffrey, and Pejon were trustees for Sir John Cornwall. About the same time the Fishmongers' Company obtained a new charter, which was dated the 8th of February, in the 11th of Henry VI. (1432). This charter contains a licence to hold land in mortmain to a limited amount; and it is remarkable that the licence was "to hold land to the wardens and commonalty and their successors for ever in aid of the support of poor men and women of the mystery of the Company aforesaid," the same words which are employed by Preston in his will in relation to the property thereby imported to be given to the Company.

On the 11th of November 1434 Sir John Cornwall conveyed the great tenement to Londsop, Fitzgeoffrey, and Pejon, the three survivors of the four persons to whom the property in Gracechurch Street and Lombard Street had been conveyed a few years before; and on the 18th of November 1434 Londsop, Fitzgeoffrey, and Pejon granted to Sir John Cornwall an annual rent of 40 marks issuing out of both properties; an additional rent of five marks was payable if the rent of 40 marks was in arrear or unpaid for three months, and there was a power to enter and distrain. On the same 18th day of November 1434 Londsop, Fitzgeoffrey, and Pejon executed a deed, whereby, after reciting a lease which they had granted for 40 years to the re-lessees after named at the rent of a red rose, they released both properties together with other property which had formerly belonged to Thomas Wilford to John Mitchell, who is described as a citizen and alderman of London, to Thomas Cushons, John Whatton, Thomas Blakenhall, Henry Preston, Thomas Boteler, John Taxburgh, Thomas Lyncoln, Richard Banaster, and Thomas Badley, who are described as citizens and *Fishmongers*, and to Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Wilford. On the next following day, viz., the 19th of November 1434, these 12 persons in whom the legal estate, not only of the property now in question, but also of the property formerly Wilford's, was vested, granted a rent of 40*l.* per annum to Sir John Cornwall, payable out of all the property so vested in them with powers of

entry and distress; but there was a proviso that no levy should be made during the life of Elizabeth Wilford, and a further proviso that Londsop, Fitzgeoffrey, and Pejon should pay to Sir John Cornwall the rentcharge of 40 marks according to the former deed the annual rent of 40*l.* and the payment thereof should not be in any manner liable, but should be suspended, and only be raised when the rent of 40 marks was in arrear and unpaid. A confirmation of this deed was executed two days afterwards, and by means of it it would seem that Sir John Cornwall obtained an additional security for the payment of the rentcharge of 40 marks granted to him on the preceding 18th of November.

The whole property being now vested in John Mitchell and the 11 other persons named in the release of the 18th of November subject to the payment of the rent of 40 marks granted by the deed of even date, and to the payment out of Hillesdon's property of the rentcharge of 40 marks created by Hillesdon, and Sir John Cornwall having obtained an additional security for his rentcharge of 40 marks, it appears by a recital in a subsequent deed, and also by a recital in Preston's will, that on the 22nd of November 1434 John Mitchell and the 11 other persons demised, enfeoffed, and confirmed the great tenement to Hamwell, Watkins, and Gift, and their assigns for the whole life of Sir John Cornwall, Lord of Fanhope; and on the following 15th December 1434 John Mitchell and his co-lessees in a deed of the 18th of November, except Preston, without any consideration expressed released their right and claim to the estates to Henry Preston, his heirs and assigns for ever.

Upon a consideration of the facts thus stated, and having regard to the state of the law at the time, it appears to me that the property in question was acquired by the Company under an arrangement between them and Sir John Cornwall, that Henry Preston became and was a trustee for the Company, and that the Company acquired the property with an intention to hold it subject to the charges under the licence contained in their charter.

On the 1st of April 1437 Sir John Cornwall, Lord of Fanhope, made a will, whereby he devised the rentcharge of 40 marks to the prior and convent of Friar Preachers, near Ludgate, for superstitious uses. He made a subsequent will dated the 10th of December 1443 which did not alter that disposition and disposed of other property. After his death a deed dated the 20th of April 1446 was made between his executors and the wardens of the Fishmongers' Company, and thereby after stating the grant of the rentcharge of 40 marks, the enfeoffment to Mitchell and 11 others, the release to Henry Preston, the will of Henry Preston, and also the will of Sir John Cornwall it was witnessed that the executors of Sir John Cornwall by their common assent of their good grace, zeal, and love that they had unto the soul of Sir John Cornwall and the souls therein referred to, and to the intent that Sir John Cornwall's will might in all things be the better observed and kept for ever, paid to the wardens of the Company 400 marks sterling to have the same in recompense of the great charge and cost the Company had borne and done and to the helping of the reparation of the lands and tenements whereout the rentcharge was issuing, so that the will of Sir John Cornwall might be observed and kept in time coming. The sum of 400 marks being thus voluntarily paid by the executors of Sir John Cornwall to the Company in recompense of the costs and charges they had incurred, and in order to secure the performance of the will of Sir John Cornwall with respect to his intended application of the rentcharge of 40 marks, it seems to follow that in the opinion of the executors the performance of the will would have failed without this assistance, and consequently that the property was not then considered to be sufficient. But we may presume that the Company having received this assistance undertook to pay the rentcharges and continued to pay them for the intended purposes until the time of the Reformation; for we find a yearly sum of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, being 40 marks issuing out of the whole of this property, and a yearly sum of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, being 20 marks issuing out of the property situate in Lombard Street and Gracechurch Street, comprised in the letters patent or grant made for valuable consideration by King Edward VI. to the Company in the fourth year of his reign. In the meantime the property was treated as absolutely belonging to the Company.

Upon this case the relator contends first, that this was the property of Preston and is subject to the trusts of his will under which the defendants derived title; but, probably, perceiving that under the circumstances it might appear that Preston was not entitled beneficially or otherwise than as trustee for the Company, he further contends that, supposing Preston to have been only a trustee and to have made his will according to the directions of the Com-

pany, still the will expresses the terms upon which the Company took and professed to hold the property, and that those terms describe trusts from which the Company cannot be relieved. To this it is answered for the defendants, first, that the terms of Preston's will exactly correspond with the terms of the charter and cannot show a charitable trust any more than the charter shows that any other property held under the same licence is held upon a charitable trust to be executed in this Court, that property given by will, even if given by a stranger, which they insist, and, I think, with reason, Preston was not, for the very same purpose for which they were licensed to hold lands in mortmain could be held only on the same trusts, and in the same manner as all other lands held under the same licence; and it being, as was alleged, clear that the Court has no jurisdiction over other lands held under that licence it is argued that the Court has no jurisdiction over these lands.

It is, however, further contended that even if these lands, or the surplus rents, after satisfying the charge were subject to a charitable use, which might be executed in this Court, yet they were charged with annual sums exceeding the annual value of the property, and charged with those sums for superstitious uses; that those annual sums became the property of the Crown, and were by the Crown granted to the Company; and that afterwards by the Act of 4th James I.* the lands out of which the rents were issuing were secured to the Company, and that thereby the property became theirs; and I am of that opinion. We are now at a distance of 400 years from the time when the transaction took place, and it is very difficult, if not impossible, satisfactorily to explain every particular of the whole transaction; but I am of opinion that after so long an uninterrupted usage anything which seems ambiguous ought to be presumed in favour of the Company's title; and although the words of the charter and of Preston's will, which in my view must be taken to have been made in concurrence with the Company, import a trust such as might be executed by this Court, yet a trust could only attach on the surplus which remained after satisfying the specific charges, and in this case, with such reasons as the circumstances afford for thinking that at the time when the transaction took place the value of the property did not equal the charge, without any evidence that the value had increased before the grant of King Edward VI., and with an uninterrupted use of the property as belonging to the Company for so long a period, it appears to me that I ought to presume that the charges to which the Crown became entitled, and which were granted to the Company, were equal to if they did not exceed the whole value of the land. For these reasons I am of opinion that by the grant of the subsequent statute of James I. the estate became the property of the Company, and that this information must also be dismissed with costs.

The Attorney-General, by the same relator, appealed to the Lord Chancellor, and the cause came on to be heard before Lord Cottenham on the 19th June 1840. The Lord Chancellor gave judgment on the 13th of January 1841, when his Lordship dismissed the appeal with costs.

The judgment of Lord Cottenham was as follows:—

Westminster Hall,
Lord Chancellor's Court,
13th January, 1841.

The Attorney-General v. the Fishmongers' Company.
Judgment.

Preston's Charity.

The Lord Chancellor:—The object of this information is to impeach the title to absolute ownership which the Fishmongers' Company have enjoyed for upwards of 400 years in various tenements in the City of London, and to have it declared that they have from the commencement of that period been and are now trustees of such property for charitable purposes. The case rests altogether upon the expressions used in the will of one Henry Preston under which the informants assume that the Company derive their title to the property, and by which will Henry Preston devised the property to the wardens and commonalty of the Company and their successors to have and to hold it to the said wardens and commonalty and their successors in aid of sustaining poor men and women of the mystery of the commonalty for ever. It was argued upon the principle that this Court recognises no limitation of time in case of trust, that no regard was to be paid in this case to the lapse of 400 years, which have passed away since the title of the Company appears to have accrued. Such a doctrine

would be most dangerous, and might, if acted upon, be destructive of many of the best titles of the kingdom. If there be no doubt as to the origin and existence of a trust the principles of justice and the interests of mankind require that the lapse of time should not enable those who are mere trustees to appropriate to themselves that which is the property of others. But in questions of doubt whether any trust exists, and whether those in possession are not entitled to the property for their own benefit, the principles of justice and the interest of mankind require that the utmost regard should be paid to the length of time during which there has been enjoyment inconsistent with the existence of the supposed trust, one of the principal reasons for admitting limitations of suits is the difficulty of ascertaining the facts necessary to make it safe to exercise the judicial power. Upon this principle this Court has in many instances limited the period within which it will exercise its power; and it would, indeed, be strange if in case it has not done so it were altogether to disregard the lapse of time as applicable to the evidence on which it is called upon to act. To dispose of rights or property upon any evidence however apparently clear against a title and a course of dealing of 400 years would in any case be full of danger; and no judge, not destitute of that degree of prudence and discretion which is essential to the due administration of all systems of law, but particularly to that of equity, would feel justified in doing so, if any reasonable suggestion could be made reconciling the history of transactions long since passed away with the enjoyment of the property. Of this the present case furnishes a strong example. There is nothing upon the face of the will to show that Henry Preston was not the beneficial owner of the property or to explain the expressions to be found there from which a charitable trust might be inferred. But if a court of equity having nothing but the will before it were to take from the Company the beneficial interest in the property, an act of the greatest injustice would, I believe, have been the consequence. Fortunately, I am not in that difficulty, for I have evidence before me, which if it does not demonstrate that the Company were from the commencement beneficial owners of this property, raises so strong a presumption that such was the case as to relieve me from all doubt as to the duty I have to perform.

The Fishmongers' Company, though it had previously existed as a guild or fraternity, was not incorporated until the year 1433, and their charter contains a licence to hold lands of the value of 20*l.* per annum, notwithstanding the then statutes of mortmain. Before that time the fraternity could only hold lands by procuring them to be conveyed and held by trustees, and as they were within the statute of the 15th Richard II., chap. 5., they could not do this openly, and after that time they could in their own right only hold lands of the annual value of 20*l.*; but by the ascertained custom of the City of London, citizens, though they could not convey lands in mortmain, were entitled to devise them in mortmain, and the corporations were entitled to accept the lands so devised, whatever might be their value, and from this a course of proceeding was adopted to enable the city corporations to hold more lands than their charters authorised. The corporations purchasing lands procured them to be conveyed to trustees, and such trustees conveyed them to some one person who, by his will, devised them to the corporations. The evidence of Mr. Hardy, and the documents to which he refers, proves that such was the course of business in the City of London at the date of the transactions now under consideration, which is the whole that is necessary. The answer puts in issue facts, and there is sufficient in the books to show the probability of such having been the object and legal consequence of such facts, and no attempt was made to meet by evidence or authority the case so made on behalf of the defendants. Assuming therefore, as I must, that such was the usual course of proceeding, the examination of the documents in evidence, as to whether they establish the theory of the plaintiff or of the defendants, will lead to a short, and I think, a satisfactory conclusion, the theory of the plaintiff being, that Henry Preston was absolutely entitled to the property, and devised it to the Company upon the charitable trusts mentioned in his will, and the theory of the defendants being, that he was only a trustee for them, and that his will was only an execution of the trust on which he before held the property. It is important for this and for another purpose to keep in mind that there is very strong evidence that the property was not at the time worth so much as the rentcharges upon it, or did not produce sufficient income to pay them. The inquisition post-mortem of John Lovekin, charging 40 marks upon other property as well as on the great tenement, and the deed of the 20th April 1446, which assumes the inadequacy of the premises to pay the charges, establish that fact sufficiently to justify its assumption in the exami-

* A copy of the grant of King Edward VI. to the Trustees for the City Companies, in consideration of 18,744*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* (so far as relates to the Fishmongers' Company), is appended to this report.

nation of the history of the transactions. If, therefore, the property did belong to Henry Preston, his devise of it to charitable purposes was a mere mockery; but if it was then the property of the Company no such absurdity follows from his restoring it to its rightful owners.

In 1429 the property in Gracechurch Street and Lombard Street was vested in four persons, Radwell, Londsop, Fitzgeoffrey, and Pejoir; and the first having died, the three last subsequently dealt with it alone. This was before the incorporation of the Company, which was not until 1433. If, therefore, these persons hold this property on trust for the Company, the course usually at that time adopted for such a purpose would appear to have been followed, and the subsequent transactions will show whether they were so or whether they were beneficially entitled to the property. The great tenement had become vested in Sir John Cornwall, and by deed of the 11th November 1434 he conveyed it to the same persons, Londsop, Fitzgeoffrey, and Pejon; and on the 18th November 1434 they granted to him, charged upon this property and other property which they held under the deed of 1429, an annual rent of 40 marks with a power of entry and distress, and in the event of nonpayment bound themselves personally to pay five marks as a penalty. On the same day Londsop, Fitzgeoffrey, and Pejon executed another deed, by which they conveyed all the property in Gracechurch Street and Lombard Street, and the great tenement, in fee to John Mitchell, described as a citizen and alderman of London, and 10 other persons, of whom Henry Preston was one, described as citizens and fishmongers. By another deed of the 19th of November 1434, Mitchell and the other 10 charged an annual rent of 40l. upon all the property comprised in the last deed, and upon various other properties stated to be vested in them, in favour of Sir John Cornwall, but with a proviso that such annual rent should not be demandable if the rent of 40 marks was regularly paid, and with a proviso against their being personally liable. It may well be asked why if these parties were purchasers they should charge this and other property with the rent of 40l. to secure the 40 marks? By another deed of the 15th December, Mitchell and 9 of the 10, Henry Preston being omitted, released to Henry Preston and his heirs all their estates and interests in the property in Gracechurch Street, Lombard Street, and the great tenement; and on the 20th February Henry Preston made his will, which recites the transactions as to the property in Gracechurch Street, Lombard Street, and the great tenement; and reciting that he had thereby become solely seized thereof in his demesne as of fee simple, devised the whole of such property to certain persons named and described as "the wardens of the Company and the commonalty of the same mistery and their successors for ever, in aid of the sustentation of the poor men and women of the said mistery and commonalty for ever." The will is confined to this object, and takes no notice of any other property, and is in the form in use at that time for passing trust property, as is proved by Mr. Hardy. If Radwell, Londsop, Fitzgeoffrey, and Pejon were trustees of the Gracechurch Street property and the Lombard Street property, and if the Company purchased the great tenement from Sir John Cornwall, it is very consistent with such a supposition that after the death of Radwell the other three should deal with the property, and that after the purchase of the great tenement the consideration for such purchase, that is, the 40 marks, should be charged upon other property belonging to the Company, and that these three should convey the whole to other trustees, viz., Mitchell and the 10 others. And if these 11 were trustees for the Company it is proved to have been according to the usual course of business in such cases that the trustees should convey to one that such one might by will vest the property in the Company for whom it was held in trust, but if Henry Preston was beneficially entitled to the property so must have been Mitchell and the other 10, and so must have been Radwell, Londsop, Fitzgeoffrey, and Pejon. But besides the improbability of so many persons acquiring and immediately departing with their shares and interests in this property, and the impossibility of accounting for their dealing with the property on that supposition, there is no appearance of any consideration being given by the 11 to the three, or by Henry Preston to the 10, for the transfer of their interests; and the deed between the executors of Sir John Cornwall and the Company strongly confirms the supposition that the transaction was from the beginning between him and the Company. I observe that the Master of the Rolls seems to think it probable that Londsop, Fitzgeoffrey, and Pejon were trustees of the property in Gracechurch Street and Lombard Street for Sir John Cornwall. For the purpose of the present question it is not material whether they were trustees for him

or for the Company, though for the reasons I have given I think the better presumption is that they were trustees for the latter. The plaintiffs' proposition is that they were the beneficial owners; the contrary of which is all but demonstrated by the evidence. I have, therefore, no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the Company did not derive the beneficial interest in the property from Henry Preston's will; whereas before I could entertain the case made by the informants I must have been satisfied beyond any reasonable doubt that they did derive their title under it.

It was then said that although Henry Preston might be in fact a trustee for the Company, yet that the terms of his will imposed upon the Company a duty of applying the property to charitable purposes.

It is not easy to conceive how an expression used by a trustee can alter the estate and destroy the interest of the *cestui que trust*, but the fact that the words used are precisely those that are to be found in the licence to hold lands in mortmain comprised in the charter of the Company explains the ground of their introduction into Henry Preston's will, and proves there was no intention of affecting the estate and interest of the Company in this property.

There is another ground of defence on the part of the defendants which remains to be observed upon. I have before stated that the property in question appears to have been of less annual value than the two rents charged upon it, which seems to have been a sufficient ground for the title of the owners of the property itself under the statutes of the 1st Edward VI., chap. 14. In *Adams v. Lambert*, 4th Coke's Reports, 112b., it is said to have been resolved in a case in which land of the value of 20l. per annum was given, 10l. to a priest, 5l. for an obit, and 5l. for a lamp, all the uses being superstitious the land itself belongs to the king, "for inasmuch as all the profits are limited to the superstitious uses, it was the intent of the Act to give all the land to the king by a reasonable construction upon the coherence and intention of all parts of the Act." That being so, I have observed in another case it was immaterial whether the Crown actually seized the land itself or only the rents, the letters patent of the 4th Edward VI. and the Act of the 4th James I. having had the effect of giving to the Company all that the Act of the 1st Edward VI. had given to the king.* This probable ground of title coupled with 400 years' enjoyment would of itself have been an answer to the claim made by the information. In this case it is unnecessary to pursue that point further, as this additional ground is not required to support the decree of the Master of the Rolls, which I now affirm and dismiss the appeal with costs.

But I cannot part with this case without expressing my regret that this proceeding should have been instituted without that ordinary degree of consideration and research which, if exercised, must have satisfied the relators that there was no foundation for the case attempted to be made. The title to the property after an enjoyment of 400 years is questioned, and great trouble and great expense necessarily incurred to the owners upon some expressions found in a will of the year 1434, which even a slight attention to the history of the times, the then state of the law, and the transactions relating to property which the relators do not appear to have taken any pains to ascertain, would have shown to be wholly unavailing for the purpose of supporting the claim made. The loss which this attempt will occasion to the relators is no compensation for the injury which it must have occasioned to the defendants, from which I regret the inability of the Court to relieve them beyond the costs of the suit given by the decree of the Master of the Rolls and the costs of the appeal which I now order them to pay to the defendants.

The claim of the Company to be the absolute owners of the entire estate in question, free from any charitable trust, is therefore established by these decrees. It is right, however, to add that the Company have not discontinued the relief to the poor members of the Company which they were in the habit of bestowing before the above-mentioned suit was instituted. Large sums are constantly distributed in weekly pensions, annuities, and payments to what are called the half-yearly poor, and in casual aid. The amount thus granted to the poor of the Company amounted, as I am informed, in the last year to the sum of 4,314l. 0s. 5d. The effect of the decree has been that these sums instead of being debited to any particular charities are allowed and paid out of the general funds of the Company.

* A copy of the grant to Hynde and others, trustees for the Companies (so far as relates to the Fishmongers' Company), is appended to this Report.

ALMSHOUSES OF MARK QUESTED AT HARRIETSHAM, KENT.

Mark Qusted, by his will 27th January 1642, gave to the Company all his manor of Pencourt at Hollingbourne, let at 182*l.* per annum, on trust with one year's income and 100*l.* added, to purchase a piece of land and build 12 almshouses for 12 poor almsfolk, and to pay to every one 6*l.* a year.—72*l.*

	£	s.	d.
To four Masters of Arts of Oxford or Cambridge, 8 <i>l.</i> a piece	32	0	0
To four students of ditto, 4 <i>l.</i> a piece	16	0	0
To 10 poor children of Christ's Hospital, 4 <i>l.</i> a piece	40	0	0

and the residue to the wardens for a dinner to the livery.

The estates devised by the will, and still belonging to the Company, are—

Pencourt Farm, consisting of a farmhouse and buildings, and about 176 acres of land, some portion having been exchanged since the last inquiry

Allington Farm, farmhouse, and buildings, and 202 acres, 1 rood, 30 perches of land let to Batchelor Roper, junr., on lease

The total acreage, including some acquisitions made by the Company, exceeds the above quantity.

The rent exceeds the sum of 160*l.*, which is the amount of the charge, and the Company do not consider themselves bound to render any further account of the rental of the estates which they claim as the property of the Company subject to the specific charges.

It is to be observed that the question is whether the gift of the "residue" to the Company, under the circumstances in which the testator sets out first the annual value of his estate at 182*l.*, and then specifically appropriates the sum to divers objects, amounting to 160*l.*, and concludes by saying "the residue" shall go to the Company, the word "residue" should not be read as if he had said and the remaining 22*l.* a year.

The almshouses at Harrietsham were first built in 1651, and were rebuilt by the Company in 1770 and 1772. They consist of 12 distinct houses under the same roof with a good garden to each, which the almspeople had in their own occupation. Six of the almspersons are free of the Company, and six are parishioners of the parish. They are all chosen by the Company, but as to the parishioners a presentment is made by the clergyman, churchwardens and parishioners, and two justices of the peace of the names of eligible persons, from whom the Company elect. I append a printed copy of the orders and rules of the almshouses.

The six almspeople of the Company receive each 12*s.* per week if married, and 7*s.* per week if single. The sums paid in 1860 amounted together to 135*l.* 4*s.* This included the 35*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* per annum under Copping's gift. (See page 7 of this Report.)

The parishionary almspeople are paid each 6*l.* per annum, 36*l.*

This payment has been made to them since the 1st August 1827, soon after the last inquiry. (See Vol. 12, page 122.)

They also receive under Owen's gift annually (see page 36 of this Report) 1*l.*

The Company allow the free people 36 cwt. of coal, and the parishionary almspeople 12 cwt. of coal, it being understood that the parish provides them with additional fuel.

In 1860 the coals were furnished by the Company at an expense of 21*l.* 12*s.* The clothes supplied to the 12 almspeople requires an expenditure of about 12*l.* a year. The upper keeper is allowed 5*l.* 5*s.* a year as superintendent, formerly the reader, a duty which is now performed by the rector or curate gratuitously. The paymaster, who is the tenant of the Company of the estate, is allowed 10*l.* a year. There are also repairs which are done at the expense of the Company, and which in 1860 amounted to 13*l.*

The Company also pay Mr. Sedgwick, surgeon of Hol-

* MARK QUESTED'S CHARITY.

By an order of the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, dated 21st January 1868, a scheme was established for the regulation of that portion of the endowments of this charity which is applicable to the payment of exhibitions to four poor Masters of Arts of Oxford or Cambridge. A copy of the scheme is appended to this report.

lingbourn, the medical attendant of the almspeople, 15*l.* 15*s.* a year.

In 1860 about 6*l.* was paid for nursing one of the poor almspeople, and 3*l.* for the funeral; the Company also contribute to the local schools.

The income arising from the endowments, for the special purpose of the almshouse, thus appears to be,

	£	s.	d.
By Qusted's direction	72	0	0
„ Owen's Charity	1	0	0
„ Copping's Charity	35	10	4
	108	10	4

And the charges and allowances borne and paid by the Company, as to the excess from their own bounty, amounted to 154*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* in the year 1860.

MASTERS OF ARTS AND STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITIES.

It appears by the books of the Company that from 1652 to 1654 the students appear first to have been paid, and that in 1689 a person was elected an exhibitor, but payments to them appear to have ceased from 1690. In February 1704 there was a reference to a committee to report on these exhibitions, but no report seems to have been made. On the 5th July 1838 the court of the Company ordered that four Masters of Arts of Oxford or Cambridge, being poor and having need thereof, be appointed to exhibitions at 8*l.* per annum under Qusted's will; also, that four students of Oxford or Cambridge be appointed to exhibitions of 4*l.* a year under the same will, and it was referred to a committee to consider the best way of carrying it out. The committee on the 25th July 1838 recommended that advertisements should be published in the newspapers of the counties of Oxford and Cambridge, as follows:—

"Notice is hereby given that the Fishmongers' Company have now in their gift eight exhibitions, viz., to four Masters of Arts 8*l.* a piece yearly, and to four students 4*l.* a piece yearly so long as they shall abide at their study in either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge being poor and having need thereof. Parties desirous of being candidates will be pleased to apply to Mr. Towse, at the Fishmongers' Hall, London, by letter on or before the 1st November next."

On the 1st August 1838 the court approved the report, and ordered the advertisement to be inserted. On the 15th November following the court proceeded to the election, and chose a gentleman of Trinity College, and a gentleman of Queen's College, as two of the Masters of Arts; and at a subsequent court the other two nominations of masters were filled up. One of these gentlemen has ever since held it. I append the forms of election and of the certificate under which the payment is made.

On the 18th November 1839 a sum of 112*l.* was invested in 3*l.* per cent. Annuities of 1726, and from that period any balance which arose from the exhibitions not being paid to the Masters of Arts, or from dividends of the stock, have been invested until 1854, when the 1726 stock was paid off and the amount converted into 3*l.* per cent. Reduced Stock. The total amount invested up to the 19th October 1860 was 256*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* cash, producing 274*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* 3*l.* per cent. Reduced Stock. In consequence of the dividend on that stock amounting to 8*l.*, by order of the court of the Company of the 12th March 1855 each of the Masters of Arts now receive 10*l.* a year instead of 8*l.*

The nominations are all now full. Advertisements are inserted on the occurrence of vacancies.

The same general orders of the Company applied for the nomination and election of students as of masters, and on the 15th November 1838 the four exhibitions of 4*l.* per annum each were filled up, and the same have since been filled up, to the number of four, as vacancies have occurred. I append the form of certificates applicable to the student-ships.

In November 1839 the sum of 48*l.* was invested in the 3*l.* per cent. Annuities 1726; and in like manner the dividends or unapplied surplus was accumulated until 1854, when the fund was converted into 3*l.* per cent. Reduced Stock. The total amount of money invested up to October 1860 was 146*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* cash, producing 155*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* 3*l.* per cent. Reduced Stock; and according to the order of the court of the Company of the 12th March 1855, the dividends thereon exceeding 4*l.* per annum, the exhibitions to the students were raised to 5*l.* per annum each.*

Scheme.

1. The annuity or yearly sum of 32*l.* applicable under the provisions of the founder's will to the payment of four annual exhibitions of 8*l.* each to four poor Masters of Arts residing in one of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, and the annual dividends and income arising from the accumulations thereof (which accumulations are now

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

It appears by the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (p. 123, vol. 12), "that in consequence of the "embarrassment which took place after Mr. Quedsted's death, in the execution of the trusts of his will, the benefaction given by him to Christ's Hospital remained inoperative until the year 1683, when a conference took place "respecting it between a committee of governors of the "hospital and a committee of the Company. The result of "this conference, upon a statement made of the difficulties "which the Company had encountered, and the inadequacy "of the trust fund to fulfil the charities charged thereon, "was an agreement that the Company should pay to the "hospital 200*l.*, and that the governors should receive into "the hospital six poor children presented to them by the "Company, being paid for each of them 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* a year "towards their maintenance."

The Commissioners add that the Company had ever since paid yearly to Christ's Hospital 25*l.*, and had always six children maintained there, sons of freemen of the Company.

In the year 1841 the Company laid a case before counsel, stating the constitution and early history of Christ's Hospital, and that long before the agreement of 1683, "disputes "had frequently arisen among the governors respecting "the manner in which children were usually admitted so "as to render the right of presentation in many cases "merely nominal and always extremely troublesome. By "the customary mode of proceeding either all petitions "were read and the general court made choice of the "most prominent cases, or a committee was appointed to "reduce the number of petitions, according to the conditions of the several parishes from which they came, the "final decision still resting with the court, or else the "aldermen and governors in a body presented each a "petition, and the selection depended as usual upon the "court. The rejected petitions naturally gave rise to "murmuring and discontent, whilst the canvassing which "was necessary to secure a majority of votes was at once "unpleasant and laborious. In order therefore to silence "these complaints, many of which proceeded from benefactors to a large amount, and from others from whom "the hospital had considerable expectations, it was resolved "upon one occasion that every alderman should forthwith "be complimented with two presentations and every "governor with one."

The case then stated the rules of admission to Christ's Hospital adopted in 1683-84, and the articles of agreement of 1782. It set forth the various proceedings of the court of the Fishmongers' Company on the subject of that portion of Mark Quedsted's bequest in connexion with Christ's Hospital, and the minutes of the conference of the 18th February 1683, at which the agreement referred to was made, the material part of which is as follows:—

"Mr. Freeman Hause here present, being one of the assistants of the said Company, reported the case concerning the said will and the reasons why the 40*l.* yearly therein mentioned hath not hitherto been paid, partly by reason of the great demands of the testator's widow, and the payments made to her thereout during her life, and also of the great charges expended in a suite of lawe to settle the same; and, moreover, for that the lands for some years could not be lett to a certayne tenant, and acquainting them that about eight years now last past the lands that were given to pay charities and other legacies, amounting to 180*l.* per annum, were lett but at 110*l.* per annum. And that the Company were ready to divide and pay out 100*l.* yearly in those charities in proportion to his will,

represented by the sum of 305*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* Reduced 3*l.* per cent. Annuities) shall be applied by the said Company, as the trustees of the said charity, first in payment of the necessary and proper costs and expenses attending the administration of the charity according to the provisions of this scheme, and then in providing for the payment of the annual exhibitions herein-after mentioned.

2. There shall be four annual exhibitions under this scheme amounting, in the first instance, to the yearly sum of 10*l.* each.

3. The exhibitioners shall be appointed by the said trustees, and shall be respectively persons in poor circumstances, not more than 30 years of age at the time of appointment, who shall have taken the degree of Master of Arts at the University either of Oxford or Cambridge, and who shall be pursuing the study of some liberal or learned profession with the view to the bonâ fide practice thereof either at one of the said universities or elsewhere in Great Britain.

4. Every exhibition shall be tenable for a period of

reserving the odd 10*l.* for and towards the reparations of 12 almshouses, and for other charges incident thereto, whereby there would be payable to Christ's Hospital about 25*l.* yearly towards the maintenance of poore children therein, as appeared by a particular account thereof now here produced and showed; and he did believe that the Company of Fishmongers would be willing to give to the governors of Christ's Hospital the sum of 200*l.* in money, so as the governors will take and keepe six children in their hospital for the time to come upon the allowance mentioned in his will.

"All which being by the several committees above named considered of and debated, as also the foote of the accompts for those lands in the Company's hands, it was agreed by the committee for the said hospital that the said Company paying to the said governors the sum of 200*l.*, they would receive 6 poor children into the said hospital to be presented to them by the said Company upon paying the sum of 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* a pease yearlye to them towards their maintenance therein, but that the badge should not be worn by the said children, for that none weare badges there only those of the King's Majesty's foundation; and that as any dyed and were disposed of, others should be presented and taken into their roome. And that if hereafter the rents of the lands did rise or fall, the number of the children should be increased or lessened accordingly.

To all which the committee for the said Company, according to their order, desired to reporte the same to the next courte to be holden for their said Company for their order therein."

The question submitted to counsel arose on the latter part of the above agreement (underlined). The case stated that "the revenue of the estate was now more than sufficient to pay the 40*l.* per annum," and it asked the opinion of counsel whether the Fishmongers' Company could, under the will of Mark Quedsted, present 10 children of poor freemen of the Company to Christ's Hospital, and require the governors of Christ's Hospital to accept and receive such 10 children on the terms of the said will, or on the basis of the agreement between them and the Company; if not, how otherwise? And if they could present 10 children, then to advise what is the best course for the Company to adopt to ensure the acceptance of such 10 children in their presentation, and to advise the Company generally on the premises.

It will probably be anticipated that the advice of counsel was, that the Company could not maintain their claim, and that it did not advise them to insist upon it, looking upon the agreement to reduce the number of children to six as having been always treated as absolute and unconditional. I mention this claim and its nature chiefly as showing that the Company must consistently have regarded the increase of rent as being for the benefit of the different branches of the charity, as well as of the parties interested in the gift under the word "residue," and as therefore affecting the construction I have above hinted at.

The sum paid to Christ's Hospital still continues to be 25*l.* a year, and the Company always have six presentees on the hospital books. It is sufficient that the parents of the children are free of the Company, or according to the will not free, if there are none eligible who are free. There have been always free applicants. It is not necessary that they should be free of the city, and the Company guard against the freedom of the city, if possessed, being in any respect used at the time of the presentation. The nomination is made nearly once a year. It is made upon the petition of the parent or guardian to the court.

There have been 59 nominations in the present century.

four years, but the trustees may, if they so think fit, in special cases at the termination of any such period renew the appointment of any exhibitioner for a further or additional period of not more than four years.

5. Every exhibitioner shall be removable at any time by the trustees for misconduct or disqualification, or for any other cause, to be determined by the trustees, who shall in every case be the exclusive and absolute judges of the sufficiency of the grounds for such removal.

6. The surplus or residue of the income of the said charity, which shall remain after providing for and satisfying the several payments aforesaid, shall be reserved and invested by the trustees from time to time as an accumulating fund, to be added to the endowment of the said charity applicable to the purposes of this scheme, with the intent that when and so often as there shall be a sufficient amount of available income, at the disposal of the trustees the amount of each, of the said annual exhibitions under this scheme shall be increased by successive additions thereto of the annual sum of 1*l.*

ALMSHOUSES at HARRIETSHAM, in the county of KENT.**GOVERNORS :**

The Wardens and Assistants of the Mystery of Fishmongers of the City of London.

BENEFACTIONS.

1642, 27th January.—Mark Quedsted, Esq., by will dated the 27th of January 1642, devised and bequeathed to the wardens and commonalty of the mystery of Fishmongers of London all his messuages and lands, with his manor of Pencourt, situate in Hollingbourne, in the county of Kent, with directions (among other things) to purchase ground in the parish of Harrietsham, in the said county, where he was born, and to build thereon 12 almshouses for 12 poor almsfolks, six of whom to be of the poor of the parish of Harrietsham, and six to be of the poor, free of the said Company.

1676, 28th April, and 1677, 23rd May.—John Owen, by indentures of these dates, gave 270*l.*, and directed the sum of 20*s.*, part of the interest thereof, to be paid yearly on the 20th of March, to six poor almsfolks, free of the Company in Harrietsham almshouses.

1686, 8th January.—Jeremiah Copping, by will of the 8th of January 1686, gave certain monies for the maintenance of poor old almsmen of the Company. Under this benefaction the sum of 36*l.*, is appropriated yearly in the relief of the six almspeople, free of the Company in Harrietsham almshouses.

Orders for the Government of the Almshouses.

The paymaster is to attend at the almshouses to pay the pensions, to examine into the state of the almspeople, and to report thereon, with every other matter, in writing, to the governors at Midsummer and Christmas.

If any of the almspeople offend against the rules and orders, the paymaster is to adopt such measures thereon as he may deem requisite, and in all matters of importance report the same to the governors.

The superintendent appointed by the governors from among the almsmen is to read prayers to the almspeople, assembled in his house, and he is to take care of the goods and chattels in the house of any deceased almsman or almswoman, until they are removed by permission of the paymaster; to see that the almspeople take care of the gardens allotted to them, and that the other parts of the ground, as well as the out-buildings, be kept clean and in good order and condition, to take notice of all offences committed by the almspeople, and acquaint the paymaster therewith.

Six members of the Company who have been free five years, being 50 years of age, are eligible to be admitted into the almshouses.

The widow of an almsman is eligible to be elected, being 50 years of age.

The governors have also elected a freeman's widow, being 50 years of age.

Six persons, parishioners of Harrietsham, are also eligible to be admitted into the almshouses.

The widow of a parishionary almsman is eligible to be continued in the almshouses.

Rules to be observed by the Almspeople.

1. All the almspeople (except such as are prevented by sickness) shall both in the forenoon and afternoon of every Lord's day, in due time, repair to some place of public worship, and attend divine service.

2. All the almspeople (except such as are prevented by sickness) shall attend every Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the superintendent's house, to join in public prayer, according to the rites of the Church of England.

3. None of the almspeople shall use any blasphemous words, or on any occasion be drunk, or at any time make use of any bitter, uncharitable or offensive speeches, or give any blow to any other of the almspeople, or act disorderly or dishonestly, upon pain of being expelled the hospital.

4. None of the almspeople shall be absent from the almshouses during the night, without leave from the superintendent, who is allowed to permit such of the almspeople as he shall see fit, on urgent occasions, to lie out of the almshouses; but no permission shall be given to any of the almspeople to lie out more than two nights successively, without the consent of the paymaster.

5. The almspeople shall have no person to reside with them or attend upon them, but in case of sickness the paymaster may allow a woman to attend as nurse being of the age of 50 years.

6. The almspeople shall not damage any of the houses, break down any of the fences, or destroy any of the trees.

7. None of the almspeople, or any person whatever, shall pay or cast any rubbish, dust, or filth in any of the alms-

houses, or in any part of the grounds, ditches, or drains thereto belonging, or wash fish, vegetables or any utensils, at or near the pump.

8. The almspeople shall keep clean their dwellings, and the pavement before and behind the same, and the garden allotted to each house; and shall also keep repaired the glass in their windows at their own charge, or in default thereof, the expense of repairing them shall be deducted out of their pensions.

9. The almspeople shall behave peaceably and quietly, and be helpful to each other.

10. No almsman or almswoman shall marry without the consent of the governors, upon pain of being expelled.

11. If any almsman shall have a wife or any almswoman a husband, the wife of the almsman shall be allowed to dwell with her husband, and the husband of the almswoman with his wife, and in every offence against these orders, the offence of the wife shall be deemed the offence of the husband; and the offence of the husband the offence of the wife.

12. Upon the decease of any of the almspeople, none of the goods or chattels in the house of the deceased shall be removed, without the permission of the paymaster; and that care may in the meantime be taken of such goods and chattels, the key of the house shall be delivered to the superintendent.

13. The coat and gown of the almsman or almswoman, that shall die or be removed, shall remain to the house for the succeeding almsman or almswoman, if such had been received within six months previously to the decease or removal of the said almsman or almswoman.

14. These rules shall be read by the superintendent to the almspeople assembled for that purpose at his house, on every 24th day of June and every 21st day of December.

15. Offences committed against any of these rules shall be from time to time stated by the superintendent to the paymaster.

These orders and rules were made in the wardenship of—

THOMAS BODLEY, Esq., Prime Warden.

JOHN TOWGOOD, Esq.

SAMUEL MILLS, Esq.

EVAN EDWARDS, Esq.

JAMES DAVIDSON, Esq.

JAMES EBENEZER SAUNDERS, Esq.

} Wardens.

And ordained at a court holden on the 20th day of July 1826.

JOHN DAVID TOWSE,
Clerk to the Company.

QUESTED'S GIFT.

FORMS of CERTIFICATES to be delivered on the nomination of a Master of Arts to Mark Quedsted's Gift of 8*l.* per annum.

To be signed by the heads of the College.

This is to certify that A. B. is a Master of Arts of College in the University of . As witness our hands this day of 18 .

To be signed by parties who know the facts.

This is to certify that A. B., the person named in the above certificate, is poor and hath need of Mark Quedsted's Gift of 8*l.* per annum. As witness our names hereto subscribed this day of 18 .

Names.	Description.

FORM of the CERTIFICATE to be delivered by a Master of Arts every time he applies for payment of the yearly sum of 8*l.* under the will of Mark Quedsted.

To be signed by the heads of the College.

This is to certify that A. B., a Master of Arts of College, in the University of , hath abided there at his study from (the date of his appointment to the said gift, or the last payment thereof,) to (the time of the yearly payment of the said gift, or to the time the said Master of Arts ceases to abide at either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge), and that he is poor and hath need of the said Mark Quedsted's Gift.

The gift is payable at Fishmongers' Hall, upon the production of a certificate, according to the above form, and if the Master of Arts does not attend to receive the gift, he may draw a bill on Mr. Towse, the clerk of the Company, payable at three days' sight, to which bill must be annexed a certificate as above mentioned, and in which bill the period for which and when the gift became due must be stated.

It is particularly requested that every Master of Arts upon discontinuing to abide in either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, or becoming ineligible to hold the gifts, will advise the clerk of the Company by letter.

FORMS OF CERTIFICATES to be delivered on the nomination of a Student to Mark Quedsted's Gift of 4*l.* per annum.

To be signed by the heads of the College.

This is to certify that A. B. is a student of
College, in the University of . . . As witness our
hands this . . . day of . . . 18 . . .

To be signed by parties who know the facts.

This is to certify that A. B., the person named in the above certificate, is poor and hath need of Mark Quedsted's Gift of 4*l.* per annum. As witness our names hereto subscribed this . . . day of . . . 18 . . .

Names.	Description.

FORMS OF THE CERTIFICATE to be delivered by a Student every time he applies for payment of the yearly sum of 4*l.* under the will of Mark Quedsted.

To be signed by the heads of the College.

This is to certify that A. B., a student of . . . College, in the University of . . . hath abided there at his study from (the date of his appointment to the said gift on the last payment thereof) to (the time of the yearly payment of the said gift or to the time the said student ceases to abide at either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge), and that he is poor and hath need of the said Mark Quedsted's Gift.

The gift is payable at Fishmongers' Hall, upon the production of a certificate according to the above form, and if the student does not attend to receive the gift, he may draw a bill on Mr. Towse, the clerk of the Company, payable at three days' sight, to which bill must be annexed a certificate as above mentioned, and in which bill the period for which and when the bill became due must be stated.

It is particularly requested that every student upon discontinuing to abide in either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, or becoming ineligible to hold the gifts, will advise the clerk of the Company by letter.

RANDOLPH'S CHARITY.

Barnard Randolph having paid the Company the sum of 200*l.*, the Company, by indenture of 20th March 1582, for themselves and their successors, promised to make the following payments:—

To the churchwardens of Ticehurst, Sussex,	£
40 <i>s.</i> for mending the horseways, and 40 <i>s.</i>	
for the poor	4
For the poor of St. Nicholas Olave, London	1
For the poor of St. Mary Magdalen, London	1
For a scholar at Cambridge	4

The payment for the parish of Ticehurst is made to the churchwardens of that parish, and the 1*l.* each to the two city parishes is also paid to their respective churchwardens.

The scholar at Cambridge, who is to be "towardly and a student of divinity," to be named by the Bishop of London, and on a vacancy of the see, by the Lord Mayor of London, and in default by the wardens, is always nominated by the court of the Company. It is at present full, having been held five years by the same person.

SMITH'S CHARITY.

Lettice Smith devised, by her will in 1510, her shop to the Company to pay,—

To the prisoners of Ludgate, in bread and	s.	d.
drink	3	4
To the prisoners of Newgate,	3	4
of the King's Bench	3	4
of the Marshalsea	3	4

The sum of 6*s.* 8*d.* is paid to an officer of the corpora-

tion, as representing the city prisons, and the other 6*s.* 8*d.* to the governor of the Queen's Bench.

It is stated in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (volume 12, page 94) that "the Company cannot tell what were the premises given by Lettice Smith." From an examination which a committee of the Company made in 1835 and 1836 it was considered that the premises called the Maidenhead in Bridge Street (now forming part of No. 21, Fish Street Hill), having a frontage of 7 feet and a depth of 12 feet 8 inches, were what came originally from Lettice Smith. The will directs that certain masses shall be performed, and the Company state that the property was seized by the Crown, but was afterwards, as they allege, repurchased by the Company. They consider themselves only bound to pay the 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, although in the first instance (since Midsummer 1835) they have credited the trust with one third of the rent received half-yearly from No. 21, Fish Street Hill, and after debiting the account with the amount paid to the prisons, the balance has been carried to the general funds of the Company.

In March and April 1852 the Lord Chief Baron with the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London held courts for inquiring into the gifts due to prisons under the statute 4 Geo. 4. c. 64. At that time the following examination took place as is reported in the minutes of proceedings.

MR. WM. BECKWITH TOWSE (SWORN).

Q. Are you the clerk of the Fishmongers' Company?—

A. Yes.

Q. Is that a copy of Lettice Smith's will?—A. Yes.

Q. Where is that taken from?—A. From the will book.

Q. Is that the whole will or an extract?—A. The whole will, so far as I know, dated in 1510.

Q. Do the Company take anything under this will except the shop of testator?—A. Not anything.

Q. Where is that shop situated?—A. In Fish Street Hill.

Q. What rent does it now pay?—A. It is only one portion of the premises, the portion that is derived from it may be worth about 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Q. The original shop forms part of the house now?—A. Yes; being a fourth part of one house.

Q. Does the rent of the house belong to the Company?—A. Not altogether, we had to lease the centre part of it from the parish of St. Peter's, Cornhill.

Q. It is, "I bequeath to Our Lady Altar, where I have bequeathed my body, a bodkin, a white silk with flowers of gold; and as for my shop I give it to the Company of Fishmongers. Howbeit by my life it is mine, and after my decease it is to them to perform my will." That is the bequest?—A. Yes.

Q. "First, I will that my son, John Neve, shall have during his life, out of my said shop, 40*s.* every year; also I will that the Company of the clothing of the Fishmongers be at my burial, both at dirge and at mass; and also I will that the six wardens of the Company with the clothing shall keep yearly for my husband's soul, James Smyth, and for my soul, Lettys Smith, and for the soul of John Neve, and for all their friends' souls, and all Christian souls yearly a dirge and a mass by note; also I will that the six wardens shall have every year to each of them twenty pence apiece for their labours; and I will that there shall be spent in bread, cheese, and ale on the Company of the craft of Fishmongers and on the poor people of St. Margaret's, 10*s.*; also I bequeath to the prisoners of Ludgate 3*s.* 4*d.* in bread and drink, and to the prisoners of Newgate 3*s.* 4*d.*, and to the King's Bench 3*s.* 4*d.*, and to the Marshalsea 3*s.* 4*d.*, all in like manner as is to Ludgate."

During what period can you speak of the payment of the 3*s.* 4*d.* to the different prisoners?—A. From the time the Company's books go back.

Q. A hundred years probably?—A. More than that.

Q. The same sum is paid to each?—A. Yes.

Q. The receipts are taken from the keeper of the prisons?—A. Yes. The Ludgate and Newgate are paid to the hall keeper, the King's Bench and Marshalsea to the Queen's Bench people.

Q. What is done with the remainder of the 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*?—A. It belongs to the Company.

Q. The whole of that is applied to the purposes of the Company?—A. It is a specific right.

Q. I was only asking in fact what is done. The remaining portion in fact goes to the Company's funds?—A. I believe I must not answer any further questions. We pay the amount as directed by the will.

I should add that it appears by the letters patent of Edward VI. before referred to, that the king granted to the Company 10*s.* yearly, issuing out of a message of the Company in Bridge Street, which the Company had

lately paid towards the perpetual support of the anniversary of Lettice Smith, in the church of St. Botolph near Billingsgate, and that the title of the Company to the same messuage, as against the Crown, is confirmed by the statute of King James, also before referred to.

SMITH'S CHARITY.

Leonard Smith, by his will of the 31st March 1601, gave to the Company 20*l.* for two of the yeomanry. The sum forms part of the "Loan Trust Fund," and as no interest was to be taken none is credited.

SPENCE'S CHARITY.

Awdrey Spence purchased by indenture of 25th October 1619, in consideration of 50*l.*, a rentcharge to be paid by the Company to the churchwardens of St. Leonard, Shore-ditch, for the relief of the poor of that parish of 50*s.* per annum.

The sum is regularly paid.

STOKES' CHARITY.

Magdalene Stokes, by her will of the 14th June 1625, gave to the Company 40*l.*, to be lent to a young man of the said Company, paying 20*s.* to a discreet preacher for a sermon on New Year's Day at St. Botolph's. The fund is administered as part of the "Loan Trust Fund" under the scheme. The 20*s.* a year is paid to the rector of St. George, Botolph Lane, Thames Street.

THWAITES' CHARITY.

Alderman William Thwaites, by his will (date unknown), gave to the Company 50*l.*, to be lent to two young men, they paying 10*s.* yearly apiece, and paid to the churchwardens of St. Mildred, Bread Street, for the use of the poor. The sum of 1*l.* a year is paid to the churchwardens of St. Mildred, Bread Street. The fund is part of the "Loan Trust Fund." (See Cecilia Long's Charity.)

SIR THOMAS TREVOR'S CHARITY.

The Company covenanted by indenture of 18th January 1618, in consideration of the sum of 100*l.*, to pay yearly to six poor widows of the City of London 6*l.*, to every of them 20*s.* at Midsummer and Christmas.

The Company gave 1*l.* apiece to six poor freewomen or widows of freemen, 20*s.* a year each, by quarterly payments, at the hall of the Company. The selection is made by the clerk or beadle.

TRUMBALL'S CHARITY.

Thomas Trumball devised to the Company, by his will of the 7th July 1557, a rentcharge of 20*s.*, for coals at All Saints and Christmas amongst the most needy householders of the Company, inhabitants of St. Botolph's and St. Margaret's. The rentcharge of 20*s.* is paid by the tenant of 23, Fish Street Hill, and is distributed amongst what are called the "half-yearly poor."

The donors of those aggregate gifts are—

	£	s.	d.
Bacon - - - -	-	3	0
Owen - - - -	-	2	0
Composition money - - -	-	2	0
H. Gardner - - - -	-	1	13
R. Gayer - - - -	-	5	0
R. Harding - - - -	-	3	0
J. Hayne - - - -	-	2	0
R. Knight - - - -	-	0	13
J. Martyn - - - -	-	2	10
N. Pendlebury - - - -	-	1	0
Thomas Trumball (less property tax) -	0	19	7
J. Hacker - - - -	-	1	6
Henry Jordeyn - - - -	-	2	5
	27	8	3

In the last year the Company added
from their own funds - - -

- 25 1 9
£52 10 0

The Company ordinarily distribute to poor members of the Company who are not considered to require weekly relief, or to stand in the position of constant petitioners, sums of 2*l.* 10*s.* in June and 5*l.* at Christmas, or, if the case should be thought to require it at either period, somewhat more. If it be thought expedient, they are taken from this list and added to that of the weekly poor. The 2*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* forming the endowments have always been disposed of, and the balance made up by the Company

have varied from 15*l.* to 30*l.* At the present moment (January 1861) there are five persons on this list.

TURK'S CHARITY.

Richard Turk, by his will of the 7th October 1552, directed his executors to pay to the Company 100*l.*, to purchase quit-rents or annuities and the income applied for the election dinner of the yeomanry, and if the money cannot be thus invested, then he willed that the said 100*l.* be laid up in the treasury of the said Company. And he willed that the wardens of the said Company should lend the said 100*l.* to five young men of the Company, not of the livery, 20*l.* apiece, to occupy the same for one whole year, the said five young men putting in good securities for the repayment of the said 20*l.*, and if any of the said five young men cannot put in good securities, then the testator willed any of the said five young men desiring to have the said 20*l.* to put into the wardens' hands a good and sufficient pawn for the repayment of the said 20*l.*, such pawn to be of the value of 20*l.*, which said writings, obligations, and pawns thus taken as aforesaid he willed to be laid up and kept. Of which said five young men he willed three of them to be of the Bridge Street and the two to be of Old Fish Street if the wardens should think any two young men in Old Fish Street to be meet to borrow the said money, and if not, the two young men to be of Temes Street if the wardens think any two young men there meet, and if not, all the said five young men to be of Bridge Street. And he willed that the said 100*l.* should be lent out from time to time and from year to year for ever.

This money is also included in the "Loan Trust Account." (See Long's Charity.) No interest is credited on account of this charity.

WALLER'S CHARITY.

Owen Waller, by his will of the 9th May 1574, bequeathed to the Company 100*l.*, to be lent to 50 poor men of the Company. And he gave a messuage in Black Raven Alley for providing for the churchwardens of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, 12*d.* in bread every Sunday to 12 poor folks of that parish, and the residue of the rents for the maintenance and reparation of the said premises.

The sum of 100*l.* forms part of the "Trust Loan Account." (See Cecilia Long's Charity.)

The charge in favour of the parish of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, is 2*l.* 12*s.*, which is paid to the churchwardens out of the rental of No. 106, Upper Thames Street, the property of the Company.

HENRY WALLY'S CHARITY.

Henry Wally, by his will of the 28th November 1758, willed that his executors should deliver to the Company 20*l.*, to be lent to one young man of the Company for two years. There is no direction that interest should be taken and none is credited. (See Cecilia Long's Charity for the "Loan Trust Fund.")

WARE'S CHARITY.

Thomas Ware, by will (enrolled 36th Elizabeth in the Court of Hastings at Guildhall), devised two tenements in Churchyard Alley, St. Magnus the Martyr, and out of the rents to pay 5*l.* 8*s.* annually.

To the churchwardens of St. Michael, Crooked Lane—

For bread to the poor of the parish - - 52*s.*

For the poor children of Christ's Hospital - 52*s.*

For the churchwardens for their pains 4*s.*

and the residue of the rents to the Company.

The rentcharge of 5*l.* 8*s.* a year to the churchwardens of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, is annually paid by the Company. The houses, Nos. 1, and 2, Churchyard Alley have been taken down under the London Bridge Approaches Act, and produced 920*l.* cash, which was invested in 1,041*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* 3*l.* per cent. Consols. The sum was a few years since sold out and the amount invested in some premises in Queenhithe, purchased from the parish of St. Mildred, Bread Street. The Consols produced 925*l.* 4*s.* cash. The Company from the time of such investment have kept the amount of Consols and the interest thereupon as still representing this property. The charity being, however, entitled to the fixed rentcharge only, such appropriation is unimportant, except as preserving the identity of a sufficient fund to meet the annual payment.

WESTON'S CHARITY.

Thomas Weston, by his will of the 15th December 1435, gave part of a wharf to the Company, charged with the annual sum of 13*s.* 4*d.*, partly for an obit at St. Nicholas, Cole Abbey, and what should remain to be distributed amongst the poor of the parish.

The Company pay 6s. 8d. a year to the churchwardens of the parish of St. Nicholas, Cole Abbey. The gift of the wharf is upon condition for the observance of the obit and the payment of small sums to the rector and clerk. The 6s. 8d. has, I presume, been assessed at some remote period since the Reformation as an estimate of the surplus. The letters patent of King Edward VI. before referred to grant to Hynde and others, trustees for the Company, "all that our rent, annuity, and yearly sum 10l. by the year issuing out of seven messuages or tenements and one wharf of the same wardens and commonalty situate, lying, and being in the parish of St. Michael at Queenhithe, London, which same yearly sum, rent, or annuity the same wardens and commonalty have lately paid and yearly have been accustomed to pay towards the perpetual support of two chaplains to celebrate in the church of St. Mary, Mounthaw, London, according to the ordinance of John Gloucester and John Weston."

This grant, and the confirmatory statute of James I., confer, I have no doubt, the title to the residue in the Company.

WILLIAMS' CHARITY.

Lawrence Williams, by his will 10th September 1582, bequeathed to the Company 120l., to be lent to three young men of the Company, 40l. apiece for three years, each paying 20s. yearly for the same, to be employed as follows:—

For bread to the poor of Ashwell, Herts - 52s.

To the parish clerk - 2s.

Towards the reparation of the church - 6s.

And he also gave 40l. to the Company to be lent to four young men being householders of the parish of Ashwell for three years gratis.

Both of the sums of 120l. and 40l. form part of the "Trust Loan Account. (See Cecilia Long's Charity.)"

The sum of 3l. a year is paid by the Company to the churchwardens of Ashwell, but no provision seems to be made by the decree for loans to householders of that parish.

All which I submit to the Board.

THOS. HARE,
Inspector of Charities.

4 November 1861.

APPENDIX.

SEVENTH PART of PATENTS in the 4th YEAR of the REIGN of KING EDWARD VI.

For Augustine Hynde and others of a grant to them and their heirs.

The King to all to whom &c. Greeting Know ye that we for the sum of 18,744l. 11s. 2d. of lawful money of England to the hands of the treasurer of our Court of Augmentations and Revenues of our Crown to our use by our beloved Augustine Hynde and Richard Turke citizens and aldermen of the City of London and William Blackwell gentleman town clerk of the same city paid whereof we acknowledge ourself to be fully satisfied and paid and the same Augustine Richard and William their heirs executors and administrators thereof to be acquitted and discharged by these presents of our especial grace and of our certain knowledge and meer motion and also by the advice of our council have given and granted and by these presents do give and grant to the aforesaid Augustine Hynde Richard Turke and William Blackwell And also all that our rent annuity and yearly sum of 7l. by the year issuing out of seven messuages and two gardens of the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mistery of Fishmongers of the City of London situate and being in the parish of St. Katherine Christ Church London and out of 19 messuages or tenements of the same wardens and commonalty situate and being in the parish of St. Bride in Fleet Street London which same yearly sum rent or annuity the same wardens and commonalty have lately paid and yearly have been accustomed to pay towards the perpetual support of a priest to celebrate in the parish church of Saint Botolph without Aldgate London for the soul of Henry Jourdeyn fishmonger deceased And all that our rent annuity and yearly sum of twenty-one shillings and fourpence by the year issuing out of the same messuages and tenements in the said parish of St. Katherine Christ Church and in the said parish of St. Bride Fleet Street London which same yearly sum rent or annuity the same wardens and commonalty have lately paid and yearly have been accustomed to pay towards the perpetual support of an anniversary in the same church of St. Botolph without Aldgate London according to the ordinance of Henry Jurdon And all that our rent annuity and yearly sum of 13s. 4d. by the year issuing out of the messuages gardens and tenements of the same wardens and commonalty in the said parish of St. Katherine Christ Church London and in the said parish of Saint Bride Fleet Street London which same yearly sum rent or

St Botolph without Aldgate, London.

annuity the same wardens and commonalty have lately paid and yearly have been accustomed to pay towards the perpetual support of the anniversary of the said Henry Jurdon in the church of St. Nicholas Cold Abbey London And all that our rent annuity and yearly sum of 6s. 8d. by the year issuing out of the aforesaid messuages gardens and tenements in the said parish of Saint Katherine Christ Church London and in the said parish of St. Bride in Fleet Street London which same yearly sum rent or annuity the same wardens and commonalty have lately paid and yearly have been accustomed to pay to the late fraternity of St. Giles without Cripplegate London And all that our rent annuity and yearly sum of 13s. 4d. by the year issuing out of the aforesaid messuages and tenements in the said parish of St. Katherine Christ Church London and in the said parish of St. Bride in Fleet Street London which same yearly sum rent or annuity the same wardens and commonalty have formerly paid and yearly have been accustomed to pay for the anniversary of Henry Jurdeyn in the church of the late priory of the Minorites without Aldgate London And all that our rent annuity and yearly sum of 35s. by the year issuing out of the aforesaid messuages and tenements lying and being in the said parish of St. Bride in Fleet Street London which same yearly sum rent or annuity the same wardens and commonalty have lately paid and yearly have been accustomed to pay to the wardens of the parish church of St. Mary at Bowe London And all that our rent annuity and yearly sum of 10l. by the year issuing out of seven messuages or tenements and one wharf of the same wardens and commonalty situate lying and being in the parish of St. Michael at Queenhithe London which same yearly sum rent or annuity the same wardens and commonalty have lately paid and yearly have been accustomed to pay towards the perpetual support of two chaplains to celebrate in the church of St. Mary Mounthaw London according to the ordinance of John Gloucester and Thomas Weston And all that our rent annuity and yearly sum of 6s. 10d. by the year issuing out of the same messuages and tenements in the said parish of St. Michael at Queenhithe which same yearly sum rent or annuity the same wardens and commonalty have lately paid and yearly have been accustomed to pay towards the perpetual support of the anniversary of Thomas Weston in the church of St. Nicholas Cold Abbey London And all that our rent annuity and yearly sum of 3s. 4d. by the year issuing out of the same messuages and tenements in the said parish of St. Michael at Queenhithe London which same yearly sum rent or annuity the same wardens and commonalty have lately paid and yearly have been accustomed to pay to the wardens of the church of St. Mildred in the Poultry London And all that our rent annuity and yearly sum of 6l. 13s. 4d. by the year issuing out of four messuages of the said Wardens and Commonalty of the Mistery of Fishmongers of London situate and being in the streets called Bread Street and Friday Street in the parishes of St. Mildred and St. Margaret Moyes London near the Old Fish Street and out of two tenements or messuages of the same wardens and commonalty situate and being within the parish of St. Margaret in Bridge Street London which same yearly sum rent or annuity the same wardens and commonalty have lately paid and yearly have been accustomed to pay towards the perpetual support of a priest to celebrate in the church of St. Augustine in Hackney in the county of Middlesex for the soul of Sir John Herron Knight deceased And all that our rent annuity and yearly sum of 6s. 8d. by the year issuing out of the aforesaid messuages and tenements in the aforesaid parishes of St. Margaret Moyes and St. Mildred London which same yearly sum rent or annuity the same wardens and commonalty have lately paid and yearly have been accustomed to pay towards the perpetual support of an anniversary in the parish of St. Margaret Moyes London for the soul of Isabella Whittington widow And all that our rent annuity and yearly sum of 6s. 8d. by the year issuing out of a messuage of the same wardens and commonalty in the said parish of St. Margaret in Bridge Street London which same yearly sum rent or annuity the same wardens and commonalty have lately paid and yearly have been accustomed to pay towards the perpetual support of an anniversary in the church of St. Margaret in Bridge Street London for the soul of William Baybroke And all that our rent annuity and yearly sum of 6l. 13s. 4d. by the year issuing out of six messuages or tenements and one cellar of the same wardens and commonalty situate and being in a lane called Pudding Lane within the parish of St. George in Pudding Lane London and out of four tenements of the above wardens and commonalty situate and being in the parish of St. Bride in Fleet Street London which same yearly sum rent or annuity the same wardens and commonalty have lately paid and yearly have been

St. Nicholas Cold Abbey.

St. Giles without Cripplegate.

The priory of the Minorites.

St. Mary at Bow.

accustomed to pay towards the perpetual support of a priest to celebrate in the church of St. Peter in Westcheap London for the soul of Agnes Palmer widow And all that our rent annuity and yearly sum of 26s. 8d. by the year issuing out of the aforesaid messuages or tenements in Pudding Lane and in the parish of St. Bride in Fleet Street London which same yearly sum rent or annuity the same wardens and commonalty have lately paid and yearly have been accustomed to pay for an anniversary of the said Agnes Palmer in the church of St. Peter in Westcheap aforesaid And all that our rent annuity and yearly sum of 34s. by the year issuing out of messuages and tenements of the same wardens and commonalty situate and being in Fleet Street London within the parish of St. Bride there which same yearly sum rent or annuity the same wardens and commonalty have lately paid and yearly have been accustomed to pay to the wardens of the church of St. Leonard in Foster Lane London And all that our rent annuity and yearly sum of 53s. 4d. by the year issuing out of two quays and hereditaments called Crown Quay and Greenberry's Quay and out of nineteen messuages or tenements of the same wardens and commonalty situate and being within the parish of St. Dunstan in the East London and out of four tenements of the same wardens and commonalty situate and being within the parish of St. Margaret Bridge Street London which same yearly sum rent or annuity the same wardens and commonalty have lately paid and yearly have been accustomed to pay towards the perpetual support of two anniversaries in the chapel called London for the soul of Sir Thomas Kneesworth Knight late alderman of the City of London deceased And all that our rent annuity or yearly sum of 12s. by the year issuing out of the same messuages and the quay called the Crown Quay aforesaid in the said parish of St. Dunstan in the East London which same yearly sum rent or annuity the same wardens and commonalty have lately paid and yearly have been accustomed to pay to the late prioress of the late monastery of And all that our rent annuity and yearly sum of 10s. by the year issuing out of the same messuages and quay in aforesaid parish of St. Dunstan in the East London which same yearly sum rent or annuity the same wardens and commonalty have lately paid and yearly have been accustomed to pay to the late prior of the late monastery of Merton in our county of Surrey And all that our rent annuity and yearly sum of 10s. by the year issuing out of one messuage of the same wardens and commonalty situate in Bridge Street London now or late in the tenure of Simon Mawe fishmonger which same yearly sum rent or annuity the same wardens and commonalty have lately paid and yearly have been accustomed to pay to the late abbess of the late monastery of Barking in our county of Essex And all that our rent of 16s. 8d. by the year issuing out of six messuages or tenements and four gardens of the same wardens and commonalty situate lying and being in a street called Lime Street in the parish of St. Andrew Undershaft London which same yearly sum rent or annuity the same wardens and commonalty have lately paid and yearly have been accustomed to pay towards the perpetual support of the anniversary of Richard Knight in the church of St. Margaret in Bridge Street London And all that our rent annuity and yearly sum of 20s. by the year issuing out of one messuage of the same wardens and commonalty situate and being in Salvation Alley within the parish of Saint Mary at Hill London which yearly sum rent or annuity the same wardens and commonalty have lately paid and yearly have been accustomed to pay towards the perpetual support of the anniversary of John Mounaine in the church of St. Mary at Hill London And all that our rent annuity and yearly sum of 26s. 8d. by the year issuing out of the same messuage in the said Salvation Alley which same yearly sum rent or annuity the same wardens and commonalty have lately paid and yearly have been accustomed to pay to the late abbot of the late monastery of Waltham in the county of Essex And all that our rent annuity or yearly sum of 10s. by the year issuing out of one messuage of the same wardens and commonalty situate and being in Bridge Street London which same yearly sum rent or annuity the same wardens and commonalty have lately paid and yearly have been accustomed to pay towards the perpetual support of the anniversary of Lettice Smith widow in the church of Saint Botolph near Billingsgate London And all that our rent annuity and yearly sum of 21s. 2d. by the year issuing out of two messuages of the same wardens and commonalty situate and being in the parish of St. Martin Orgon London which same yearly sum rent or annuity the same wardens and commonalty have lately paid and yearly have been accustomed to pay towards the perpetual support of the anniversary of John Woodstock

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fishmonger in the church of St. Michael Crooked Lane London And all that our rent annuity and yearly sum of 6s. 2d. by the year issuing out of one messuage of the same wardens and commonalty situate and being in the parish of Saint Katherine Coleman London and out of one messuage of the same wardens and commonalty situate in this parish of St. Nicholas Cold Abbey London which same yearly sum rent or annuity the same wardens and commonalty have lately paid and yearly have been accustomed to pay towards the perpetual support of the anniversary of Sir William Copynger Knight late alderman of London deceased in the church of St. Mildred in Bread Street London And all that our rent annuity and yearly sum of 4s. by the year issuing out of the same messuage in the said parish of St. Katherine Coleman London which same yearly sum rent or annuity the same wardens and commonalty have lately paid and yearly have been accustomed to pay to the late prior of the late monastery of Christ Church near Aldgate London And all that our rent annuity and yearly sum of 33s. 4d. by the year issuing out of three messuages and three gardens of the same wardens and commonalty situate and being in the parish of Saint Andrew in Holborn and out of three messuages and one garden of the same wardens and commonalty situate lying, and being in the parish of St. Sepulchre without Newgate London and out of four messuages and one garden of the same wardens and commonalty situate lying and being in the parish of St. Botolph without Aldgate London which same yearly sum rent or annuity the same wardens and commonalty have lately paid and yearly have been accustomed to pay towards the perpetual support of the anniversary of John Aston in the church of St. Sepulchre, London And all that our rent annuity and yearly sum of 6s. by the year issuing out of the said messuages in the said parish of St. Botolph without Aldgate London and in the said parish of St. Sepulchre without Newgate, London which same yearly sum rent or annuity the same wardens and commonalty have lately paid and yearly have been accustomed to pay to the late prior of the late monastery of St. Bartholomew in West Smithfield London And all that our rent, annuity and yearly sum of 10s. 10d. by the year issuing out of 11 messuages tenements or cottages of the same wardens and commonalty lying in the parish of St. Dunstan in the East London which same yearly sum rent or annuity the same wardens and commonalty have lately paid and yearly have been accustomed to pay towards the perpetual support of the anniversary of Elizabeth Wylford widow in the church of St. Mary Somerset London And all that our rent annuity and yearly sum of 12s. by the year issuing out of six messuages or tenements and gardens of the same wardens and commonalty situate lying and being in Newington near Southwark in the county of Surrey which same yearly sum rent or annuity the same wardens and commonalty have lately paid and yearly have been accustomed to pay towards the perpetual support of the anniversary of William Remyngton formerly alderman of the City of London to be observed in the church of St. Mary-at-Hill London And all that our rent annuity and yearly sum of 7s. by the year which the same wardens and commonalty have lately paid and yearly have been accustomed to pay towards the perpetual support of the anniversary of Henry Gifford in the church of St. Mary Mounthaw London And all that our rent annuity and yearly sum of 10s. by the year issuing out of two messuages of the same wardens and commonalty situate and being in the parish of St. Michael Crooked Lane and out of one shop situate in the parish of St. Nicholas Cold Abbey London which same yearly sum rent or annuity the same wardens and commonalty have lately paid and yearly have been accustomed to pay towards the perpetual support of the anniversary of Thomas Broke to be observed in the church of St. Magnus London And all that our rent annuity and yearly sum of 10s. by the year issuing out of the aforesaid messuages of the same wardens and commonalty in the parish of St. Michael near Crooked Lane London which same yearly sum rent or annuity the same wardens and commonalty have lately paid and yearly have been accustomed to pay for the anniversary of Thomas Spence in the church of St. Michael near Crooked Lane London And all that our rent annuity and yearly sum of 6s. 8d. by the year issuing out of the same messuages in the said parish of St. Michael near Crooked Lane London which same yearly sum rent or annuity the same wardens and commonalty have lately paid and yearly have been accustomed to pay towards the perpetual support of the anniversary of the brethren and sisters of the mystery of Fishmongers of London in the church of St. Michael in Crooked Lane London And all that our rent annuity and yearly sum of 7s. by the year issuing out of one messuage of the same wardens and commonalty

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called the Lamb on the Hope in London which same yearly sum rent or annuity the same wardens and commonalty have lately paid and yearly have been accustomed to pay to the late prior of the late monastery of Merton in the county of Surrey And all that our rent annuity and yearly sum of 24s. by the year issuing out of one messuage of the same wardens and commonalty situate and being in the parish of St. Mary Somerset London which same yearly sum rent or annuity the same wardens and commonalty have lately paid and yearly have been accustomed to pay towards the perpetual support of two wax lights burning in the cathedral church of St. Paul London And all that our rent annuity and yearly sum of 4s. issuing out of the aforesaid messuage situate and being in the parish of St. Mary Somerset London which same yearly sum rent or annuity the same wardens and commonalty have lately paid and yearly have been accustomed to pay towards the perpetual support of a light or lamp burning in the church of St. Mary Somerset London And all that our rent annuity and yearly sum of 26l. 13s. 4d. by the year issuing out of five messuages of the same wardens and commonalty situate and being in the parish of Allhallows in Gracechurch Street London and out of two messuages of the same wardens and commonalty situate and being in the parish of Allhallows in Lombard Street London and out of a messuage of the same wardens and commonalty in the parish of St. Michael in Crooked Lane which same yearly sum rent or annuity the same wardens and commonalty have lately paid and yearly have been accustomed to pay towards the perpetual support of the anniversary of Sir John Cornwall Knight Lord Fanhope and for the salaries of three priests and friars in the church late of the preaching friars of London. And all that our rent annuity and yearly sum of 13l. 6s. 8d. by the year issuing out of the aforesaid messuages and tenements of the same wardens and commonalty in the said parishes of Allhallows in Gracechurch Street and Allhallows Lombard Street London which same yearly sum rent or annuity the same wardens and commonalty have lately paid and yearly have been accustomed to pay towards the perpetual support of two priests to celebrate in the church of Hillesdon in the county of Norfolk for the soul of John Hillesdon and others.

Tenendum.

To have hold and enjoy all and singular the aforesaid several yearly rents annuities sums of money any yearly sums and all and singular other the premises above expressed and specified with all and every of their appurtenances to the aforesaid Augustine Hynde Richard Turke and William Blackwell their heirs and assigns for ever To the proper use and behoof of the same Augustine Richard and William their heir and assigns for ever

without account rent service tenure or any other thing for the same or any part thereof to us our heirs or successors in any wise to be rendered paid or done Any law statute act ordinance usage custom provision proclamation or restriction to the contrary thereof had made enacted ordained or provided or any other thing cause or matter whatsoever to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding And we will and by these presents firmly injoining command as well the chancellor and general surveyors and our council of our said Court of Augmentations and Revenues of our Crown as all receivers auditors and other officers and ministers of us our heirs and successors whomsoever for the time being that they and every of them upon the sole demonstration of these our letters patent or the enrolment thereof without any writ or warrant from us our heirs or successors in any wise to be sued or prosecuted shall make and from time to time cause to be made to the aforesaid Augustine Hynde Richard Turke and William Blackwell their heirs and assigns full entire and due allowance and manifest discharge of all and singular the aforesaid several yearly rents and sums of money above expressed and specified and of every and any parcel thereof And these our letters patent or the enrolment thereof shall be yearly and from time to time as well to the said chancellor and general surveyors and our council of our said Court of Augmentations and Revenues of our Crown as to all receivers auditors and other officers and ministers of us our heirs and successors whomsoever for the time being sufficient warrant and exoneration in that behalf And moreover of our more ample grace we give and by these presents grant to the aforesaid Augustine Hynde Richard Turke and William Blackwell all the issues revenues profits and arrears of all and singular the aforesaid rents annuities and yearly sums above expressed and specified and of every of them from the Feast of Saint Michael the Archangel last past until this time coming or accruing To hold to the same Augustine Hynde Richard Turke and William Blackwell without account or any other thing to us our heirs or successors in any wise to be rendered paid or done We will also and by these presents grant to the aforesaid Augustine Hynde Richard Turke and William Blackwell that they may and shall have these our letters patent under our great seal of England in due manner made and sealed without fine or fee great or small to us in our hanaper or elsewhere to our use for the same in any wise to be rendered paid or made although express mention &c. In witness whereof &c. Witness the King at Leighes the 4th day of July.

By the King himself.

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY.

CHARITABLE ACCOUNTS.

Dr.		FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with JOHN ASTON.		Cr.
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.	£ s. d.
Dec. 25	To one year's rentcharge - - - -	0 13 4	Aug. 31. By parish of St. Sepulchre, to 24th August 1881	0 13 4
			23rd March 1882.	W. B. TOWSE, Clerk.
FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with JOHN A. WOOD.				
1880.		£ s. d.	1881.	£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To balance due to poor freemen, brought forward -	1 0 0	April 21. By poor freemen, &c. - - - -	1 0 0
1881.			Dec. 24. " parish of St. Michael, Crooked Lane -	0 3 4
Dec. 31.	" one year's rentcharge - - - -	1 10 0	31. " The Company, towards an entertainment -	0 6 8
			" Balance due to poor freemen, carried down -	1 0 0
		2 10 0		2 10 0
1881.			23rd March 1882.	W. B. TOWSE, Clerk.
Dec. 31.	To balance due to poor freemen, brought down -	1 0 0		
FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with PETER BLUNDELL.				
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.	£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To one year's rentcharge - - - -	3 0 0	June 24. By the wardens - - - -	3 0 0
			23rd March 1882.	W. B. TOWSE, Clerk.
FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with ROBERT CARTER.				
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.	£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To one quarter's rentcharge - - - -	3 0 0	Jan. 6. By Brian Edward Waud—	
			One quarter's exhibition to Christmas 1880	
			(being part of 5 <i>l.</i> , the Company having	
			raised the exhibition to 20 <i>l.</i> per annum	
			during pleasure) - - - -	1 0 0
			Mar. 20. " Ellis Charles Mackie—	
			the like, to Lady Day 1881 - - - -	1 0 0
			Oct. 4. " the like—	
			Half-year's exhibition to Michaelmas 1881 -	2 0 0
			Dec. 24. " Christ's Hospital—	
			One year's gift to Christmas 1881 - - - -	2 0 0
		6 0 0		6 0 0
			23rd March 1882.	W. B. TOWSE, Clerk.
FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with COMPOSITION MONEY.				
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.	£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To amount allowed by the Company to pay the		Dec. 24. By St. Michael, Crooked Lane - - - -	0 9 8
	gifts on the other side - - - -	2 6 8	" 25. " Weekly pensioners - - - -	2 0 0
		2 6 8		2 6 8
			23rd March 1882.	W. B. TOWSE, Clerk.
FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with THOMAS COOKE.				
1880.		£ s. d.	1881.	£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To balance brought forward - - - -	6 19 0	June 24. By Jesus' Hospital—	
1881.			34 parishionary almspeople, 28 weeks' pen-	
Jan. 5.	half-year's dividend - - - -	88 10 0	sion, at 2 <i>s.</i> per week each - - - -	95 4 0
July 5.	" the like - - - -	88 10 0	Amount distributed amongst them this day	0 4 0
			Dec. 9. " Jesus' Hospital—	
			34 parishionary almspeople, 24 weeks' pen-	
			sion, at 2 <i>s.</i> per week each - - - -	51 12 0
			" 31. " Balance carried down - - - -	6 18 0
		183 18 0		183 18 0
1881.				
Dec. 31.	To balance brought down - - - -	6 18 0		
The balance was paid on the regular pay day, viz., 6th January 1882.				
			23rd March 1882.	W. B. TOWSE, Clerk.
FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with JEREMIAH COPPING.				
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.	£ s. d.
Jan. 5.	To half-year's dividend - - - -	35 10 4	June 24. By Harrietsam Almshouses, Kent—	
July 5.	" the like - - - -	35 10 4	Amount distributed amongst six free alms-	
			people, half year to this day - - - -	17 15 2
			" Jesus' Hospital, Bray—	
			the like - - - -	17 15 2
			Dec. 9. " Jesus' Hospital, Bray—	
			the like - - - -	17 15 2
			" Harrietsam Almshouses—	
			the like - - - -	17 15 2
		71 0 8		71 0 8
			23rd March 1882.	W. B. TOWSE, Clerk.

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY—continued.

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with WILLIAM COPYNGER.

Dr.		£ s. d.	1881.		Cr.
1881.			Dec. 24.	By St. Mildred, Bread Street	£ s. d.
Dec. 31	To one year's rentcharge	0 3 10			0 3 10
			23rd March 1882.		W. B. TOWSE, Clerk.

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with RICHARD EDMONDS.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To one year's rentcharge	14 9 0	Dec. 25.	By St. Peter's Hospital, for payments as directed -	14 8 0
			23rd March 1882.		W. B. TOWSE, Clerk.

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with JOHN FLETCHER.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To one year's interest	6 0 0	Jan. 2.	By almspeople in St. Peter's Hospital	0 10 0
			Feb. 6.	" " " "	0 10 0
			Mar. 6.	" " " "	0 10 0
			April 3.	" " " "	0 10 0
			May 1.	" " " "	0 10 0
			June 5.	" " " "	0 10 0
			July 3.	" " " "	0 10 0
			Aug. 7.	" " " "	0 10 0
			Sept. 4.	" " " "	0 10 0
			Oct. 2.	" " " "	0 10 0
			Nov. 6.	" " " "	0 10 0
			Dec. 4.	" " " "	0 14 0
		6 0 0			6 0 0
			23rd March 1882.		W. B. TOWSE, Clerk.

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with HENRY GARDNER.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To one year's interest	1 13 4	Dec. 25.	By weekly pensioners	1 13 4
			23rd March 1882.		W. B. TOWSE, Clerk.

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with Sir JOHN GAYER.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To one year's annuity	5 0 0	Dec. 25.	By St. Peter's Hospital (coals)	5 0 0
			23rd March 1882.		W. B. TOWSE, Clerk.

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with ROBERT GAYER.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 25.	To one year's annuity	5 0 0	Dec. 25.	By weekly pensioners	5 0 0
			23rd March 1882.		W. B. TOWSE, Clerk.

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with WILLIAM GODDARD.

1880.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To balance from last account	454 15 0	Jan. 18.	By poor of Warfield—	
1881.				Four years quit rent	1 12 0
Feb. 4.	Rev. G. Proctor—		March 25.	E. C. Headington—	£ s. d.
	Amount returned for one year's quit rent to Michaelmas 1877 to poor of Warfield incorrectly charged	0 8 0		Allowance of 25 per cent. on the quarter's rent to this day, per order of court 11th Nov. 1880	16 5 0
Sept. 29.	quit rents—		Dec. 25.	Allowance of 15 per cent. on three quarter's rent to this day, to be laid out in cake or artificial manure, per order of court 8th Dec. 1881	29 5 0
Oct. 5.	One year to this day	2 7 10			45 10 0
	On 1,712 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> Reduced 3 <i>l.</i> per Cent. Annuities, one year to this day	51 7 4	July 19.	expenses of deputation to almshouses and estate	37 3 9
Dec. 25.	Short Lane Farm, Mill Croft Fields, &c.—		Aug. 3.	J. Sexton, repairing fences	3 11 6
	Rent and interest for draining for bullock shed and for chalk, one year to this day	271 2 0	Sept. 29.	quit rent payable, less property tax 8 <i>d.</i>	1 16 2
	Lords Lands Farm—		Dec. 25.	J. Hercy—	
	Rent, one year to this day	100 0 0		Allowance of 10 per cent. on the year's rent, to Michaelmas 1881, per order of court 12th Jan. 1882	10 0 0
	No. 10, Aldgate—			Company's subscriptions to Bray charities	5 5 0
	the like	381 0 0	31.	W. Cubitt and Co.—	
	No. 3, Jewry Street—			Taking down old iron door and building up opening at 3, Jewry Street	13 19 5
	the like	330 0 0		J. T. Brown, surveyor—	£ s. d.
				Visiting the lands three times yearly, reporting and attending deputation	7 7 0
				Making special report re Headington and travelling expenses	1 8 0
				Meeting Mr. Hercy, re Drainage and timber for new fence, &c.	1 15 0
					10 10 0
				Messer and Co.—	
				Timber for repairing fences and buildings	7 7 4
				JESUS HOSPITAL.	
				Jan. 13. By Insurance—	£ s. d.
				On 6,800 <i>l.</i> for one year to Christmas 1881	5 2 0
				Dec. 31. pensions to inmates	780 12 0
				out pensions charged to the Company by orders of court	17 4 0
				gifts	25 5 0
				nurses	22 10 0
				medical attendance	55 0 0
				costs and gowns	57 4 7
				fagots	21 10 0
				coals	106 12 0
					1,090 19 7
Carried forward		1,591 0 2	Carried forward		1,117 9 0

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY—continued.

FISHMONGER'S COMPANY in account with **WILLIAM GODDARD**—*cont.*

Dr.		Cr.	
1881.		1881.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Brought forward	1,591 0 2	Brought forward	1,117 9 0
		Dec. 31. To repairs—	
		T. Lamb, builder—	£ s. d.
		Drainage work at	
		chaplain's house -	9 0 0
		Lavers, Barraud, and	
		Westlake—	
		For two three-light	
		windows and tra-	
		cery erected in the	
		chapel -	64 0 0
		T. Lamb, builder—	
		Small repairs for	
		quarter to Lady-	
		day and repairing	
		pump in June -	9 17 3
		T. O. Clarke, sur-	
		veyor—	
		Superintending drain-	
		age works, re-in-	
		statements to roof	
		of chaplain's house,	
		stained glass win-	
		dows to chapel,	
		and attending the	
		deputation -	14 19 3
		C. Mickle, builder—	£ s. d.
		Contract for	
		rebuilding	
		walls and	
		putting on	
		new roofs	
		to chap-	
		lain's resi-	
		dence -	115 0 0
		New grates,	
		&c. in	
		chaplain's	
		house -	25 12 6
		General re-	
		pairs to the	
		houses and	
		premises	
		for half	
		year to	
		date -	19 11 3
		„ paymaster -	160 3 9
		„ Rev. G. Proctor, annuity, three	257 10 2
		quarters to Michaelmas -	100 0 0
		„ upper keeper -	75 0
		„ under keeper -	2 0 0
		„ sundries—	2 0 0
		J. Morgan—	£ s. d.
		For 21 yards gravel -	4 14 6
		H. Southeran & Co.—	
		Books for the library	7 4 1
		J. Burdett—	
		For 14 standard roses	2 7 0
		Labour on the pre-	
		misses, &c. -	12 3 10
			26 9 5
		Less—	1,553 19 2
		Paid by the Company and sundry	
		donors -	546 11 0
		„ balance carried down	1,007 8 2
			446 16 10
			1,591 0 2
1881.	£ s. d.		
Dec. 31. To balance brought down	446 16 10		
		23rd March, 1882.	
		W. B. Towse,	
		Clerk.	

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY as GOVERNORS of HOLT SCHOOL in account with Sir JOHN GRESHAM.

		£	s.	d.
1881.				
June 24.	To Seale Hayne's trust— for Jodrell Prize			6 0 0
July 5.	" dividends on year to this day— on 2,483 $\frac{1}{2}$ residue of 5,280 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18s. Three per Cent. Consols, purchased with 4,700 $\frac{1}{2}$, the consideration money paid by the Metro- politan Railway Company for the pur- chase of Nos. 18, 19, and 20, Barbican	74	18	0
Sept. 29.	" quit and free farm rents— one year due this day	11	5	5
Dec. 25.	" premises at Cripplegate— per Fore Street Warehouse Company, six- sevenths of one year's rent	600	0	0
	" No. 119, Fore Street— one year's rent	250	0	0
	" No. 115, Fore Street— the like	145	0	0
	" warehouse behind do.— the like	70	0	0
	" premises at Finsbury— per J. and H. Lee— " C. Easton— the like	100	0	0
	" land and premises at Holt— per Rev. R. J. Roberts— one year's rent	8	14	0
	" E. Wade— one quarter to Ladyday	2	10	0
	" E. Withers— three quarters to Christmas	7	10	0
		10	0	0
	" G. Fisher— one year's rent	5	10	0
	Carried forward			
1880.				
Dec. 25.	By balance from last account ;			4,202 4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
THE ESTATE.				
1881.	By insurances :			
Jan. 3.	one year to Christmas 1881— on 900 $\frac{1}{2}$ on house let to J. Skrimshire	1	2	6
	" 600 $\frac{1}{2}$ on houses let to Withers and Fisher	0	15	0
Sept. 30.	one year to Michaelmas 1882— on 550 $\frac{1}{2}$ on house and barn let to Ives	0	12	6
		2	10	0
June 24.	" Wm. Pashley, painter— papering, whitewashing, &c., house let to Mrs. Withers	4	3	0
Sept. 6.	" C. Easton— property tax allowed on 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, one year's rent	0	0	6
Oct. 6.	" S. Cozens Hardy, agent and steward— one year's allowance moiety of costs, H. Cooke's agreement	30	0	0
	moiety of costs, Stratton's agreement	1	5	0
	advertising Hunworth land	1	1	0
		0	6	0
		23	12	0
Dec. 25.	" G. Fisher— rates allowed during the year	0	10	8
	Carried forward			

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY—continued.

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY as GOVERNORS of HOLT SCHOOL in account with Sir JOHN GRESHAM—cont.

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FISHMONGERS' COMPANY—continued.

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY as GOVERNORS of HOLT SCHOOL in account with SIR JOHN GRESHAM—cont.

Dr. 1881.	£ s. d.	1881.	Cr. £ s. d.
Brought forward		Brought forward	
		REPAIRS TO PREMISES.	
		June 24. By C. T. Baker, ironmonger—	
		small repairs during the half-year	2 9 8
		„ W. Pashley, painter—	
		the like	4 0 0
		„ W. Rush, builder—	
		6 loads gravel	1 7 0
		cleaning soft water cisterns and drains	2 3 0
		small repairs during half-year	9 7 3
			12 17 3
		Dec. 25. „ W. H. Burrell, plumber—	
		the like	1 15 11
		„ W. Rush, builder—	
		the like	8 8 9
			29 11 7
		SUNDRIES.	
		Sept. 29. By cleaning school	0 10 0
		„ stamps for the year	1 10 0
		„ sand for the school	0 12 0
		„ visitors' luncheons in July and December	10 0 0
		„ parish clerk	0 5 0
		„ carriage of parcels in July and December	0 5 0
		„ J. Reeve—	
		winding up and regulating clocks for 1881	1 6 0
			14 8 0
			927 8 11
		Dec. 31. „ interest—	
		for one year at 4 per cent. per annum on the following amounts in accordance with the opinion of the Charity Commissioners, dated 11th May 1859, viz. :—	
		On balance of account to 31st December 1858 as charged in preceding years, 1,436 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i>	
		Less, the difference between—	
		Total amount of debt on which interest has been charged, viz., 4,439 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ;	
		and the amount standing to debit of trust on 31st December 1880—	
		4,202 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> —267 8 2	
			1,167 13 9½
		Or.	
		On 2,620 <i>l.</i> , balance of 3,000 <i>l.</i> , part of amount expended in rebuilding school house	104 16 0
		On 414 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> for surveyor, clerk of the works, and travelling expenses	16 11 6
			168 1 8
			5,436 3 5½
		Less, amount paid by the Company—	
		Rev. C. A. Elton, annuity	200 0 0
		athletic sports prizes	5 5 0
		private boarders' prizes	5 5 0
		3rd Norfolk Rifle Volunteers	2 2 0
		exhibitions, part of 60 <i>l.</i>	40 0 0
			253 7 0
			5,183 16 5½
		1881.	
		Dec. 31. By balance brought down	£ s. d. -3,656 5 0½
		23rd March 1882.	W. B. Towse, Clerk.

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with ROBERT HARDING.

1881.	£ s. d.	1881.	£ s. d.
April 5. To half-year's dividend	1 10 0	Dec. 25. By weekly pensioners	3 0 0
Oct. 5. „ the like	1 10 0		
	3 0 0		3 0 0
		23rd March 1882.	W. B. Towse, Clerk.

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with JOHN HARPER.

1881.	£ s. d.	1881.	£ s. d.
Dec. 31. To one year's annuity	9 0 0	Dec. 25. By Saint Peter's Hospital	9 0 0
		23rd March 1882.	W. B. Towse, Clerk.

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with JOHN HAYNE.

1881.	£ s. d.	1881.	£ s. d.
Dec. 31. To one year's rentcharge	2 0 0	Dec. 25. By weekly pensioners	2 0 0
		23rd March 1882.	W. B. Towse, Clerk.

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FISHMONGERS' COMPANY—continued.

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with SEALE HAYNE.

Dr.		£ s. d.	Cr.		£ s. d.
1881.			1881.		
April 5.	To half-year's dividend	3 0 0	June 24.	By Holt School—	
Oct. 5.	„ the like	3 0 0		One year's gift to the best scholar in mathe-	
				matics	6 0 0
		6 0 0			6 0 0
			23rd March 1882.	W. B. Towse,	
				Clerk.	

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with JOHN HERON.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To one year's rentcharge	4 0 0	Mar. 25.	By Rector of Little Ilford	3 6 8
				„ the wardens	0 13 4
		4 0 0			4 0 0
			23rd March 1882.	W. B. Towse,	
				Clerk.	

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with JOHN HIBBERT.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To Fishmongers' Company to balance this account	87 4 0	June 24.	By Jesus Hospital—	
				8 married parishionary inmates, 38 weeks' pen-	
				sion to this day, at 2s. 6d. per week each	28 0 0
				24 single parishionary inmates, the like at 6d.	
				per week each	16 16 0
				1 inmate—	
				4 weeks to 6th January as a married man, at	
				2s. 6d. per week	0 10 0
				24 weeks to this day as a single man, at 6d. per	
				week	0 12 0
				1 single inmate—	
				4 weeks to 6th January, at 6d. per week	0 3 0
				the like, 24 weeks to this day, at 6d. per week	0 12 0
			Dec. 9.	8 married parishionary inmates, 24 weeks' pen-	
				sion to this day, at 2s. 6d. per week each	24 0 0
				25 single inmates—	
				the like, at 6d. per week each	15 0 0
				1 single inmate—	
				4 weeks to 22nd July, at 6d. per week	0 2 0
				1 married inmate—	
				12 weeks to 9th December, at 2s. per week	1 10 0
		87 4 0			87 4 0
			23rd March 1882.	W. B. Towse,	
				Clerk.	

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with WILLIAM HIPPISELY.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To one year's annuity	15 0 0	Dec. 25.	By St. Peter's Hospital	15 0 0
			23rd March 1882.	W. B. Towse,	
				Clerk.	

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with JAMES HULBERT.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
April 5.	To half-year's dividend	122 8 4	Dec. 25.	By St. Peter's Hospital	244 16 8
Oct. 5.	„ the like	122 8 4			
		244 16 8			244 16 8
			23rd March 1882.	W. B. Towse,	
				Clerk.	

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with Sir THOMAS HUNT.

1881.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To one year's rentcharge	20 10 0		June 24.	By the wardens	1 0 0
	Loss—			Dec. 25.	„ St. Peter's Hospital	18 8 8
	Land tax	1 1 4				19 8 8
		19 8 8				
				23rd March 1882.	W. B. Towse,	
					Clerk.	

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with THOMAS JENYNS'S 1st WILL.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To one year's rentcharge	5 0 0	June 24.	By the wardens	0 6 8
			Dec. 24.	„ St. Michael, Crooked Lane	0 13 4
				„ St. Ethelburga	0 13 4
				„ St. Magnus the Martyr	0 13 4
				„ Margaret, New Fish Street	0 13 4
				„ Mary Magdalen	0 13 4
				„ Nicholas, Cole Abbey	0 13 4
				„ St. Mary, Somerset	0 13 4
		5 0 0			5 0 0
			23rd March 1882.	W. B. Towse,	
				Clerk.	

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with THOMAS JENYNS'S 2nd WILL.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To one year's rentcharge	16 0 0	April 21.	By poor in and about Old Fish Street	2 0 0
				„ „ New Fish Street	2 0 0
			June 24.	„ the wardens	1 0 0
				„ the Company's clerk	0 3 4
				„ parish of Braughing—	
				for gifts due 25th March and 24th June	8 13 4
			Nov. 25.	„ chamberlain of London	0 3 4
			Dec. 24.	„ Christ's Hospital	2 0 0
		16 0 0			16 0 0
			23rd March 1882.	W. B. Towse,	
				Clerk.	

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY—continued.

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with HENRY JOURDEYNE.

Dr.		£ s. d.		Cr.	£ s. d.
1881.			1881.		
Dec. 31.	To one year's rentcharge -	4 12 0	Dec. 24.	By Founder's Company -	0 13 4
				" St. Botolph, Aldgate -	1 0 0
				" St. Catherine Cree -	0 6 8
				" St. Bride -	0 6 8
			" 25.	" weekly pensioners free of the Company, there still being no persons answering the description in the Will living in Fish Street, &c., the same as certified by the Report of the Commissioners of Charities, 1824 -	2 5 4
		<u>4 12 0</u>			<u>4 12 0</u>
			23rd March 1882.	W. B. Towse,	Clerk.

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with RICHARD KNIGHT.

Dr.		£ s. d.		Cr.	£ s. d.
1881.			1881.		
Dec.	To one year's rentcharge -	2 3 4	June 24.	By the wardens -	1 10 0
			Dec. 25.	" weekly pensioners—free of the Company -	0 13 4
		<u>2 3 4</u>			<u>2 3 4</u>
			23rd March 1882.	W. B. Towse,	Clerk.

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with Sir JOHN LEMAN.

Dr.		£ s. d.		Cr.	£ s. d.
1881.			1881.		
Dec. 31.	To one year's rentcharge -	13 0 0	Dec. 25.	By St. Peter's Hospital -	11 2 0
	Less land tax -	0 18 0			<u>11 2 0</u>
		<u>11 2 0</u>	23rd March 1882.	W. B. Towse,	Clerk.

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with JAMES MARTYNE.

Dr.		£ s. d.		Cr.	£ s. d.
1881.			1881.		
Dec. 31.	To one year's annuity -	2 10 0	Dec. 25.	By weekly pensioners -	2 10 0
		<u>2 10 0</u>	23rd March 1882.	W. B. Towse,	Clerk.

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with JAMES MOUGHAM.

Dr.		£ s. d.		Cr.	£ s. d.
1881.			1881.		
Dec. 31.	To one year's annuity -	0 13 0	June 24.	By the wardens -	0 10 0
		<u>0 13 0</u>	Dec. 24.	" Saint Mary at Hill -	0 3 0
					<u>0 13 0</u>
			23rd March 1882.	W. B. Towse,	Clerk.

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with ARTHUR MOWSE.

Dr.		£ s. d.		Cr.	£ s. d.
1881.			1881.		
June 24.	To half-year's rent -	25 0 0	Dec. 24.	By Saint Michael, Crooked Lane -	5 10 10
Dec. 25.	" the like -	25 0 0		" the renter warden -	1 1 4
				" prison charities -	4 5 6
			" 25.	" Saint Peter's Hospital -	39 2 4
		<u>50 0 0</u>			<u>50 0 0</u>
			23rd March 1882.	W. B. Towse,	Clerk.

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with JOHN OWEN.

Dr.		£ s. d.		Cr.	£ s. d.
1881.			1881.		
Dec. 31.	To one year's annuity -	12 0 0	Mar. 20.	By Jesus Hospital -	1 0 0
				" Harrietsam Almshouses -	1 0 0
			" 25.	" Queen Elizabeth's Free Grammar School, Chipping Barnet -	9 12 0
			June 24.	" the Company's clerk -	0 8 0
		<u>12 0 0</u>			<u>12 0 0</u>
			23rd March 1882.	W. B. Towse,	Clerk.

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with GEORGE PEARCE.

Dr.		£ s. d.		Cr.	£ s. d.
1881.			1881.		
Jan. 5.	To half-year's dividend—		Dec. 25.	By Jesus Hospital—	
	On 2,946l. 13s. 4d. Three per Cent. Consols -	44 4 0		Amount paid to the 34 parishionary inmates for the year to this day -	88 8 0
July 5.	" the like -	44 4 0			<u>88 8 0</u>
		<u>88 8 0</u>	23rd March 1882.	W. B. Towse,	Clerk.

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with NICHOLAS PENDLEBURY.

Dr.		£ s. d.		Cr.	£ s. d.
1881.			1881.		
Dec. 31.	To one year's annuity -	1 0 0	Dec. 25.	By weekly pensioners -	1 0 0
		<u>1 0 0</u>	23rd March 1882.	W. B. Towse,	Clerk.

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with RICHARD POYNTELL.

Dr.		£ s. d.		Cr.	£ s. d.
1881.			1881.		
Dec. 31.	To one year's annuity -	9 0 0	Dec. 25.	By Saint Peter's Hospital -	9 0 0
		<u>9 0 0</u>	23rd March 1882.	W. B. Towse,	Clerk.

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY—continued.

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with **MARK QUESTED**, including Masters of Arts and Students' Accounts.

Dr.		£ s. d.	1881.		Cr.
1881.	April		Feb. 8.	By W. R. Thompson—	£ s. d.
	To half-year's dividends—			One quarter's exhibition to Christmas 1880—	5 0 0
	On 332 <i>l</i> . 19 <i>s</i> . Three per Cents. Reduced	4 19 11	Mar. 25.	" Christ's Hospital—	
	" 187 <i>l</i> . 6 <i>s</i> . 5 <i>d</i> . " " "	2 10 2		One year's gift to this day - - -	25 0 0
Oct. 5.	" the like—			" R. S. Goodchild—	
	On 332 <i>l</i> . 19 <i>s</i> . Three per Cent. Reduced	4 19 11		Half-year's exhibition to Lady-day 1881 -	10 0 0
	" 187 <i>l</i> . 6 <i>s</i> . 5 <i>d</i> . " " "	2 10 2	" 26.	" H. N. Read, M.A.—	
Dec. 25.	amount paid by the Company during the year			The like - - - - -	10 0 0
	(per order of Court, 10th March 1870, during		" 28.	" H. J. Glennie—	
	pleasure) to make up the exhibitions to the			The like - - - - -	10 0 0
	Masters of Arts and students to 20 <i>l</i> . per		" 30.	" C. V. Coates, M.A.—	
	annum each - - - - -	71 19 10		One quarter's exhibition to Lady-day	5 0 0
"	one year's rentcharge - - - - -	145 0 0	April 4.	" G. H. Wallace, M.A.—	
				The like - - - - -	5 0 0
			" 26.	" H. J. L. J. Masse—	
				Half-year's exhibition to Lady-day -	10 0 0
			May 12.	" C. T. Salisbury—	
				One quarter's exhibition to Lady-day	5 0 0
			Sept. 30.	" H. N. Read, M.A.—	
				Half-year's exhibition to Michaelmas	10 0 0
			Oct. 3.	" B. S. Goodchild—	
				The like - - - - -	10 0 0
			" 6.	" T. F. Rolfe, M.A.—	
				One quarter's exhibition to Michaelmas	5 0 0
			" 10.	" H. J. Glennie—	
				Half-year's exhibition to Michaelmas	10 0 0
				" H. J. L. J. Masse—	
				The like - - - - -	10 0 0
			" 14.	" G. H. Wallace, M.A.—	
				The like - - - - -	10 0 0
			" 22.	" S. T. Salisbury—	
				Half-year's exhibition to Michaelmas	10 0 0
			Nov. 8.	" C. V. Coates, M.A.—	
				The like - - - - -	10 0 0
			Dec. 25.	" Harrietsam Almshouses—	
				12 almspeople, 6 <i>l</i> . each - - -	72 0 0
					232 0 0

232 0 0

23rd March 1882.

W. B. Towns,
Clerk.

23rd March 1882.

W. B. TOWSE,
Clerk.

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with **BARNARD RANDOLPH.**

1881- Dec. 31.	To one year's annuity	£	s.	d.	1881- Feb. 8.	By Arthur Newton Johnson— One quarter's exhibition to Christmas 1880 (being part of 5L., the Company having raised the exhibition to 20L. per annum during pleasure)	£	s.	d.
		10	0	0	April 23.	parish of Ticehurst— One year's gift due 5th inst.			1 0 0
					Oct. 29.	John Bartlett Cobb— Three quarter's exhibition to Michaelmas 1881 as above			4 0 0
					Dec. 24.	St. Mary Magdalen			3 0 0
						St. Nicholas Oave			1 0 0
		10	0	0					10 0 0

W. B. Towse,
Clerk.

23rd March 1882.

23rd March 1882.

W. B. TOWSE,
Clerk.

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with **AUDREY SPENCE.**

1881.				<i>£ s. d.</i>	1881.				<i>£ s. d.</i>
Dec. 31.	To one year's annuity	-	-	<u>2 10 0</u>	Dec. 24.	By St. Leonard's, Shoreditch	-	-	<u>2 10 0</u>
						23rd March 1882.			W. B. TOWSE, Clerk.

23rd March 1882.

W. B. TOWSE,
Clerk.

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with **Sir THOMAS TRUMBALL.**

<p>1881. Dec. 25.</p>	<p>To one year's rent charge - -</p> <p>Less property tax - -</p> <hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: 0;"/>	<p><i>£ s. d.</i></p> <p>1 0 0 0 0 6 <u> </u></p>	<p><i>£ s. d.</i></p> <p>0 19 6</p>	<p>1881. Dec. 25.</p>	<p>By weekly pensioners - -</p>	<p><i>£ s. d.</i></p> <p>0 19 6 <u> </u></p>
				<p>23rd March 1882,</p>	<p>W. B. TOWSE, Clerk.</p>	

23rd March 1862.

W. B. TOWSE,
Clerk.

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with Sir THOMAS TREVOR.

1881.					£ s. d.	1881.					£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To one year's annuity	-	-	-	6 0 0	Mar. 25.	By one quarter's payment to six poor widows	-	-	-	1 10
						June 24.	" the like	-	-	-	1 10
						Sept. 29.	" the like	-	-	-	1 10
						Dec. 24.	" the like	-	-	-	1 10
					<hr/>						
					6 0 0						<hr/> 6 0

23rd March 1882.

W. B. TOWNE,
Clerk

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with **OWEN WALLER.**

1881.		<u>£ s. d.</u>	1881.		<u>£ s. d.</u>
Dec. 31.*	To one year's rent charge	- - -	Mar. 26.	By St. Michael, Crooked Lane	2 12
			23rd March 1882.		
				W. B. Towne.	Clerk.

23rd March 1882.

W. B. TOWSE,
Clerk

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with THOMAS WARE.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To one year's rent charge - - -	5 8 0	Mar. 25.	By St. Michae Crooked Lane	5 8
				23rd March 1882.	
					W. B. Towse, Clerk.

23rd March 1882.

W. B. TOWSE,
Clerk

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with **THOMAS WESTON.**

1881. Dec. 31	To one year's rent charge	-	-	<u>£ s. d.</u> 0 6 8	1881. Dec. 24.	By St. Nicholas, Cole Abbey	<u>£ s. d.</u> 0 6
					23rd March 1882		W. B. TOWER, Clerk.

23rd March 1882

W. B. TOWSE,
Clerk

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY—continued.

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY in account with LOAN TRUST ACCOUNTS for INTEREST received and how disposed of.

1881.		Interest,		On	£	s.	d.
Jan. 24.	To J. Seakens.	$\frac{1}{2}$ year to 21st Jan. 1881	-	200	3	0	0
Feb. 9.	" G. Dards	" 8th Feb. "	-	200	3	0	0
" 14.	" G. Brand	" $\frac{1}{2}$ year to 2nd Jan. "	-	200	9	0	0
April 27.	" R. Creaswell	" $\frac{1}{2}$ year to 8th May "	-	200	3	0	0
May 7.	" R. Hatt	" 6th " "	-	200	3	0	0
" 10.	" H. J. Blay	" 6th May "	-	100	1	10	0
June 8.	" W. S. Kent	16 months to 1st Nov. 1880	-	200	8	0	0
July 18.	" J. Seakens	" $\frac{1}{2}$ year to 21st July "	-	200	3	0	0
Aug. 3.	" G. Dards	" 8th Aug. "	-	200	3	0	0
Nov. 26.	" G. Brand	" 2nd July "	-	200	3	0	0
Dec. 29.	" R. Hatt	" 6th Nov. "	-	200	3	0	0
" 31.	" London Joint Stock Bank—						
	Interest for the year to this day on balances -			-	5	13	3
	" balance from Company's account -			-	4	4	6

52 7 9

Interest due by

1881.		£	s.	d.
Sept. 1.	To S. T. Blay. Interest to this day - on balance	10	13	9
" 13.	" W. J. Bassett " " 3 years to this day - " "	10	18	9
" 10.	" T. J. Ludbrook " " to this day - " "	4	11	3
Oct. 8.	" H. J. Blay " " $\frac{1}{2}$ year to this day - " 100l.	1	10	0
" 7.	" T. Phillips " " to this day - " balances	5	14	11
" 27.	" A. J. King " " 2 years to this day - " 100l.	6	0	0
Nov. 1.	" W. S. Kent " " 1 year to this day - " 200l.	6	0	0
		45	8	8

45 8 8

1881.		Under	Cr.
		Trust	£ s. d.
Jan. 1.	By rector of St. George, Botolph Lane	Stokes's	1 0 0
Mar. 22.	" almspeople in lesser almshouses, Croydon -	Allott's	3 0 0
	" vicar of Croydon -	Barlow's	0 16 8
	" inmates of Whitgift's Hospital, towards 2l. 13s. 4d., the cost of a dinner, this day -	"	0 13 4
	" poor of the said hospital -	"	0 10 0
	" Company's clerk attending sermon -	"	0 6 8
	" poor freemen of London -	"	0 13 4
	" churchwardens of Sanderstead -	Allott's	1 0 0
" 25.	" poor of Bread Street Ward -	"	4 0 0
	" Mercer's Company -	Haydon	3 8 8
April 21.	" 10 freemen and widows -	Colling's	3 0 0
	" poor persons inhabiting within the city of London -	Long's	3 0 0
" 23.	" parish of Ashwell -	Williams's	3 0 0
June 24.	" Company's beadle -	Allen's	0 4 5
Dec. 24.	" " clerk -	Broomsgrove's	0 2 5
	" " -	Baskerville's	0 10 6
	" chaplain, St. Peter's Hospital -	Broomsgrove's	0 5 0
	" Company's beadle -	"	0 2 0
	" " -	Baskerville's	0 10 6
	" " -	Halsey's	0 6 0
	" St. Mary Magdalen -	"	3 0 8
	" St. Nicholas, Cole Abbey -	Broomsgrove's	1 0 0
	" St. Nicholas Olave -	Field's	0 13 0
	" St. Mildred, Bread Street -	Thwaite's	1 0 4
	" St. Peter's Hospital -	Baskerville's	4 0 0
	" " -	Broomsgrove's	1 0 0
	" " -	Cleator's	0 10 0
	" Jesus Hospital -	Baskerville's	4 0 0
	" Weekly pensioners -	Bacon's	3 0 0
	" " -	Hacker's	1 6 0
	" " -	Owen's	2 0 8
" 31.	" the Company -	Larkins's	3 0 0
	" " -	Palley's	1 0 0

52 7 9

W R. TOWSE.
Clerk.

23rd March 1882.

GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY.

PART I.

TO THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS FOR
ENGLAND AND WALES.

IN pursuance of a Minute of the Board of the 7th day of November 1862, I have inquired into the condition and

circumstances of the following Charities under the management of the *Goldsmiths' Company* of the *City of London*, and I have stated in the Report under the head of each specific endowment the result of my investigation.

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The constitution of the Company is—

The prime warden, three wardens, and a Court of 21 assistants.

The assistants are chosen by the Court from the livery.

The liverymen are 150 in number, besides those who are liverymen by special grant, and the number of freemen is not known, but it is thought that their number does not diminish.

Freedom is acquired by apprenticeship according to the custom of the City; to a freeman of the Company by birth, after the admission of the father to the freedom: and by redemption. The number who acquire it in this form rather increase than the contrary. The fines and fees on such admissions are about 130*l*. There is another but a rare case of freedom admitted by special grant.

Besides the allowances to the regular pensioners, it is the habit of the Company to receive application for casual relief from freemen, freemen's widows, or daughters of freemen of the Company. These applications are made in writing, and evidence is collected by the visitation and report of the headle in each case.

The amount distributed for charitable purposes to the casual poor, exclusive of the gifts in pensions, which I have before mentioned, forms in the aggregate a large sum varying according to the exigencies of each particular year.

I have been furnished with the following tables as to the pensions and exhibitions which exhibit in another form an abstract of the statements I have collected and mentioned under the heads of the several Charities.

GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY.

Charity Estates that contribute towards the pensions of the several classes:

MEN, HACKNEY ALMSHOUSES.

	£	s.	d.
Cheney	-	-	4 0 0
Davy	-	-	6 1 4
Fox	-	-	4 0 0
Hetherington	-	-	4 0 0
Hill	-	-	206 12 8
Morrell	-	-	31 4 0
Newman	-	-	6 18 8
Pattlesley	-	-	15 3 4

	£	s.	d.
Perchard	-	-	6 0 0
Taddy	-	-	12 0 0
Walker	-	-	4 0 0

£300 0 0

MEN, CLASS D.

	£	s.	d.
Brocklesby	-	-	2 0 0
Crowsham	-	-	20 0 0
Fickett's	-	-	4 0 0
Jenner	-	-	15 0 0
Paine	-	-	5 0 0
Ramsay	-	-	10 0 0
Robinson	-	-	2 0 0
Vyner	-	-	7 0 0
Watton	-	-	-

£65 0 0

MEN, CLASS C.

	£	s.	d.
Hoare, Henry	-	-	8 0 0
Southwood	-	-	-
Watton	-	-	-

MEN, CLASS B.

	£	s.	d.
Atte Haye	-	-	-
Hille	-	-	-
Southwood	-	-	-
Watton	-	-	-
And G. Co. if required	-	-	-

MEN, ACTON ALMSHOUSES.

	£	s.	d.
Ash	-	-	66 10 10
Harding, Thomas	-	-	71 12 10
Perryn	-	-	55 15 2
Wollaston	-	-	26 1 2
	£220	0	0

WIDOWS, CLASS D.

	£	s.	d.
Hille -	-	-	-
Makepiece -	5	6	6
Mundie -	30	14	2

WIDOWS, CLASS C.

	£	s.	d.
Atte Haye -	-	-	-
Gurden -	9	0	0
Hille -	-	-	-
Morrall -	-	-	-
Mundie -	-	-	-
Myddleton -	-	-	-
Perchard -	8	19	8
G. Co. -	-	-	-

WIDOWS, CLASS B.

	£	s.	d.
G. Co. -	-	-	-

WIDOWS, CLASS A.

	£	s.	d.
G. Co. -	-	-	-

WOMEN AT ACTON.

	£	s.	d.
Ash -	35	2	4
Blanshard -	8	0	0
Fowle -	8	0	0
Harding, A. -	3	9	4
Harding, T. -	71	12	10
Loveday -	5	0	0
Pemberton -	10	0	0
Perryn -	66	15	6
Pierson -	2	0	0
Smith -	10	0	0

£220 0 0

Daughters, Classes D., C., B., and A. all paid by the G. Co.

GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY'S EXHIBITIONS.

	£	s.	d.
17 at Cambridge, at 30l. per annum -	510	0	0
17 at Oxford do. -	510	0	0
	1,020	0	0
5 of the above are charged to Perryn's estate -	150	0	0
Paid by the G. Co. -	870	0	0
1 to St. Mary Hall, Oxford, also paid by the Company -	50	0	0
1 to a scholar of the City of London School, paid by the Company -	50	0	0
Total paid by the Company -	£970	0	0

There are also two of 5l. each chargeable to Strelley's estate—seldom applied for.

The charity expenditure of the Company in the year 1861-2, preceding that of my inquiry, was:

	£	s.	d.
Pursuant to wills of donors and benefactions of founders -	6,525	6	4
Additional sums disbursed by the Goldsmiths' Company from their proper funds for charitable objects -	9,326	13	9
	£15,852	0	1

I am informed that there is nothing extraordinary in this year in point of amount, the gifts of the Company exceed rather than fall short of this amount. The voluntary portion is supposed to average 10,500l. a year.

ASH'S CHARITY.

Francis Ash, by indentures of the 5th and 6th September 1652, granted to the Company an old messuage and five other messuages between Shoe Lane and Fetter Lane, upon trust to pay out of the rents as follows:

	£	s.	d.
To the wardens and commonalty -	4	0	0
To the nominee of the mayor and aldermen of Derby -	20	0	0
To eight poor working goldsmiths -	16	0	0
For apprenticing two sons of poor freemen -	10	0	0
To the four wardens, 10s. each; clerk, 13s. 4d.; and beadle, 6s. 8d. -	3	0	0
And the residue as the Court of Assistants should direct.	-	-	-

The estate derived from the Gift is—

No. 13, Little New Street, let to John Weller, on lease for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1850 -	39	6	0
No. 14, Little New Street, let to William Scattergood, on lease for 21 years, from Lady-day 1848 -	44	6	0
No. 15, Little New Street, let to James Pettard, on lease for 21 years from Lady-day 1848 -	44	6	0
No. 16, Little New Street, let to Edmund Roberts on lease for 21 years from Midsummer 1844 -	44	6	0

£172 4 0

I do not find that any judicial interpretation has ever been obtained of the effect in this case of the gift of the residue to the appointment of the Company. Such an interpretation is rendered immaterial by the ancient and constant habit of the Company to apply the whole income of the estate for charitable purposes.

The 20l. per annum is annually paid upon the receipt of the town clerk of Derby.

A portion of the residue is carried to the account of pensions paid to the almspeople in the almshouses at Acton, belonging to Perryn's Charity.

	£	s.	d.
The sum thus appointed to the women pensioners at Acton is -	35	2	4
And the men -	66	10	10

£101 13 2

The sum of 1l. a year is given to 16 poor freemen of the Company, whose names are on a list, but who are generally unsettled, that is to say, those who are not in receipt of regular annual pensions, under classes A. B. C. and D., and the Acton almspeople. The gift in the will is 2l. each to eight men, but the same men in most cases receive 2l. a year from this and other sources

£16 0 0

The sum of 5l. is applied in apprenticing a boy the son of a freeman whenever application is made for it. In such cases care is taken that the apprenticeship actually takes place. The payments are made to the wardens, clerk, and beadle, and the balance is usually the amount given to the casual poor. The account is closed every year, leaving no balance on either side.

THOMAS ATTE HAY'S CHARITY.

Thomas Atte Hay, by will of the 6th of April 1405, gave to the Company his tenements in St. Martin, Ludgate, and St. Dunstan, Fleet Street, for the relief, augmentation, and better support of the blind, aged, and infirm members of the Company.

In 1832, subsequent to the Report of the Commissioners' inquiry an information was filed at the relation of Peter Upjohn and John Hitchin, against the Goldsmiths' Company, and by a decree of the 26th June 1833 it was ordered that the messuages or dwelling-houses and hereditaments stated in the defendant's answer were to be considered as the hereditaments given and devised by the will of Thomas Atte Haye, and were held upon and subject to the charitable trusts and purposes of his said will, and it was thereby referred to one of the Masters of the Court to take an account of the rents and profits of the said messuages or dwelling-houses and hereditaments, since the time of the filing of the information, received by the defendants or by any person by their order or for their use. And it was thereby ordered that the Master should inquire and state to the Court whether the rents and profits had been substantively applied for purposes justified by the will of the said testator, and in taking the said account and making the said inquiry, the Master was to be at liberty to state special circumstances; and it was thereby ordered that it be referred to the Master to settle and

approve of a scheme for the application of the said rents and profits and the future rents and profits, having regard to the said testator's will, and to the other trusts of other charitable estates and property vested in the defendants for the use of the poor of the Goldsmiths' Company.

The cause was referred to Master Wingfield, and on 23rd February 1835, he made his general report as follows:—

That Thomas Atte Hay by his will gave and devised to the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Goldsmiths certain messuages or dwelling-houses with the appurtenances therein particularly mentioned, to hold the same for ever in aid of the subsidy, increase and better support of the sustentation of the poor blind, aged, and infirm of the Commonalty of the said Mystery, and he found by the answer of the said Defendants, and by the examination of the said defendants to certain interrogatories exhibited on behalf of the relators, that the rents and profits of the said messuages or dwelling-houses and hereditaments held by the said defendants yield a clear yearly income of 675*l.* or thereabouts, applicable to the said charitable trusts and purposes of the said testator's will according to the scheme to be settled and approved in pursuance of the said decree. But that inasmuch as it appeared from the answers of the said defendants to the said information, and from their examination to the interrogatories first exhibited on behalf of the relators, that the said defendants had made no other specific application of the said rents and profits than the payment of a small annual sum, but had been in the habit of putting together the funds of the several charity estates (the income of which was vested in them to or for the use of the poor of their Company), and paying and administering from such common funds all such charities, he was of opinion that he could not report that the rents and profits of this charity estate had been applied to or for purposes justified by the said testator's will, without taking an account not only of the rents and profits of this particular charity estate, but also of all other charity estates, funds, and property vested in the said defendants to or for the use of the poor of their Company. He therefore allowed certain interrogatories to be exhibited for the examination of the said defendants, with a view to ascertain what was the annual income of the several charity estates, funds, and properties so vested in them for such uses and purposes. And it appeared to him by the examination of the defendants to such last-mentioned interrogatories, and by the schedule to such examination, that the annual income of the several charity estates, funds, and property so vested in the said defendants as aforesaid was about 3,791*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, and he certified that from the answer of the said defendants and the accounts therein set forth it appeared that the annual expenditure of the said defendants in charities to the poor of their Company amounted to about 5,000*l.*; and he further found from the said last-mentioned examination that the said defendants since the said decree had changed the mode of keeping their accounts, and to the accounts now kept by the said defendants the funds and income of each and every of the said estates and properties which were vested in the above-named defendants either wholly or in part for charitable purposes were separately credited in an account opened to each and every of their benefactors, each and every of which said accounts was debited with the payments which defendants were bound to make in pursuance of the trusts reposed in them for or in respect of the same, and which accounts commence from Lady-day 1833. And it appeared that the account opened to the said testator Thomas Atte Hay contained on the credit side the annual rents of the messuages and hereditaments declared by the said decree to be the hereditaments devised by his will, amounting to the annual sum of 675*l.*, and on the debit side the following items:—

To fifty-six of the third class of almsmen at twelve pounds each, 672*l.*

Leaving a balance of 3*l.* to be appropriated to the Christmas donations.

And it was stated to him that the said third class of almsmen was composed of 63 poor freemen of the Goldsmiths' Company, of the age of 55 years and upwards, who were elected pensioners of the said Company for life, their pensions being whilst they were in the said third class of almsmen a fixed payment of 12*l.* per annum each, and further that they receive no other fixed pension, but are eligible with all the other poor freemen of the said Company to receive casual relief. And he certified that it had been submitted to him on behalf of the said defendants that the present application of the rents and profits of the said charity estate of the said testator would be a proper scheme for the future application of the said charity funds. And he certified that upon consideration of the several matters aforesaid he found that the rents and profits of the said

testator's estate since the filing of the information had been substantively applied in and for the purposes justified by the will of the said testator; and he further certified that he approved of the application of the funds of the said charity estate, as stated in the account, as a proper scheme for the application of the future rents and profits thereof, having regard to the said testator's will and to the other trusts of other charitable estates and property vested in the defendants for the use of the poor of the said Goldsmiths' Company; and that he was of opinion that the separate account so opened to the said testator Thomas Atte Hay should be continued; and that when and as any vacancy should occur among the objects of the said charities, public notice of such vacancy should be affixed at the hall of the said Company, and that a subsequent notice should also be given of the person selected to fill up such vacancy immediately after such selection. And as to that part of the said decree whereby it was referred to him to tax the costs of the relators to the date of the said decree as between solicitor and client, he certified that he had considered and taxed the said costs, as appeared by his report dated the 2nd August 1833.

The Master's report was confirmed by order of the Court dated the

The present income of the estate derived under this endowment is:—

Parish of St. Martin, Ludgate.

	£	s.	d.
No. 7, Stationers Court, let to Joseph Greenhill on lease for 21 years from March 1851 - - - - -	75	0	0
No. 8, Stationers Court, let to J. W. Warren on lease for 21 years from March 1851 - - - - -	60	0	0
No. 36, Ludgate Street, let to Mrs. Ann Horwood on lease for 21 years from Lady-day 1853 - - - - -	150	0	0
No. 37, Ludgate Street, let to R. W. Beckley on lease for 21 years from March 1851 - - - - -	150	0	0

Parish of St. Dunstan, Fleet Street.

No. 164 and 165, Fleet Street, let to Frank Clemow on lease for 21 years from Lady-day 1857 - - - - -	250	0	0
	£685	0	0

This fund as well as the other charity funds of this Company are administered by the Company without any charges of management. The balance of the fund after the necessary expenditure on the buildings, if any, is carried by the Company to the account of the disbursements in respect of the two classes of pensioners B. and C., the males of Class B. and the females of Class C.; thus, in the year ending Lady-day 1861 the account of disbursements stood thus,—

	£	s.	d.
1. Paid the male pensioners, class B. towards their pensions of 18 <i>l.</i> each, 70 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> - - - - -	70	1	6
2. Ditto, the widow pensioners, class C. towards their pensions of 21 <i>l.</i> each - - - - -	614	18	6
	£685	0	0

If the fund derived from this charity should in any year exceed what is required for these classes, it would be carried over to some other class or classes. But this it will be seen is not likely to occur.

The Company, it should be explained, have established several classes of pensioners, which they distinguish by the respective denomination of Classes A., B., C., and D.

The Class A. consists entirely of women pensioners, who are widows of freemen.

The qualification for this class is the age of 55 and under 60, and the allowance is 15*l.* a year each. Of this class there are about 20.

The Class B. comprises:—Males,

Pensioners, poor freemen of the Company, each of whom receives 18*l.* a year. The number of these pensioners is variable. The habit of the Company is to admit no male as a settled pensioner under 60 years of age. The pensioners from 60 to 70 years old form the Class B. The average number of males of this class is about 50.

The female pensioners of the Class B. are widows of freemen of the age of 60 and under 70, and the allowance 18*l.* a year each. The number of this class is about 50.

The Class C. consists of male pensioners from 70 to 80 years old, who receive 21*l.* a year. The average number of this class is about 50.

The female pensioners of Class C. are widows of the ages of 70 and under 80. They receive 21*l.* a year each. The number on this list is about 60.

The Class D. consists of male pensioners of 80 years and upwards, whose allowance is 24*l.* per annum each. The number in this class does not amount to 10. Lately they have not exceeded six.

The female pensioners of Class D. are widows of the like age of 80 and upwards, who receive 24*l.* a year each. The number on this list is 17, which is said to be about the average.

The amount thus distributed in pensions would therefore be as follows :—

	£
Class A., women, 20 at 15 <i>l.</i> each -	300
„ B., men, 50 at 18 <i>l.</i> each -	900
„ „ women, 50 at 18 <i>l.</i> each -	900
„ C., men, 50 at 21 <i>l.</i> each -	1,050
„ „ women, 60 at 21 <i>l.</i> each -	1,260
„ D., men, 6 at 24 <i>l.</i> each -	144
„ „ women, 17 at 24 <i>l.</i> each -	408
	<u>£4,962</u>

The amount distributed by the Company in pensions in the year ending 31st March 1862 was 7,637*l.* 14*s.* This includes the above classes—the Acton almspeople, the Hugh Middleton pensioners, the fixed pensioners under gifts such as Ash's of 20*s.* a year each together with four classes of daughters of freemen, who are entirely relieved out of the proper funds of the Company, and of whose allowances therefore I have not thought it necessary to inquire.*

BANNISTER'S CHARITY.

Henry Bannister, by will of the 16th July 1622, gave to the Company 160*l.* to pay 8*l.* to the parish of Hackney towards setting out of four poor men's children to be apprentices.

The Company pay annually, on the receipt of the rector of Hackney, the sum of 8*l.* The Company charge themselves with this sum as interest of 160*l.* at 5*l.* per cent.

BARRETT'S (otherwise READ'S) CHARITY.

John Barrett, by his will of the 16th October 1511, gave to the Company three messuages, &c., in Westcheap to pay out of the rents 10*l.* a year, as follows, viz.: 5*l.* a year for coals amongst the poor of the following parishes :—

St. John Zachary	-	20	quarters.
St. Mary Steyning	-	15	„
St. Ann's	-	15	„
St. Michael	-	10	„
St. Peter, Westcheap	-	15	„
St. Foster	-	20	„
St. Leonard	-	5	„

And he also directed the following payments :

	£	s.	d.
To poor widows of Goldsmiths	-	3	0 8
To the Churchwardens of St. John Zachary for superstitious purposes	3	6	4
To 12 almsmen	-	0	12 0
To officers of the Company	-	0	11 0

I am informed that the property derived under this will, of whatever it might have consisted, had become forfeited to the Crown, under the statute (of Henry 8th or Edward 6th) of superstitious uses, and that the Company took the estate by re-grant from the Crown, in consideration of a money payment, and that the property has since been held by the Company, as of their own estate. The words of the gift for the distribution of the coals are to the intent they (the poor recipients) "shall pray for the good estate of Dame "Eliz Read while she liveth and of the soul of the "said Sir B. Read, her late husband, and for both "their souls when she is departed out of this world." Under this form of gift the donation would be probably held as incidental to the superstitious use and there-

fore void. The Company have, however, continued the payment to the several parishes, as under :

	£	s.	d.
St. Vedast Foster - - -	0	10	0
St. John Zachary - - -	1	5	0
St. Leonard Foster - - -	0	2	6
St. Michael - - -	0	5	0
St. Mary Steyning - - -	0	7	6
St. Peter, Westcheap - -	0	7	6
St. John and Agnes - - -	0	7	6
	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>

ROBERT BLANCHARD'S CHARITY.

Robert Blanchard, by a codicil to his will of the 17th August 1680, gave to the Company 200*l.* to pay 4*l.* a year a piece to two widows.

The Company charge themselves with 8*l.* a year, as the produce of this fund, and apply it towards payment of the pensioners to the Acton almswomen.

BLUNDELL'S CHARITY.

Peter Blundell, by his will of the 9th June 1599, from 150*l.* to the Company to purchase lands out of which 40*s.* a year should be paid to the poor prisoners in the Compter, Wood Street. It does not appear that any land was purchased, and none has certainly ever been appropriated by the Company to this endowment, nor is it material, as the residue of the income beyond the 40*s.* a year is given to the wardens absolutely. The 2*l.* a year is paid annually upon the receipt of Mr. Temple, the officer appointed by the Court of Aldermen, to receive the fund payable for the benefit of the city prisoners."†

SIR MARTIN BOWES' CHARITIES.

Sir Martin Bowes, by deed of the 28th September 1560, gave to trustees his five messuages and gardens in Woolwich, to permit five poor persons to have the use thereof, such persons to be poor inhabitants of Woolwich, and, in default, the poor of the Company.

By his will of the 20th September 1562 he gave to the Company two messuages in Lombard Street of 15*l.* a year, and a messuage in St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, of 20*s.* a year, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
To the five poor folk of Woolwich, 1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> a year each -	-	7	12 1
To a preacher at Woolwich -	-	0	6 8
To the poor of Woolwich -	-	0	7 11
To the wardens -	-	0	13 4
To the poor of the parish of Woolnoth, London, in coals -	-	3	0 0
To the almsmen of the Company -	-	1	0 0

And the surplus of the 16*l.* a year he gave to the Company for the maintenance of the hall and the relief of the poor.

This endowment, and those of Southwood and Mundie, were the subject of an information filed in 1832 against the Company, since the report of the Commissioners of Inquiry. In this suit a decree of the 1st July 1833 was made by Sir John Leach, Master of the Rolls, by which it was declared that the lands, tenements, and hereditaments stated in the defendants' answer, excepting those relating to the inquiry therein-after directed, were to be considered as the hereditaments given and devised by the deed of feoffment and will of Sir Martin Bowes, Knight, and William Southwood respectively, and were held upon and subject to the charitable trusts and purposes of the said deed and wills. And his honour did order and decree the same accordingly. And it referred to the Master to whom the decree in the cause "Attorney General v. Goldsmiths' Charity" made on the 26th day of June 1833 in the Charity of Thomas Atte Hay was referred, to inquire what lands and hereditaments had been possessed by and were then held by the defendants under the will and codicil of Roger Mundie, and his honour did declare that the stocks or funds purchased with the premiums received by the Company on leases of the said premises, as stated by the defendants' answer, belonged to the charity entitled to the hereditaments for which the premises were given. And it

* THOMAS ATTE HAY'S CHARITY.

By an order of the Board of 16th July 1880, the trustees were authorised to grant a lease of part of Anderton's Hotel, comprising the sites of Nos. 164 and 165, Fleet Street, for 80 years from Lady-day 1878 at a peppercorn rent for the first year, and the annual rent of 1,031*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* during the remainder of the term, and also the annual sum of 18*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* in respect of redeemed land tax.

† PETER BLUNDELL'S CHARITY.

This charity is now administered by the trustees of the prison charities acting under the provisions of a scheme approved by an order of the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) dated 8th December 1876.

By an order of the Board of 30th April 1878, the above-mentioned yearly payment of 2*l.* was redeemed by the transfer into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds of the sum of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. annuities.

was ordered that the said Master should inquire of what such stocks or funds consisted, and that it be referred to the said Master to take an account of the rents and profits of such lands, tenements, and hereditaments since the time of the filing the information received by the defendants, or by any person by their order or for their use. And it was ordered that the said Master should inquire whether such rents and profits had been substantively applied by the defendants in and for the purposes justified by the said deed and wills and codicil respectively. And the said Master was to be at liberty to state circumstances specially with regard to the last-mentioned inquiry. And it was ordered that it be referred to the said Master to settle and approve of a scheme for the application of the said rents and profits and the future rents and profits, having regard to the said deed and wills and codicil respectively, and to the other trusts of other charitable estates and property vested in the defendants for the use of the poor of the Goldsmiths' Company.

The cause was referred to Master Wingfield, who on the 23rd February 1835 made his general report as follows:—

After reciting the deed of feoffment of 1560, and the will of 1562, he found that the said Sir Martin Bowes, being seized of other freehold estates which he was minded and desirous to bestow upon the charitable purposes in the pleadings and decree of this cause mentioned, made assurance thereof unto the several persons whose wills were therein-after set forth to the intent that they might devise the same in manner therein-after mentioned, and accordingly William Southwood, by his will bearing date the 23rd of October 1557 (he being a grantee of the messuages and tenements conveyed to him by the said Sir Martin Bowes) after reciting a deed of conveyance from the said Sir Martin Bowes to him to the effect therein mentioned, gave to the wardens and commonalty of the Mystery of Goldsmiths all those messuages, lands, and tenements which had been conveyed to him by said Sir Martin Bowes, situate in Scalding Alley, in the parish of St. Mildred, in the Poultry, London, of the yearly rent of 16*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, and also several rents and quit rents growing out of certain tenements with their appurtenances in Matthew's Alley, in West Street, in the parish of St. Matthew, in Friday Street, London, amounting to the yearly rent of 1*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* To the intent that the said wardens and commonalty should make certain payments amounting to the annual sum of 15*l.* or thereabouts; and he declared that the surplus of the rents and profits of the said premises should remain and go yearly to the said wardens and commonalty towards the reparation of the said almshouses at Woolwich, and the relief and maintenance of the almsmen and poor of the said Company perpetually; and he found that Roger Mundie, another grantee, in trust for the said Sir Martin Bowes, by his will dated 12th August 1562, after reciting that the said Sir Martin Bowes by his will granted and confirmed to him, the said Roger Mundie and his heirs for ever, all that great messuage or tenement, with all stables, courts, gardens, and hereditaments thereto belonging situate in the parish of St. Botolph Without Bishopsgate, in London, and also 22 gardens and a small tenement or garden which are therein particularly described, all situate in the same parish, and reciting that the said messuage, gardens, and premises were at the time of the said grant and will of the yearly value of 13*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; and further reciting that the intent and meaning of the said Sir Martin Bowes was that he, the said Roger Mundie, should by his will give the said hereditaments with the appurtenances therein mentioned to the Wardens and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Goldsmiths and to their successors for ever, for the purpose and to the intent in the said will mentioned, he the said Roger Mundie minding only to perform the mind, will, and intent of the said Sir Martin Bowes, Knight, Did give, will, and bequeath unto the wardens and commonalty of Goldsmiths and their successors for ever all the said great messuage and hereditaments therein-before described; and after reciting that the ward of Langbourne, London, in which Sir Martin Bowes then inhabited, was charged for every fifteenth granted by Act of Parliament to the King the sum of 20*l.* 10*s.*, which was a great burden to the poor within the said ward, for the relief and ease of the said ward, and the inhabitants thereof from the payment of the said fifteenth the will mind, and intent of the said Sir Martin Bowes, and of the said Roger Mundie was that whensoever every fifteenth, after the decease of the said Sir Martin Bowes, should be granted by Act of Parliament to the King, the said wardens and commonalty should discharge the inhabitants of the said ward of Langbourne from the payment of the said sum of 20*l.* 10*s.* for every fifteenth. And further, that one moiety of all the rents, revenues, issues, and profits of the said premises, with the appurtenances, that should

remain over and above that should fully discharge the said fifteenth to be paid to the said ward in form therein-above expressed, should be distributed among the poor people of the said Company of Goldsmiths, and the other moiety should remain to said wardens and commonalty towards the maintenance of the house of Goldsmiths' Hall and the charge of the same. And the Master found that by a codicil to his will, dated 10th October 1562, the said Roger Mundie after reciting a deed of feoffment from Sir Martin Bowes to him, dated 10th October in the same year, gave and devised to said Company all those two messuages or tenements therein divided into three with all and singular their appurtenances situate in the said parish of Saint Botolph, therein particularly described, for the several uses and intents in his said will declared of or concerning the other lands and tenements therein contained. And he found that by the answer of the defendants to the information filed in this cause, and also by their examination to the interrogatories first exhibited before him on behalf of the relators, it appeared that the lands, messuages, tenements, and hereditaments constituting the charity estate of the said Roger Mundie, the testator in the pleadings and decree mentioned, and held by the defendants under the said testator's will and codicil, consist of two houses with their appurtenances situate in Primrose Court, and 34 houses with their appurtenances in Primrose Street, in the parish of St. Botolph Without Bishopsgate, and that other than and besides the said premises last mentioned, the said defendants were not nor had been seized or possessed of any lands, messuages, tenements, or hereditaments under, upon, and subject to the trusts of the said will and codicil of the said Roger Mundie. And he found by the answer of the said defendants to the said information, and also by their examination to certain other interrogatories exhibited before him on behalf of the said relators, and the schedule annexed thereto, it appeared that the lands, messuages, or tenements and hereditaments so declared by the said decree as aforesaid to be held by the said defendants under and subject to the said trusts of the said will of the said testator, Sir Martin Bowes, yield a clear yearly income of 258*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* applicable to the said charitable trusts and purposes of the said Sir Martin Bowes' will, according to the scheme to be settled and approved in pursuance of the said decree in that behalf, and that the lands, messuages, or tenements and hereditaments so declared by the said decree as aforesaid to be held by the said defendants under and subject to the trusts of the said will of the said testator, William Southwood, yield a clear yearly income of 475*l.* 7*s.* or thereabouts applicable to the charitable trusts of the said will of the said testator, William Southwood, according to the scheme to be settled and approved in pursuance of the decree in that behalf, and that the lands, messuages, or tenements and hereditaments so appearing by the answer and by the examination of the defendants to constitute the charity estate of the said testator, Roger Mundie, as aforesaid, yield a clear yearly income of 752*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* or thereabouts applicable to the said charitable trusts of the said will and codicil of the said testator, Roger Mundie, according to the scheme to be settled and approved in pursuance of the decree in that behalf. But he certified that inasmuch as it appeared from the answer of the defendants to the said information, that the said defendants had made no other specific application of the residue of the said rents and profits, after making the specific payments directed by the said deed, wills, and codicil respectively as aforesaid, than the payment of a small annual sum to the poor of their Company in respect of the said charity estates of each of the aforesaid donors, but had been in the habit of putting together the funds of the several charity estates (the income of which was vested in them), to or for the use of the poor of their Company, and paying and administering from such common fund all such charities, he was of opinion that he could not report that the rents and profits of the several charity estates of the said testators, Sir Martin Bowes, William Southwood, and Roger Mundie respectively had been applied to or for purposes justified by the said deed, wills, and codicil of the said testators respectively, without taking an account, not only of the rents and profits of these particular charity estates, but also of all other estates, funds, and property vested in the said defendants to or for the use of the poor of their Company, and therefore he allowed certain interrogatories to be exhibited before him for the examination of the said defendants with a view to ascertain what was the annual income of the several charity estates, funds, and properties so vested in them for such uses and purposes. And he found by the examination of the defendants to such last-mentioned interrogatories, and by the schedule to such examination, which was brought in on the 22nd day of May 1834, that the annual income of the several estates, funds, and property so vested in the said defendants for the

use of the poor of their Company was about 3,791*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* And he found by the answer of the said defendants and the account therein set forth that the expenditure of the said defendants in charities to the poor of their Company amounted to about 5,000*l.* per annum. And he further found from the answer of the said defendants to the said information and from their examination to the interrogatories so exhibited before him as aforesaid, that two several sums of 420*l.* and 300*l.* had been received by them or their predecessors in the years 1817 and 1818 respectively as considerations on the granting of two leases of two houses in St. Mildred's Court, part of the charity estate of the said testator William Southwood and another, of a house in Primrose Street, part of the charity estate of the said Roger Mundie, and that the sums of 553*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* Bank three per cent. annuities, and 376*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* Bank three per cent. annuities had been purchased with the said sums of money respectively so received as aforesaid, and that the said purchases were made in the names of the said defendants, and that such sums then stood invested in their names. And he found from the examination of the said defendants to the interrogatories so last exhibited as aforesaid, that the said defendants had, since the said decree, changed their mode of keeping their account, and that in the accounts now kept by the said defendants, the funds and incomes of each and every of the estates and properties vested in the said defendants either wholly or in part for charitable purposes, were separately credited in an account opened to each and every of their benefactors, each and every of which said accounts was debited with the payments which the said defendants are bound to make in pursuance of the trusts reposed in them for or in respect of the same, and which accounts commenced from Lady-day 1833. And it appeared to him that the accounts opened to the above-named testator Sir Martin Bowes contained on the credit side the annual rents arising out of the messuages and hereditaments so declared by the said decree as aforesaid, to be the messuages and hereditaments so declared by the said decree as aforesaid to be the messuages and tenements devised by his will amounting at that period to the sum of 258*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* as aforesaid, and on the debit side the following items: "To five Woolwich almswomen at 13*l.* each per annum, 65*l.*" "Coals and candles, 16*l.*" "Donation on visitation, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*" "Taxes, &c., 5*l.*" "Sundries on visitation to the clergyman, &c., 3*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*" "Repairs of houses, 29*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*" "St. Mary Woolnoth's parish, 3*l.*" "Clerk, beadle, and almsmen, 1*l.*" "Goldsmiths' Hall for repairs, 66*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*" "To the 10 widows at Acton, in aid of the pension of 15*l.* each, allowed them as almspeople, 66*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* = 258*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*" And it further appeared to him that the account opened to the above-named testator William Southwood contained on the credit side the annual rents of the messuages and tenements so declared by the said decree as aforesaid to be the messuages and tenements devised by the will of the said testator William Southwood and the interest of the said sum of 553*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* Bank 3*l.* per cent. annuities, amounting in the whole to the annual sum of 491*l.* 19*s.* 0*d.*, and on the debit side the following items: "To the Minister of St. Mary's Woolnoth on sermon, 4*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.*" "Poor of the parish 12*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*" "Parish of North Cray in Kent 12*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*" "Twenty-one almsmen of the first class at 11*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.* each for one year, to 227*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*" "Eighteen of the senior widows of the second class at 10*l.* each, 180*l.*" "Four senior widows of the first class at 12*l.* each, 48*l.*" "Balance to Christmas donations 6*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*" And it further appeared to him that the account opened to the above-named testator Roger Mundie, contained on the credit side the annual rents of the messuages and hereditaments so appearing by the said answer and by the said examination as aforesaid, to be the hereditaments devised by his will and codicil, together with the interest of the said sum of 376*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* Bank 3*l.* per cent. annuities, amounting in the whole to the annual sum of 763*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, and on the debit side the following items: "Moiety to the maintenance of the Hall and charges of the same, 381*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*" "To thirty-one widows of the first class at 12*l.* each for one year to 372*l.*" "Balance 9*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* to be appropriated to the Christmas donations." And he certified that the payments mentioned in the account opened to the said testator Sir Martin Bowes, to the Woolwich almswomen was an application of that part of the income of his charity estate, which was justified by his will. That the Acton almswomen amongst whom one half of the residue of the income of the said charity estate had been appropriated as in the said account mentioned, are ten poor widows of Freemen of the Goldsmiths' Company of the age of 60 years and upwards, residing in the Company's almshouses at Acton, who receive as a settled pension the sum of 22*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* per annum, and that half of the residue so

appropriated as in the said account mentioned to the repairs or Goldsmiths' Hall, was so given by the said will of the said Sir Martin Bowes, and he certified that the payments mentioned in the account so opened to the said William Southwood to the minister and poor of Saint Mary Woolnoth and to the parish of North Cray in Kent, were an application of that part of the income of his charity estate which was so applied justified by his said will, and that the senior widows of the first-class amongst whom part of the residue had been appropriated, were poor widows of Freemen of the Goldsmiths' Company of the age of 65 years and upwards, who received the sum of 14*l.* per annum each, as a settled pension, and the senior widows of the second-class amongst whom the remainder of the residue had been appropriated were poor widows of freemen of the Goldsmiths' Company of the age of 60 and upwards, who received the sum of 11*l.* per annum each, as a settled pension. And he certified that 30 were widows of the first-class to whom half the income of the charity estate of the said testator Roger Mundie had been appropriated as aforesaid were poor widows of freemen of the Goldsmiths' Company of the age of 60 and upwards, who received 12*l.* per annum each, as a settled pension, and that the appropriation of the other half of the income of the said estate of the said Roger Mundie to the maintenance of Goldsmiths' Hall, and the charges of the same was a purpose directed by the said Roger Mundie's will, and he certified that upon consideration of the several matters aforesaid, he found that the rents and profits of the said charity estates of the said Sir Martin Bowes and of the said William Southwood, and of the said Roger Mundie, since the filing of the said information had been substantively applied to or for purposes justified by the said deed and wills and codicil of the said testators respectively. And he further certified that he approved of the application of the said rents and profits as stated in the said accounts respectively as a proper scheme for the application of the future rents and profits respectively, having regard to the said deed and wills and codicil respectively, and to the other trusts of other charitable estates and property vested in the defendants for the use of the poor of the Goldsmiths' Company. And he was of opinion that the separate accounts so opened to the said testators respectively should be continued, and that when and as any vacancy should occur among the objects of the said charities public notice of such vacancy should forthwith be affixed at the Hall of the said Company, and that a subsequent notice should always be given of the person selected to fill up such vacancy immediately after such selection. And as to that part of the decree whereby it was referred to him to tax the costs of the relators to the date of the said decree, as between solicitor and client, he certified that he had considered and taxed the said costs as approved by his Report, dated the 31st day of July 1833.

The almshouses at Woolwich consist of five houses, which were rebuilt about a century ago, and remain as stated, in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry. They have a court in front and a garden behind.

In the year ending Lady-day 1862, a sum of 104*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* was spent on their repair out of the income of Bowes' Charity. They are occupied by the widows of parishioners who have been ratepayers of Woolwich selected by the Company.

The estate devised by Sir M. Bowes consists of a part of the house, No. 67, Lombard Street (the banking house of Glyn & Co.) extending from the outside of the adjoining house, No. 66, 39 feet 6 inches in front, and 41 feet on the back, with a depth of 66 feet, the remaining portion of the house being the property of Messrs. Glyn, and the whole of No. 67 having been built by them. The charity premises are let to Messrs. Glyn & Co. upon a building lease for 81 years from Lady-day 1828, at a rent of 192*l.* 18*s.* a year.

The income of Bowes' Charity is applied in the support of the Woolwich almshouses and pensions.

The five Woolwich almswomen now receive—

	£	s.	d.
13 <i>l.</i> a year each -	65	0	0
The coals and candles (average) -	17	5	6
The water rate -	6	0	0
The wardens give them 1 <i>l.</i> each on the day of the visitations -	5	0	0
To the clergyman 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> , and officers of the church: organist 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> clerk 5 <i>s.</i> , sexton 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , beadle 1 <i>s.</i> , and poor of Woolwich 8 <i>s.</i> , wardens of the Company 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> -	3	1	4
The surgeons attending the almshouses -	10	0	0
Insurance of the almshouses -	2	0	0
Quit rent -	0	0	6

O o

In the year 1861-62 the residue was exhausted by the repairs of the almshouses which would otherwise have been divided between the poor of the Company and their general funds for the repair of the Hall, &c.

104 1 4

212 8 8

The gift of 3*l.* to the poor of the parish of St. Mary Woolnooth in coal is more than met by the additional gift of 10*l.* to the poor of that parish mentioned in the disbursement of Southwood's Charity.

MUNDIE'S CHARITY.

Roger Mundie, by will of the 12th August 1562, gave to the wardens a great messuage, &c. in St. Botolph Bishopsgate, of the yearly rent of 13*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* for discharging the inhabitants of Langbourn Ward from the payment of fifteenths. And of the residue, one moiety should be distributed amongst the poor of the Company, and the other moiety towards the maintenance of the Company's Hall.

This property was one of the subjects of the information mentioned in the report on Sir M. Bowes' Charity.

The property consists of Primrose Street and Primrose Court, as mentioned in the Master's report. It is now let as follows :—

ROGER MUNDIE'S ESTATE, Primrose Street, Bishopsgate.

No.	Tenants.	Terms of Leases.	Annual Rent.
			£ s. d.
2 and 5	Briggs and Garford	21 years from Christmas 1852.	200 0 0
4	Gowar, Frederick	21 years from Midsummer 1847.	67 18 6
5	Peters, William	21 years from Lady-day 1848.	14 0 0
6	Gowar, Frederick	21 years from Midsummer 1848.	14 7 6
7	Murphy, Daniel	21 years from Christmas 1852.	22 0 0
8	Smith, Mrs.	Ditto	20 0 0
9	Phillips, Vincent	Ditto	20 0 0
10	Ball, Mrs.	Ditto	15 0 0
11	Sanders, Henry	21 years from Midsummer 1859.	23 1 0
12 and 13	Stewart, Mrs.	21 years from Christmas 1852.	45 0 0
14	Draysey, John	21 years from Lady-day 1853.	30 0 0
15 and 16	Murphy, Daniel	21 years from Christmas 1852.	44 0 0
17	McLean, Francis	3 years from Midsummer 1862.	20 0 0
18 and 19	Harding, Walter	21 years from Michaelmas 1858.	80 0 0
20	Davidson, Jacob	21 years from Christmas 1852.	22 0 0
21	Andrew, R. J.	21 years from Michaelmas 1850.	20 1 0
22	Miles, John	21 years from Midsummer 1850.	21 14 6
23 and 24	Carter, William	21 years from Christmas 1852.	45 0 0
25	Miles, John	21 years from Midsummer 1849.	25 0 0
26	Andrew, R. J.	21 years from Christmas 1852.	23 1 0
27	How, James	21 years from Christmas 1853.	22 0 0
28	French, Mrs.	21 years from Christmas 1852.	22 0 0
29	Binnington, J.	21 years from Michaelmas 1858.	30 0 0
30	Barter, James	21 years from Lady-day 1858.	25 0 0
31	Norman, John	21 years from Christmas 1852.	20 0 0
32	Tatum, Mrs.	21 years from Michaelmas 1858.	25 0 0
33	Saunders, Henry	21 years from Christmas 1852.	22 0 0
34	Wood, E. J.	21 years from Christmas 1852.	22 0 0
35	Davies, G. E.	21 years from Michaelmas 1858.	25 0 0
	A sum of 376 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> Consols, the produce of a fine taken on the property in Primrose Street, as mentioned in the Master's Report.		11 5 8
			£1,001 7 2

The entire fund is applicable and is applied to two objects, the poor of the Company, and the maintenance of the Hall.

* ROGER MUNDIE'S CHARITY.

By an order of the Board of the 26th August 1870, the trustees were authorised to sell 11 houses, numbered from 25 to 35, both inclusive, situate in Primrose Street, Bishopsgate, for 9,325*l.*

The moiety for the benefit of the poor of the Company was appropriated in the last year ending Lady-day 1862 :

To the widows in class C.	-	-	£ 469 19 6
Ditto class D.	-	-	30 14 2
			£500 13 8

And the same method of application is generally followed.

The other moiety is carried to the general funds of the Company, which is subject to the necessary repairs of the Hall and property.*

SOUTHWOOD'S CHARITY.

William Southwood (trustee of Sir Martin Bowes), by his will of the 23rd October 1557, gave to the Company messuages and lands in St. Mildred, Poultry, and also property in St. Matthew, Friday Street, to be employed as follows :

	£ s. d.
To a preacher of St. Mary Woolnoth on the 9th of November	- - 0 6 8
To each of the wardens	- - 0 1 4
To each of the assistants	- - 0 1 0
To each of the renters present	- - 0 2 0
To the clerk and beadle	- - 0 1 4
To every almsman present	- - 0 0 4
To the clerk of the church	- - 0 0 8
For a dinner	- - 3 0 0
To the churchwarden for a potation	- - 0 9 0
To one almsman kept at Goldsmiths' Hall	3 11 8
To the parish of St. Mary Woolnoth for bread to the poor	- - 2 0 0
To the poor of the parish of Woolwich for ditto	- - 2 0 0
To the parish of North Cray for ditto	- - 2 0 0

I refer in this case to the proceedings in the Court of Chancery since the last report, set forth in the report on Sir M. Bowes' Charity.

The estate comprised in the will of Southwood now consists of—

	£ s. d.
No. (5), formerly 2 to 4 St. Mildred's Court, in the parish of St. Mildred, Poultry, let to Haggard and Weston on a building lease for 61 years from Lady-day 1836	45 0 0
No. 5, 6, 7, St. Mildred's Court, let to the trustees of the London Joint Stock Banking Company on a building lease for 61 years from Lady-day 1836	250 0 0
No. 8 & 9 St. Mildred's Court, let to the same lessees for the same terms	180 0 0
No. 4, Princes Street, same lessees and same term	105 0 0
No. 5, Princes Street, same lessees, same term	325 0 0
No. 3, Princes Street, let to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Society on lease for 61 years from Lady-day 1836	200 0 0
There is also a sum of 553 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> 3 <i>l.</i> per cent. Consols the produce of an investment of a sum of money received as mentioned in the foregoing Master's report -	
	16 12 6
	£1,121 12 2
	£ s. d.

The same five persons as receive the 13*l.* a year each from Bowes' estate receive also 12*l.* a year from this fund

The greater part of the fund is then carried to the pension fund :—

Class B.	-	-	543 16 1
Class C.	-	-	494 17 5
The residue is applied as follows :—			
Gifts at the visitation of St. Mary Woolnoth, the fund being paid to the parish officers and distributed by them (1861-1862)	-	-	20 18 8

Carried forward - 1,119 12 2

One moiety of this sum belonging to the Charity was invested in the purchase of 5,067*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* Consols, in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

Brought forward - - - £ s. d.
1,119 12 2
This comprised in the year ending Lady-
day 1862—

	£	s.	d.
The minister in lieu of the 6s. 8d. - - -	1	1	0
Organist - - -	0	10	6
Clerk - - -	0	5	0
Sexton - - -	0	2	6
Beadle - - -	0	1	0
Poor of the parish - - -	5	19	8
„ additional - - -	10	10	0

(This 10l. 10s. additional gratuity is partly in satisfaction of the 3l. a year directed to be given to the poor of St. Mary Woolnoth in coals by Sir Martin Bowes, deceased.)

54 children attending the church at 6d. - - -	1	7	0
22 almsmen 1s. each - - -	1	2	0

(The Commissioners of Inquiry mention one almsman as receiving a shilling, and being styled Sir Martin Bowes' almsman. The whole of the almsmen attending now received 1s. each. There is no gift specifically representing "the almsmen kept at the Goldsmiths' Hall" mentioned in the will).

The amount varies according to the greater or less attendance of the almsmen.

£20 18 8

The parish of North Cray on the receipt of the incumbent - - -	2	0	0
This is constantly increased by the voluntary gift of 10l. 10s. to the poor out of the funds of the Company. This gift is referred to in the Master's report.			

£1,121 12 2

BROCKLESBY'S CHARITY.

Robert Brocklesby, by his will of the 3rd September 1615, gave to the Company 40s. a year for five poor men at Christmas and Good Friday at 4s. a piece at each distribution.

This gift, which is for poor persons generally, the Company carry to the account of the Pensioners, Class D. There is no record of any investment of the principal of this gift, which appears to have been a sum of 34l. the receipt of which the Company acknowledged by a deed poll of 1625.

CHENEY'S CHARITY.

Richard Cheney, by his will of 29th June 1625, gave to the parish of St. Mary Woolnoth, London, a parcel of marsh ground at West Ham, Essex, and charged the same with 4l. for four poor men of the Company at the discretion of the Company.

The churchwardens of St. Mary Woolnoth pay the Goldsmiths' Company 4l. a year. It is paid to the account of the poor of the Company in the Hackney Almshouses. (See Morrell's Charity.)

CROSHAW'S CHARITY.

Richard Croshaw, by his will of the 26th April 1631 gave to the Company 400l., to pay 20l. yearly to 20 poor working goldsmiths.

There has been no specific investment nor charge of this sum of 400l., but 20l. a year is carried to the account of the male pensioners, Class D.

CURETON'S CHARITY.

Harry Osborn Cureton, by a deed dated the 9th February 1838, made between himself of the one part, and the

Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Goldsmiths of the other part, reciting that he was desirous of founding and perpetuating a charity for the relief of poor blind aged men, free of the said Company, who had served their apprenticeship to the craft of goldsmithery, and of such other poor blind persons as were therein-after mentioned, to be called "Cureton's Charity." And that he had transferred into the name of the said wardens and commonalty in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England the sum of 3,000l. New 3l. 10s. per cent. annuities, it was witnessed that for the purpose of founding and perpetuating the said charity, and declaring the trusts of the said stock it was thereby declared and agreed, and they, the said wardens and commonalty, thereby for themselves and their successors covenanted with the said Harry Osborn Cureton, his executors and administrators, that they the said Wardens and Commonalty should stand possessed of the said sum of 3,000l. New 3½l. per cent. annuities upon and for the trusts and purposes following, that is to say, upon trust during the natural life of him the said Harry Osborn Cureton, to pay to him and his assigns or otherwise to permit him and them to receive the dividends which should from time to time accrue, and become payable for and in respect thereof for his and their own use and benefit, and for that purpose to execute and give such power or powers of attorney, and do such other acts as might be necessary or proper for enabling him the said Harry Osborn Cureton and his assigns to take and receive the said dividends as he the said Harry Osborn Cureton should reasonably require in that behalf. And it was declared and agreed that in case the said Harry Osborn Cureton should happen to die on any day not being one of the half-yearly days on which the said dividends accrue and become due and payable on or in respect of the said trust stock, then and in such case the executors, administrators, or assigns of the said Harry Osborn Cureton should not be entitled to any rateable share or proportion whatsoever of the dividends to accrue due at the expiration of the then current half year, and from and after the death of the said Harry Osborn Cureton, they the said Wardens and Commonalty should stand possessed of the said sum of 3,000l. New 3½l. per cent. annuities, and the dividends then accruing or thereafter to accrue due upon or in respect thereof upon trust by and out of the said dividends, to pay to each of five poor persons to be elected as therein-after provided for, and to be called and designated as "Cureton's Pensioners," the clear yearly sum of 20l. during his or her natural life (except and determinable as therein-after mentioned), and to be paid half-yearly on the 28th May and the 21st December in each and every year or thereabouts, and in case any person should be elected to be any such pensioner on any day not being one of such half-yearly days as aforesaid, then such person should on the next of such half-yearly days receive such part only of the half-yearly sum of 10l., as should be proportionate to the time which should have elapsed from the day of such election, and in case any of such pensioners should die on any day not being one of such half-yearly days as aforesaid, then the said Wardens and Commonalty should pay to the widow, widower, or such one or more relative or relatives, friend or friends of the deceased pensioner, as the Wardens and Court of Assistants of the said Company should in their discretion think fit, such part of the said half-yearly sum of 10l. as should have elapsed between such last preceding half-yearly day of payment, and the day of his or her death. And it was thereby declared and agreed that the election of the said "Cureton Pensioners" should be in the Wardens and Court of Assistants or other the Governing Body for the time being of the said Company, who should proceed to elect them in such manner as they usually adopt in the elections of their pensioners. And it was thereby declared and agreed that every such pensioner should be at the least 50 years of age, and should have been *totally blind* for 12 months before his or her election, and should not be in the receipt or enjoyment of any other Blind Charity, or any endowment or public gift whatsoever for the blind, and should not be in the possession or receipt of any other income exceeding 25l. per annum, and such persons (if any) as should be freemen of the said Company of Goldsmiths and should have actually and bona fide served an apprenticeship to the craft or act of goldsmithery, being otherwise duly qualified as aforesaid, should be preferred and elected before any other person whomsoever, and in case there should not be at any such election any candidate or applicant or sufficient number of candidates or applicants so qualified as aforesaid, who should have served such apprenticeship, then such candidates or applicants as should be freemen of the said Company, or the widow of such freemen being in other respects qualified as herein-before provided should

have the next preference, and be elected before any other person whomsoever, and in case only there should not be at any such election any candidate or applicant or sufficient number of candidates or applicants so qualified as aforesaid, being freemen or widows of freemen of the said Company, then and in such case the vacancies or vacancy should be supplied by the election of persons or a person so qualified in all other respects as aforesaid, who should be freemen or widows of freemen or freeman or the widow of a freeman of the city of London, and for the better making such election, it was thereby declared that the Wardens and Court of Assistants of the said Company as soon as conveniently might be after the decease of the said Harry Osborne Cureton, and afterwards from time to time, when any of the said pensioners' places should become vacant, as soon as conveniently might be after the happening of every such vacancy, and before they should proceed to any such election should cause to be advertised, at least twice a week for four successive weeks, in two of the most public daily London newspapers, that they intend to proceed on a day to be therein mentioned, not less than six weeks and not more than eight weeks from the first advertisement, to elect the said five Cureton pensioners or to supply such vacancy as the case might be, therein stating the qualifications required for such pensioners, and the order or priority of preference or eligibility as therein-after declared, and the time and place and manner in which the applications and testimonials of the candidates or applicants were to be made produced and left. And it was thereby declared and agreed that when and so often any such election should be made the said Wardens and Court of Assistants should cause the names or name of the successful candidates or candidate, with their, his, or her addresses or address, to be twice advertised in the same two newspapers, within one fortnight after such election. And it was agreed and declared that if any candidate or applicant should neglect to comply with any of the forms to be prescribed by the said Wardens and Court of Assistants as to the making, producing, and leaving his or her application and testimonials as aforesaid, or if any candidate or applicant should fail to make out to the satisfaction of the said Wardens and Court of Assistants that he or she was qualified as therein-before provided for, such candidate or applicant should not be eligible to be elected, notwithstanding that by reason of the want of candidates or applicants of the class of which such person should be or claim to be, the Wardens and Courts of Assistants should be obliged to elect out of any other class of persons or altogether to postpone such election. And provided further, that if at any such election there should not be a candidate or a sufficient number of candidates of any of the classes aforesaid, who should be duly qualified and eligible as aforesaid to be elected to the place or places then to be filled, the said Wardens and Court of Assistants should adjourn the election to fill up such vacancy or vacancies as should not then be filled up to any other time not more than three months from that period, and previous to such election cause the like notice to be given by such advertisements as aforesaid, and so from time to time as occasion might require. Provided always, and it was declared and agreed that if the said Wardens and Court of Assistants should be satisfied that any candidate or applicant, although in all other respects qualified and eligible as aforesaid, was a person who had been convicted of any shameful offence, or was of dishonest character, or of drunken or dissolute habits, and should make a minute that such had been shown to their satisfaction, then and in such case it should be lawful for the said Wardens and Court of Assistants, if they should think fit, to pass over such person altogether, although by reason of the want of candidates or applicants of the class of which such person should be or claim to be, the said Wardens and Court of Assistants be obliged to elect out of any other class or to postpone such election altogether. Provided also, that if after any person should be elected a pensioner as aforesaid he or she should be ascertained to be in the receipt or enjoyment of any other blind charity or any endowment or public gift for the blind or in the receipt or enjoyment of any income from any source exceeding 25*l.* per annum, or be convicted of any shameful offence, or be of dishonest character or of drunken or dissolute habits, and the said Wardens and Court of Assistants, after having investigated such matter, and heard such explanation or answer as he or she might give therein, should be satisfied that he or she was in such receipt or enjoyment, or had been so convicted, or was of such character or habits as aforesaid, then and in any of such cases it should be lawful for them to declare the place of such pensioner vacant, and to proceed to an election to supply such vacancy, as if such pensioner had been dead or had resigned such pension, and as to the annual sum of 5*l.* being the balance or

residue of the said dividends after paying and providing for the said five annual sums or pensions of 20*l.* each; and as to the proportions or parts of any of the said several pensions which should at any time or times remain to be disposed of or applied by reason of any vacancy in the place of any such pensioner for or in respect of the time which should elapse before the same should be filled up, it was agreed that the said Wardens and Commonalty of the said Company should stand possessed of the same upon trust for or towards defraying the costs charges and expenses of or attending the execution of the several trusts aforesaid, and after full payment and satisfaction of all such costs, charges, and expenses, then upon trust to pay over the surplus or residue thereof, if any, to any charitable fund of the said Company, or to pay, apply, and distribute the same to or for such charitable purposes and in such manner for the benefit of the poor of the said Company as they the said Wardens and Court of Assistants should in their discretion at any time or from time to time think proper, it being the intent and meaning of the said Harry Osborne Cureton, and hereby expressly declared, that the application of the said surplus should be in the absolute and uncontrolled discretion of them the said Wardens and Court of Assistants. And it was agreed and declared that if at any time the Parliament of this Kingdom should convert the said sum of 3,000*l.* New 3½*l.* per cent. annuities into any other stock so as to produce a less income than the present amount of the dividends thereon, or if from any other cause the income of the said trust fund should be diminished, then and in such case the said several pensions or annuities of 20*l.* each should respectively abate and be diminished in proportion to such reduction. And it was agreed that the said Wardens and Commonalty of the said Company of Goldsmiths, or their successors, should not be answerable or accountable for any loss of the said trust funds, or of any dividends or interest thereof, unless the same shall happen or be occasioned by the wilful act or default of the said Wardens or Commonalty or of the said Wardens and Court of Assistants, and that no election or other act or proceeding whatsoever, made or done in or about the execution of the trusts aforesaid, should be void or liable to be set aside, or in any manner whatsoever to be questioned, nor should the said Wardens and Commonalty, or the said Wardens and Court of Assistants, or any person or persons whomsoever, be answerable or liable for or in respect of the same for or by reason of any accidental violation, omission, or neglect of any of the forms, rules, and directions herein-before prescribed, expressed, or declared, or for or upon any other reason or ground whatsoever, unless the same should have been made in wilful and fraudulent breach of the trusts of the deed. And in case from any neglect, omission, or other cause whatsoever, any time therein-before appointed for the giving of any notice or the proceeding to any election, or the doing of any other act therein-before mentioned, should have elapsed without the giving, holding, or doing of such notice, election, or act, the said Wardens and Court of Assistants should nevertheless proceed to give such notice, make such election, or do such act, notwithstanding such default conforming as near as might be, or the circumstances would admit, to the forms, rules, and directions therein-before prescribed, expressed, and declared so far as the same should be applicable thereto. Provided lastly, and it was thereby lastly declared and agreed that the now abstracting deed should be recorded in the book or books of the said Wardens and Commonalty of the said Company of Goldsmiths, in which their charities were usually recorded, and should be therein entitled "The Gift of Mr. Harry Osborne Cureton" so that the memory thereof should be preserved and perpetuated.

Subsequently to the deed Mr. Cureton by his will of the 19th July 1848, bequeathed to the Company 2,000*l.* consols in addition to the 3,000*l.*, because the interest of the 3½ per cents. having been reduced to 3¼, and it being probable that it would be further reduced to 3*l.* per cent., the testator found that the former gift of 3,000*l.* would not produce enough to pay his five pensioners their 20*l.* per annum as set forth in his said trust deed. The Company would therefore by the bequest have the sum of 5,000*l.* 3*l.* per cent. consols, being 50*l.* over and above the sum required for the payment of 20*l.* to each of his five pensioners. And he declared his will that the five pensioners should have out of the annual produce of the whole amount of the fund given to the Goldsmiths' Company and settled by the deed aforesaid, and bequeathed by his will a pension or annual sum of 20*l.* each; and he directed that at every election for one or more pensions the Prime Warden should have 40*s.*, and each of the other three Wardens 20*s.* if they attend the election. That the clerk should have the sum of 40*s.* for his trouble, and the beadle the sum of 15*s.* for his trouble, and that advertisements be

put into two or three of the principal London newspapers two or three times six weeks before the election, and that the names and addresses of successful pensioners be advertised in the same newspapers, (the testator wished this to be particularly attended to as he thought it would prevent frauds) and after payment of the above-named sums to his pensioners, and to the wardens, clerk, and headle, and the expenses of printing papers for the use of the candidates and the advertisements, such sum as might remain over of the interest, dividends, or annual produce of the said trust fund, it was his will should go to the general funds of the said Company of Goldsmiths, to be applied for their general corporate purposes in such manner as they should think fit. And he gave to Mr. John Lane, then the Clerk to the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths of the City of London, the sum of 100*l.* 3*l.* per cent. consols; but in case of his death before testator's, he gave the same legacy to whoever might be clerk of the said Company at his decease as some little remuneration for his trouble in preparing for the election of pensioners, but the sum was not to be paid until his executors were fully satisfied that the best had been done to comply with the above instructions.

The first sum of 3,000*l.* New 3½ per cent. stock has been reduced to the same sum, New 3*l.* per cent. annuities, and in respect of the second sum the Company received only 1,800*l.* 3*l.* per cent. consols—200*l.* stock having been deducted for legacy duty. Both sums stand in the corporate name of the Company, omitting in the description the words "of the City of" London, and describing the Company as "of London," in order to separate the account.

PART II.

FARMER'S CHARITY.

Rachael Farmer, by will of the 18th September 1813, gave to the Company 1,000*l.* 4*l.* per cent. annuities, the interest to be paid to 10 poor blind men or women. The stock was transferred to the Company, less the 100*l.* legacy duty, but the Company have charged themselves, in addition to the dividends, with a further sum of 10*l.* annually, making up 40*l.* The Company credit the Charity with the capital sum of 1,000*l.* New 3*l.* per cent. stock; the 100*l.* lost by legacy duty having been made up by accumulations. There are 10 poor blind persons on this list who receive 4*l.* a year each.

FICKETT'S GIFT.

Anthony Fickett, by will of the 10th February 1685, gave to the Company 100*l.* to pay 4*l.* a year to two poor working goldsmiths. The Company pay the 4*l.* a year to the account of the Male Pensioners, Class D.

FOUNTAIN'S CHARITY.

Jane Fountain, by her will of the 3rd December 1842, proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, gave to John Lane, clerk of the Goldsmiths' Company, the sum of 700*l.* for the benefit of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths, and to be applied in such manner as he the said John Lane should think fit. An entry in the book of the Company entitled, "The Book of Copies of Wills and Foundation of Deeds of Charity Foundation," is as follows:—

"*Memorandum.*—The said John Lane decided that the charity fund bequeathed by Jane Fountain should be held by the Goldsmiths' Company in trust for the men and women pensioners, inhabitants of the Acton almshouses. The legacy duty, amounting to 70*l.*, having been paid, reduced the principal sum bequeathed by the

The dividends, amounting to 144*l.* a year, are carried to the account of the Charity without deduction.

There are now four pensioners on this fund. It is contemplated, in the event of objects within the description of the gift being permanently deficient, to apply for some enlargement of the scope of the donation. The charges for printing and advertising according to the directions in the years 1859–60, and 1860–61, were upwards of 12*l.* in each year. The balance of cash in favour of this Charity at Lady-day 1862 was 213*l.* 13*s.**

DAVY'S CHARITY.

Oliver Davy, by his will of the 27th May 1474, gave to the Company all his lands and tenements in London. To the use of his wife for life, remainder to his daughter and her heirs, and if she died without heirs, then to the Company to pay weekly to two poor men of the fellowship 2*s.* 4*d.*, and the remainder for the use of the said Company. The sum 6*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* is carried to the account of the Hackney almsmen. The system of carrying 36*l.* 8*s.* in respect of this and Newman's Charity to the settled pension fund, which existed at the time of the last inquiry, has been since put an end to.

SIR J. DRAX'S CHARITY.

Sir James Drax, by his will in 1663, gave 100*l.*, which was paid into the hands of the Company, and the interest thereof to be paid to the poor of St. John Zachary parish. The Company pay annually to the Churchwardens of the parish of St. John Zachary, the sum of 5*l.* as the interest of the money received under this endowment.

"will to 630*l.*, which was laid out in the purchase of "656*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* 3*l.* per cent. consols."

This fund forms part of the charity funds invested by the Company and standing in their corporate name, the dividends amounting to 19*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* The Company give annually 1*l.* each, or 20*l.* to the 20 almspeople in the Acton almshouses in respect of this Charity. This gift is in addition to the other allowances they receive.

SIR THOMAS FOWLES' CHARITY.

Sir Thomas Fowles, by his will of the 30th July 1691, gave to the Company a rentcharge of 10*l.*, payable by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, for five poor widows, 40*s.* a piece on St. Thomas' Day. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners pay the 8*l.* per annum, deducting 2*l.* for land tax, to the Goldsmiths' Company. The 8*l.* a year is carried to the account of the almswomen in the Acton almshouses, and forms part of their allowance.

FOX'S CHARITY.

John Fox, by will of the 14th March 1597, gave to the Company his shop in New Fish Street of the yearly value of 6*l.*, and also 150*l.* to purchase lands of 8*l.* or 9*l.* a year to pay for a schoolmaster to teach poor men's children in the Free Grammar School of Deane, Cumberland, 10*l.* a year, and give to an honest poor man of the Company 1*s.* 4*d.* weekly.

The premises are supposed to be those described as 22 Fish Street Hill. The Company receive, in the name of George Pochin, a sum of 8*l.* a year as representing their interest in the property. This rent with the interest of 150*l.* with which the Company charge themselves at 4*l.* per cent. make together 14*l.* a year. The sum of 10*l.* a year is paid to the master of Dean School.

* HARRY OSBORN CURETON'S CHARITY.

By an order of the Board of 17th November 1868 the following scheme was established for the future regulation of this Charity.

Scheme.

1. The income of the charity shall be received by the Goldsmiths' Company and applied by them towards the support and assistance of poor blind persons residing in the county of Middlesex. The county of Middlesex is to be taken as including the cities of London and Westminster.

2. The objects of the Charity shall be selected by the Goldsmiths' Company according to the necessities and deserts of the candidates.

3. In selecting the recipients the Goldsmiths' Company shall have regard to the following qualifications, and shall give preference to candidates (being otherwise deserving objects) in the following order:—

a. Freemen of the Goldsmiths' Company who are of the craft.

b. Other freemen of the Goldsmiths' Company and their widows.

c. Freemen of the city of London and their widows.

d. Other poor blind persons residing in the county of Middlesex.

4. If any recipient not specially qualified under the classifications A., B., and C. ceases to reside in the county of Middlesex, it shall be in the discretion of the Goldsmiths' Company, upon consideration of all the circumstances of the case, whether he or she shall continue to receive any and what amount of benefit from the Charity.

5. The benefit of the Charity shall be conferred on the recipients either by way of direct pension or money gift, or indirectly as in the shape of clothing, payment of rent, schooling of children, or in any other mode of assistance as the Goldsmiths' Company may determine in each case.

6. The Goldsmiths' Company shall be at liberty to discontinue the benefit, pension, gift, or other payment on misbehaviour or change of circumstances rendering the recipient an unworthy or improper object of charity.

The sum of 4*l.* a year is paid to the account of the Hackney almsmen.

GURDEN'S CHARITY.

Benjamin Gurden, in January 1894, gave to the Company 300*l.* Consols, the dividends to be paid to nine junior widows in the 2nd class.

The sum forms part of the general charity investment of the Company. The dividends, amounting to 9*l.* a year, are paid to the account of the Female Pensioners, Class C.

HALL'S CHARITY.

George Hall, who died in 1803, by his will dated the 5th August 1795, gave to the Company 1,000*l.* Reduced annuities, the dividends thereof to be divided amongst six of the senior pensioners.

This sum forms part of the sum 5,385*l.* 5*s.* Reduced annuities, the charity investments of the Company in that stock. The dividends, amounting to 30*l.* a year, are given to 30 poor men in sums of 20*s.* each. The directions that the gift should be distributed amongst six of the senior pensioners in addition to their other pensions is not observed : it is not in fact given to regular pensioners.

AGAS HARDINGE'S CHARITY.

Agas Hardinge, by her will of the 22nd January 1513, gave all her lands and tenements in London to the Company to pay weekly to two poor widows of goldsmiths 8*d.* each.

The property, as stated by the Commissioners of Inquiry, is in Shoe Lane and Fetter Lane. It comprises East Harding Street and New Street, and forms a very considerable estate. The annual sum of 3*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* is carried to the account of the Acton almswomen.

T. HARDING'S CHARITY.

Thomas Harding, by his will dated the 16th January 1824, proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, gave to the Company, on the contingency therein mentioned, all the 3*l.* per cent. Consolidated annuities and 3*l.* per cent. Reduced annuities standing in his name at the time of his decease in trust that the Prime Warden and Wardens for the time being do divide the dividends every six months equally between the pensioners living in the almshouses near Acton.

The stock referred to at the decease of the testator or found to be standing in the names of the executors on the death of the testator upon the 14th October 1829 was—

£
3,000 3*l.* per cent. Reduced annuities, and
2,396 3*l.* per cent. consols.

And the contingency, which was the death of a legatee under age and without issue having happened, there were transferred to the Company, after payment of the legacy duty—

£ s. d.
2,379 12 2 3*l.* per cent. Reduced annuities, and
2,396 17 6 3*l.* per cent. Consols.

These sums now form part of the respective stocks standing in the name of the Company. I have stated the aggregate amount of the Reduced annuities in my report on George Hall's Charity. The total amount of consols held by the Company on these trusts is 6,219*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, and Cureton's Charity 1,800*l.* 3*l.* per cent. consols, together with other like funds in the Court of Chancery.

The clear dividends of the two funds amounting to 143*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* a year are equally divided between the almsmen and the almswomen at the Acton almshouses.

HETHERINGTON'S CHARITY.

Humphry Hetherington, by his will of the 17th April 1728, gave to the Company 100*l.*, the interest to be distributed to the poor of the Company.

* JOHN HILLE'S CHARITY.

By an order of the Board of 2nd February 1869, the trustees were authorised to grant a building lease of No. 124, Wood Street, for 60 years from Michaelmas 1869, at the annual rent of 250*l.*

By an order of the Board of 16th July 1880, the trustees

The charge of 8*l.* a year which the Company, before the last inquiry, would seem to have imposed upon themselves in respect of this Charity, has long since been reduced. The Company now pay 4*l.* to the account of the Hackney almsmen.

HEYDON'S CHARITY.

John Heydon, by his will of the 6th March 1579, gave 100*l.* to the Company to be lent out, and the interest 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* paid to the Mercers' Company.

The Company have no sum representing this gift, but the interest which was to have been gathered from the fund at 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year is paid to the Mercers' Company.

HILLE'S CHARITY.

John Hille, by will of the 6th September 1430, gave to the Goldsmiths' Company 19 messuages in St. Vedast Foster to give to 13 poor goldsmiths 13 black gowns in those years that the livery customarily have new clothing, and to distribute 52*s.* annually, that is to say, amongst the most indigent persons of the parishes of St. John Zachary, St. Mary Steyning, St. Ann, St. Vedast, and St. Michael, Huggin Lane, 20 quarters of coal, and the residue of said 52*s.* (except 6*s.* 8*d.* for the Wardens) amongst poor goldsmiths.

And he further gave to the Company three shops in Wood Street, and one in Fleet Street for the poor brethren of the Company who receive alms.

The Company possess certain houses, Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, and 43, Gutter Lane, in the parish of St. Vedast, occupying about 124 feet frontage, on which the rentcharge of 52*s.* and the cost of the gowns are imposed. The Company pay to the churchwardens of the five parishes 8*s.* each, and carry 12*s.* annually to the account of the casual poor of the Company.

Under the devise of the buildings and gardens in Wood Street, and the shop in Fleet Street, for the poor brethren, the Company held the following property:—

	£	s.	d.
No. 118, Wood Street, the entire house is let to John Ray, on a building lease which expires in 1888 at a rent of 75 <i>l.</i> , of which 20 <i>l.</i> belongs to the Charity of Sir Edward Shaa, and to this estate	55	0	0
No. 119, Wood Street, let to George Brettell, on a building lease expiring March 1885, at 183 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> , of which the portion of this estate is	120	0	0
No. 124, Wood Street, let to Messrs. Foster and Porter, for 21 years from Michaelmas 1848	117	14	6
No. 162, Fleet Street, let to Frank Clemow, for 21 years from Michaelmas 1847	110	0	0
No. 163, Fleet Street, let to Messrs. Leve-ridge, for 21 years from Michaelmas 1847	120	0	0
	£522	14	6

On this estate there is a quit rent of 4*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* payable to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

The income, deducting the quit rent, is apportioned amongst the Hackney almspeople and the different classes of pensioners as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
The Hackney almsmen	206	12	8
The Men Pensioners, Class B.	46	14	5
The Widows " " D.	257	4	8
The Widows " " C.	8	0	11
	£518	12	8

These three latter sums may occasionally vary according to the amount required to make up the aggregate payment to each class.*

were authorised to grant a lease of part of Anderton's Hotel, comprising the sites of Nos. 162 and 163, Fleet Street, for 79½ years from Midsummer 1878, at a peppercorn rent for the first year, and the annual rent of 533*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* during the remainder of the term, and also the annual sum of 16*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* in respect of redeemed land tax.

HENRY HOARE'S CHARITY.

Henry Hoare, by a codicil to his will of the 5th March 1722, gave 200*l.* to the Company to pay 8*l.* yearly to poor freemen or their widows. The 8*l.* a year, which is supposed to represent this Charity, is annually carried to the Pensioners, Class C.

SIR RICHARD HOARE'S CHARITY.

Sir Richard Hoare, by will of the 2nd October 1718, gave 200*l.* to the Company to pay 8*l.* a year to 8 poor widows who should most frequently receive the Sacrament. The sum of 8*l.* a year, as the produce of this gift, is annually paid to the almswomen in the almshouses at Acton, in addition to their pensions. They are at present all communicants, and receive 8*s.* a year each.

JAMESON'S CHARITY.

Thomas Jameson, on the 13th June 1679, paid to the Company 100*l.*, they covenanting to pay 5*l.* annually to Hackney parish—

	£	s.	d.
For two sermons on Good Friday and Holy Thursday	-	-	2 0 0
To the poor of the parish	-	-	3 0 0
The Company pay 5 <i>l.</i> per annum to the churchwardens of the parish of Hackney.			

JENNER'S CHARITY.

Robert Jenner, by indentures of lease and release of the 1st and 9th December 1648, granted to the Company a messuage in Foster Lane, upon trust out of the rents to pay yearly 43*l.* 10*s.*, as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To 15 poor goldsmiths, 20 <i>s.</i> each	-	15	0 0
To Bartholomew's Hospital	-	15	0 0
To the parish of St. John Zachary, London	-	5	0 0
To the poor of St. Leonard Foster	-	5	0 0
To the four wardens 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> each, the clerk 10 <i>s.</i> , and the beadle 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	-	3	10 0

And the residue of the rent to be disposed of by the said Company to such uses as they should think fit.

And by will of the 5th December 1651 he directed that the money to the two parishes should be laid out in bread, and that the 15 poor men of the Company should be incapable to receive the 20*s.* each again for three years.

The property charged is part of Nos. 1 and 2, Foster Lane, the other part of which belongs to the Company absolutely. The sum of 15*l.* a year is paid to St. Bartholomew's hospital, 15*l.* a year is carried to the account of the Pensioners, Class D., 5*l.* a year is paid to the churchwardens of the parish of St. John Zachary, and the like sum to the churchwardens of the parish of St. Leonard. The remaining 3*l.* 10*s.* is paid to the wardens, clerk, and beadle.

LOVEDAY'S CHARITY.

John Loveday, by his will of the 15th June 1693, gave to the Company 100*l.* to pay 5*l.* to five poor widows.

The Company charge themselves with 5*l.* a year, which they carry to the account of the Acton almshouses.

MAKEPEACE'S CHARITY.

Robert Makepeace, by his will of the 8th August 1798, proved in January 1801, which was invested in 177*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* per cent. Consols to the Company, should pay the dividends to four poor widows.

This forms part of the consols standing in the name of the Company. The dividends, amounting to 5*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, are received and carried to the account of Widow Pensioners, Class D.

MORLEY'S CHARITY.

Elizabeth, the widow of John Morley, prior to 1588, gave 100*l.* to the Company, in consideration of which the Company covenanting to pay 5*l.* yearly to the poor of St. Botolph, Aldersgate.

The Company appears to have discharged the property on its sale by a covenant against incumbrances, and they now charge themselves with the annual payment of 5*l.* a year to the churchwardens of St. Botolph, Aldersgate.

MORRELL'S CHARITY.

Richard Morrell, by his will of the 7th October 1703, gave a competent sum of money for the purchase of an

annuity of 52*s.* for bread for the poor of St. Olave, Silver Street, London.

And he also appointed a competent sum of money for erecting six almshouses for six poor decayed liverymen, or, in want of liverymen, of freemen of the Company.

And he also appointed a competent sum for the purchase of an annuity of 31*l.* 4*s.* per annum for the use of the said six almsmen.

And he also gave them three chaldrons of coal and a hundred and a half of faggots, and for each a new gown every year.

And he gave all the residue of his messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments to the use of the said Company and the poor thereof.

The almshouses, which appear to have been built in the year 1705, are in Goldsmith's Row, Hackney, and are the same buildings as are described in the report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (Vol. 8, page 343). The fee simple of the almshouse is vested in trustees by a deed of the 9th April 1839, whereby the premises were conveyed to 15 trustees, of whom William Cox, James Boyle Smith, and William Taylor Copeland are the survivors. The clerk of the Company concurs with me in thinking that the keeping up of the trust is now an unnecessary expense and may be discontinued.

The Commissioners of Inquiry state that the residuary gift consisted of leasehold property of which the term had expired, but this appears to be inaccurate, in so far as it describes the estate as consisting only of leaseholds which had expired. There appears to have been a freehold house in Mark Lane, and a piece of land at Barking, which is supposed to have formed the residuary estate of the testator after payment of his debts, legacies, and funeral expenses, exclusive of the two sums directed to be laid out in annuities, and which the Company was probably satisfied to derive from the unconverted residue of the real estate. The house in Mark Lane was sold in 1816, is now represented by a sum of 1,025*l.* with which the Company have charged themselves, and for which they allow interest to the Charity at the rate of 4*l.* per cent.

The land at Barking, Essex, consists of 31*a.* 2*r.* 11 *p.*, including watercourses, lying in the middle of the Marsh. The surface capable of being let, exclusive of the watercourses, is 24*a.* 2*r.* 1*p.* It is let at 3*l.* 8*s.* an acre to William John Corfe on lease for 14 years from Christmas 1860, producing 83*l.* 4*s.* a year.

The total income of the Charity therefore is—

	£	s.	d.
The interest on the 1,025 <i>l.</i>	-	-	41 0 0
The rent of the land at Barking	-	-	83 4 0
	£124	4	0

Out of this there is an annual quit rent payable to the Manor of Barking of 5*l.* 5*s.* with 8*d.* for an acquittance, such 5*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* which, with a deduction for the land tax of 1*l.* 1*s.* leaves 4*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* and 4*d.* acquittance for a right of way makes the annual payment. (The rent is paid by Christopher Sage) - - - -

£119 17 6

	£	s.	d.
Of this income there is carried to the account of the stipends of the Hackney almsmen the annuity of 31 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> appointed by the founder and a further sum of 6 <i>l.</i> , or 1 <i>l.</i> each, as a visitation gift	-	-	37 4 0
For their gowns	-	-	12 0 0
" Coal, gas, &c., 1861-2	-	-	86 11 0
" water	-	-	5 5 0
" Insurance on the almshouses	-	-	2 0 0
" Pew rents in the church of St. John, Hackney	-	-	10 0 0
	103	0	0

The sum paid annually to the churchwardens of St. Ann, Silver Street - - - -

2 12 0

£105 12 0

The buildings are old and require considerable repair. In the year 1861-2 the sum of 134*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* was applied on such repairs, leaving the Charity in debt to the Company at the end of that year in a balance of 179*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*

The Company do not, however, in their disbursements on account of the almsmen in the Hackney Almshouses limit themselves to the sum they receive from this or any other

Charity. The allowances or stipends are made up from several charities, but supply the fund necessary for repairs or other extra charges from the income of the Company. The Hackney Almshouses receive annually a sum of 300*l.* per annum, or 50*l.* each, in addition to the 6*l.* a year given on the visitation. They are paid quarterly 75*l.* in money besides the allowance of coals, gas, water, gowns, pew rents, &c., above mentioned. The 300*l.* a year is made up of the following gifts :—

	£	s.	d.
Morrell's endowment	-	-	31 4 0
Taddy's	-	-	12 0 0
Cheney's	-	-	4 0 0
Davy's	-	-	6 1 4
Fox's	-	-	4 0 0
Hetherington's	-	-	4 0 0
Hille's	-	-	206 12 8
Newman's	-	-	6 18 8
Pattersley's	-	-	15 3 4
Perchard's	-	-	6 0 0
Walker's	-	-	4 0 0
	£300	0	0

The senior almsman has also an additional allowance for looking after the gardens.

The almsmen are chosen from the persons already on the pension list, and, therefore, must be of the age required to be placed on those lists. An exception would be admitted in case a poor liveryman were chosen. They are not necessarily single men ; some of those now in the almshouses are married men.

TADDY'S CHARITY.

James Taddy in 1818 transferred 400*l.* 3*l.* per cent. consols into the name of the Company. This gift was stated to the Commissioners of Inquiry to be a donation of an unknown benefactor, but it was known after the death of Mr. Taddy in 1828,* that he had communicated his name and the object of the gift to some officers or persons connected with the Company. The object was that the income should be paid to the six Hackney almsmen in equal portions half-yearly, and that the name of the benefactor should not be disclosed during his life. The dividends form part of the income paid to the Hackney almspeople.

SIR HUGH MYDDELTON'S CHARITY.

Sir Hugh Myddelton, by his will of the 21st November 1631, gave to the Company one share in the New River Company, and the profits to be distributed half-yearly to the poor of the Company, and especially to those of his name, kindred, or countrymen free of the Company.

At the time of the last inquiry the produce of this share, which then amounted to about 190*l.* a year, was given away in small sums.

On the 22nd June 1852 a petition was presented by the Company to the Master of the Rolls stating, amongst other things, that the income of the Charity then amounted to upwards of 800*l.* a year, and praying for a scheme as to the future distribution of the said income. It was ordered that the following scheme should be established. "That the said Wardens, or the major part of them, shall, out of the poorer members of their said Company, or the widows of such members, elect 20 pensioners, to be called Sir Hugh Myddelton's Pensioners, and that in electing such pensioners the said Wardens and Assistants shall have regard to the preference given by the will of the said Sir Hugh Myddelton to such poor men of his name, kindred, or countrymen as should be free of the said Company.

That each of such pensioners shall, so long as he or she shall remain in the number of such pensioners, receive out of the income of the said Charity an annuity of 20*l.* by equal half-yearly payments. And that the said

Wardens and Assistants, or the major part of them, shall have power at their discretion to remove any pensioner, but every pensioner, unless so removed, shall continue in the number of pensioners for life. That the remainder of the income of the said Charity not required for payment of the said annuities of the said pensioners shall half-yearly be distributed to such of the poor members of the said Company, or of the widows of such members as the said Wardens and Assistants, or the major part of them, shall from time to time think most deserving objects of the said Charity, in such sums as they shall think fit; but in such distribution the said Wardens and Assistants shall have regard to the preference given by the said Sir Hugh Myddelton's will to such poor men of his name kindred or countrymen as aforesaid be carried into effect." And it was ordered that the Wardens and Assistants of the Company of Goldsmiths, or the major part of them, should carry such scheme into effect, and distribute and apply the future income of the charitable bequest accordingly.

The dividends of the share amounted last year to the sum of 856*l.*

The Company in pursuance of this order elect 10 men pensioners and nine women pensioners, who receive 20*l.* a year each. These pensioners form no part of any of the classes before referred to, but are especially denominated Sir Hugh Myddelton's Pensioners. The Company also distribute sums of 2*l.* 12*s.* a year to all the men pensioners, averaging about 110 in number. This distribution amounted in the year ending Lady-day 1862, to the aggregate sum of 288*l.* 12*s.*

The residue is carried to the fund applicable to the payment of the Women Pensioners of Class C.*

NEWMAN'S CHARITY.

Gaius Newman, about the year 1614, or his widow after his death, made an offer to the Company for maintaining two almsmen at 1*s.* 4*d.* a week each, and that she paid them 140*l.* for that purpose. The sum of 6*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* in respect of this benefaction forms part of the 300*l.* a year, which constitutes the aggregate of the stipend of the Hackney almsmen.

PAINE'S CHARITY.

Robert Paine in his lifetime desired his wife to pay after his decease to the Company 300*l.*, and pay—

To the poor of the Company	-	-	5
To the poor of Marlborough	-	-	5
To the poor of the Tower precinct	-	-	5

There is no sum of 300*l.* invested to provide for this payment, but the sum of 5*l.* a year is carried to the men pensioners, Class D. The Company pay to the churchwardens of the parishes of St. Peter the Apostle, and St. Mary the Virgin, in the town of Marlboro', an annual sum of 5*l.* The other 5*l.* is paid generally to the overseer of the precinct of the Tower without St. Peter's Vincula, in the liberty of the Tower of London.

PATTESLIE'S CHARITY.

John Patteslie, by will of the 7th March 1450, gave to the Company all his lands and tenements in St. Mildred, Poultry, to pay five poor almsmen 1*s.* 2*d.* each weekly. The property on which this rent is charged is erroneously mentioned by the Commissioners of Inquiry (Vol. 8, page 321) as not specifically existing, consists of a house at the corner of St. Mildred's Court (No. 1 from the Poultry), agreed to be let to the Union Bank with other property of the Goldsmiths' Company. The sum of 15*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* a year is paid to the account of the stipends of the Barking almsmen.

SIR JAMES PEMBERTON'S CHARITY.

Sir James Pemberton, by will of the 8th September 1613, gave to the poor of the Company 200*l.* to be dis-

*SIR HUGH MYDDELTON'S CHARITY.

By an order of the Board of 28th November 1876, directions were given by way of scheme that the Wardens and Assistants of the said Company of Goldsmiths, or the major part of them, should out of the poorer members of the said Company, and the widows and unmarried or widowed daughters of the poorer members of the said Company, elect so many pensioners as the income of the Charity would from time to time permit, to be called "Sir Hugh Myddelton's Pensioners," and that their pen-

sions should be of such amounts as the said Wardens and Assistants should from time to time think fit, but should in no case exceed 40*l.*; and that in the administration of the said Charity the Wardens and Assistants should have regard to the preference given by the will of the founder to such poor men of his name, kindred, and countrymen, as should be free of the said Company, and that the said Wardens and Assistants, or the major part of them, should have power at their discretion to remove any pensioner, but that every such pensioner unless so removed should continue in the number of pensioners for life.

* Minute of Court, 8th August 1828.

tributed amongst them at the discretion of his executrix. The Company charge themselves with the interest of 200*l.* at 5*l.* per cent. amounting to 10*l.* a year, which is carried to the account of the Acton almswomen.

PERCHARD'S CHARITY.

Peter Perchard in his lifetime gave to the Company 250*l.* four per cent. stock, and by a codicil to his will of the 3rd January 1806 gave a further sum of 100*l.*, which was invested in the purchase of 166*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* Consols, and directed the Company to pay annually:—

	£	s.	d.
To 4 poor widows	-	4	0
To 5 other poor widows	-	4	19
To 6 Hackney almsmen	-	6	0

The 250*l.* 4*l.* per cent. stock has been £ s. d.
converted into New 3*l.* per cent. stock, and
produces annually - - - 7 10 0
The 166*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* 3*l.* per cent. Consols - 4 19 8

12 9 8

The reduction of the 4*l.* per cent. stock having diminished the income to the amount of 2*l.* a year, the Company make up the payments from their own funds, adding 6*l.* a year to the Hackney almsmen's stipends, and to the widow pensioners (Class C.) 8*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*

PERRYN'S CHARITY.

John Perryn, by his will of the 18th December 1656, gave all his freehold messuages, lands, and hereditaments in Acton to the Company upon trust to dispose of the rents thereof as follows:

	£
To the parish of Bromyard, Herefordshire, for a weekly lecture	26
To the parish clerk	1
To the Free Grammar School at Bromyard	20
To the poor of that parish	5
To the poor of the Company	20
To Christ's Hospital 5 <i>l.</i> , and for an exhibition to Oxford or Cambridge 5 <i>l.</i>	10
To the poor of St. Vedast Foster	5
To the poor of East Acton	10
To the poor of St. Sepulchre, London	5
And for a septennial sermon and dinner	3

And the remainder of the rents for the poor of the Company, and for exhibitions for scholars in the universities.

The Company, as stated by the Commissioners of Inquiry, acquired a considerable estate at Acton in Middlesex under this devise, and in 1812 built 20 almshouses on part of that estate at an expense of about 12,000*l.* The Company charge the Charity interest at 4*l.* per cent. on 10,000*l.* part of this expenditure. The present condition and rental of the Acton estate is as follows:—

			£	s.	d.
The Manor House	Walker, Mrs.	21 years from Lady-day 1852.	200	0	0
Manor Farm, 115 acres.	Wright, Simeon	14 years from Michaelmas 1853.	250	9	8
Dryburgh Farm, 11a. 3r. 10p.	Winch and Weston.	21 years from Michaelmas 1844.	110	0	0
House - - -	Duncan, W. H. E.	56½ years from Midsummer 1821.	12	12	0
Land	A. R. F. Young, Thomas	14 years from Michaelmas 1853.	138	0	0
Ditto	9 3 11 Hindley, Charles	Yearly - - -	45	0	0
Ditto	6 0 20 Anderson, E. W.	Ditto - - -	30	0	0
Ditto	4 1 2 North, Rev. J.	Ditto - - -	21	10	0
Ditto	0 3 22 Acton, E. L.	61 years from Michaelmas 1846.	12	0	0
Ditto	4 0 11 Binney, Fred.	Yearly - - -	20	0	0
"Goldsmith's Arms."	Thompson, Messrs.	52 years from Midsummer 1829.	5	5	0

* JOHN PERRYN'S CHARITY.

By an order of the Board of 3rd May 1878, the trustees were authorised to make an agreement with Mr. George A 14546.

The estates have been reduced in quantity of 10a. 2r. 14p. under the following circumstances:—

A portion of this estate, in quantity 3a. 3r. 5p., was taken in 1836 by the Great Western Railway Company, for which 1,890*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.* was paid, and in 1837 a small additional plot of 0a. 2r. 10p. was also taken for which 100*l.* was paid; these sums, amounting to 1,990*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*, were laid out in the purchase of 2,005*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* 3*l.* per cent. Reduced annuities - - - 60 3 2

In 1838 a further portion, 1a. 0r. 21p. of land, was taken by the Great Western Railway at the price of 500*l.*, which was invested in the purchase of 523*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* 3*l.* per cent. Consols in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, to an account intitled In re Great Western Railway and The Goldsmiths' Company - - - 15 14 2

In 1851 the North and South-West Junction Railway Company took 5a. 0r. 18p. of land at the sum of 1,000*l.*, which was laid out in the purchase of 2,046*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.* 3*l.* per cent. Consols, in the name of the Accountant-General, a sum which has subsequently been reduced to 1,077*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* 3*l.* per cent. Stock by an order of the Court dated the 23rd May 1856, under which 968*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* Consols, producing 912*l.* cash, was invested in the enfranchisement of such of the lands at Acton as were of copyhold tenure - - - 32 6 4

A fine received from Sir Moore Disney of 1,175*l.* in June 1851 as a portion of a consideration for a lease of the Manor House (which has since expired) was invested in 1,192*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* 3*l.* per cent. Consols - - - 35 15 6

From this income there is deducted the interest of the 10,000*l.* part of the 12,000*l.* expended in the building of almshouses, which at 4*l.* per cent. is permanently charged on the estate - - - 400 0 0

968 15 5
400 0 0
£568 15 5

The Company pay to the account of the Acton almspeople:—

	£	s.	d.
The 10 almsmen	-	55	15
The 10 almswomen	-	66	15
The vestry clerk of the parish of Acton, for the poor	-	10	0
The churchwardens of St. Vedast	-	5	0
of St. Sepulchre	-	5	0
The Vicar of Bromyard:	£	s.	d.
For the lecturers	-	28	0
" " poor	-	5	0
" " parish clerk	-	1	0
The master of the Grammar School at Bromyard	-	32	0
Five exhibitors at 30 <i>l.</i> a year	-	20	0
	-	150	0
	£344	10	8

The Company support from their own funds a large number of exhibitors, 17 of which are at Oxford and 17 at Cambridge. The only exhibitions charged to charity estates are the above five, and two under Strelley's Charity at 5*l.* a year each. The 34 are all of the same annual amount; they are distributed according to the rules specified in the printed circular which I append.

In the year 1861-2 there was a sum of 223*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* applied in builder's work and repairs on the Acton estate. In 1860 the repairs amounted to 2*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*, and in 1859 to 5*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*

The addition of the repairs on the estate of 223*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* to the 344*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* the other disbursements on the charity account in the same year (1861-2) left only a sum of 21*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, which was carried to the account of the casual poor to which account this balance is always paid.

The almshouses are described by the Commissioners of Inquiry (Vol. 8, page 340) which description is still applicable. The inmates are 10 men and 10 women (who may be married couples). They are appointed from the settled pension list, but are not (as the Commissioners state) always the oldest persons on that list.

The pensioners, both men and women, are all classed as ordinary pensioners, and receive the pension to that class on which they are placed. In addition to which they have 2*l.* each annually, and 1*l.* each from Jane Fountain's Gift, and another 1*l.* each in addition given by the Company at the annual visitation. The 24*l.* thus paid to them, especially as Acton almsmen or women, does not vary in amount. The pension payable is dependent, as above stated, on their class.

The establishment, other than the pensioners, consists of a chaplain, medical attendant, and gardener, who are paid by the Company out of their proper funds. The Company also pay in like manner for coals, candles, rates and taxes, repairs, &c. The whole of these disbursements not charged to the Charity, was in the year 1861-2, 761*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.**

Wright for the sale and working of the brick earth upon and under two pieces of land at East Acton, containing 39½ and 10 acres respectively, to a depth of six feet.

By another order of 8th July 1879, the trustees were

Goldsmiths' Hall,

SIR,

186 .

In reply to your letter of the , I beg to inform you that vacancies in the exhibitions in the gift of the Goldsmiths' Company are only declared once in the year, viz., at the end of the month of January, and if application is made to me in the early part of February, stating at which University the applicant is resident, the necessary form of petition, and also a list of the members of the Court of Assistants, in whom the election is vested, will be furnished to you.

The petitions are required to be properly filled up, and returned by some fixed day, about the middle of the month of April; after which time, and until the next vacancies are declared, no application can be received.

A student who desires to become a candidate for one of these exhibitions *must have been in actual residence at his college at least two terms before the time appointed for the return of the petition*, and his income arising from preferment at college or elsewhere must not amount to more than 70*l.* a year, exclusive of the Goldsmiths' Exhibition.

The exhibitions are at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and are of the value of 30*l.* per annum each, and can be enjoyed by the student until he takes his degree, or has kept the required number of terms for so doing.

I am, &c.

(Signed) WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

To

PIERSON'S CHARITY.

William Pierson, on the 13th May 1689, paid to the Company 50*l.* to pay 2*l.* to four freemen's widows, and 10*s.* to the wardens and clerk. The Company charged themselves with interest at 5*l.* per cent., of which 2*l.* forms part of the payment to the Acton almspeople, and 10*s.* goes to the account of the wardens and clerk.

authorised to make a further agreement for the working of the brick earth in certain parts of the land to a greater depth than six feet.

The amount of the royalties received in respect of the bricks for 1878, 1879, and 1880, were invested in the purchase of 2,829*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* Consols in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

The Board have approved a building agreement of the above-mentioned land for 90 years, from Lady-day 1879, at the annual rent of 35*l.* an acre, the lessee covenanting to expend not less than 800*l.* on each house, which, with the garden and appurtenances, is not to occupy less than a quarter of an acre of land. No leases have yet been granted under this agreement.

By another order of 16th January 1880, the trustees were authorised to grant a repairing lease of the house known as "The Beeches," for 50 years, from Midsummer 1879, at the annual rent of 50*l.*

The Board have approved a building agreement of a piece of land at Acton, containing 1*a.* 2*r.* 10*p.*, and having a frontage of 465 feet to East Acton (now Church-field) Road, for 99 years, from Lady-day 1879, at a peppercorn rent for the first year, 39*l.* for the second year, and the annual rent of 78*l.* during the remainder of the term, the lessee covenanting to build not less than twelve private dwelling-houses, and to expend not less than 600*l.* on each such house.

Under this agreement the Board have by orders authorised the grant of leases of the 12 houses.

The Board have approved two building agreements of a piece of land at Acton, containing 4*a.* 0*r.* 9*p.*, and having a frontage of 749 feet to Myrtle Road, for 99 years, from Michaelmas 1879, at the total annual rent of 170*l.*, the lessee covenanting to build not less than 22 private dwelling-houses, and to expend not less than 600*l.* on each such house.

Under this agreement the Board have already, by orders, authorised the grant of leases of 16 houses, numbered 1 to 16, Goldsmiths' Gardens.

The Board have approved a building agreement of a piece of land situate in Perryn Road and Shaa Road, Acton, containing 12*a.* 2*r.* 17*p.*, for 99 years, from Lady-day 1880, at the rent of a peppercorn for the first year, 73*l.* for the second year, 147*l.* for the third year, 220*l.* for the fourth year, 294*l.* for the fifth year, 367*l.* for the sixth year, and the annual rent of 441*l.* during the remainder of the term, the lessee covenanting to build not less than 87 private dwelling-houses and to expend not less than 600*l.* on each such house.

DAME MARY RAMSAY'S CHARITY.

Dame Mary Ramsay, by her will of the 8th July 1600, gave to the Goldsmiths' Company 200*l.* to be lent out at 5*l.* per cent., and distributed towards the relief of the poor. The fund is not lent, but the Company charge themselves with interest at 5*l.* per cent., carrying 10*l.* a year to the account of the men pensioners, Class D.

SIR B. READ'S CHARITY.

Sir Bartholomew Read, by his will of the 19th October 1505, gave to the Company a messuage in St. John Zachary, and other tenements in London, to find and sustain a virtuous priest cunning in grammar to perform certain services in the parish church of Cromer, Norfolk, and to keep in the said town a Free Grammar School, teaching there gentlemen's sons and good men's children, and especially poor men's children, the said priest to receive 10*l.* a year. And the testator appointed an obit at the church of St. John Zachary, and that 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* should be paid on that occasion. The Company hold a considerable estate in the situation indicated. Of this estate, the houses in Bread Street were taken for city improvements in the year 1852, and a sum of 3,324*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* 3*d.* per cent. Consols paid into the Court of Chancery to the account, In re The Goldsmiths' Company ex parte The Mayor and Corporation of London; and they pay annually a sum of 10*l.* a year to the master of a school at Cromer, who is not in orders. In addition to this payment they contribute from their own funds to the support of the school and the school premises, which stand on the lands of this Company. I append a copy of the last report from the master of the state of the school.

The Company annually visit the church of St. John Zachary, and make a distribution to the minister, organist, clerk, &c., and charity school children, which varies in amount from about 7*l.* and upwards.

Under this agreement, the Board have already by orders, authorised the grant of leases of 30 houses.

By another order of 1st November 1881, the trustees were authorised to expend 2,550*l.* in constructing a road from the Uxbridge Road to East Acton village.

Of this amount the sum of 1,737*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* has already been expended, which was provided partly by the appropriation of 883*l.* 16*s.*, being royalties received in respect of bricks for 1881, and the remainder by the sale of 856*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* consols.

The Board have approved a building agreement of a piece of land at Acton, containing 9*a.* 2*r.*, and having a frontage of 550 feet to the Uxbridge Road, for 99 years, from Lady-day 1880, at the rent of a peppercorn for the first year, 77*l.* for the second year, 154*l.* for the third year, 231*l.* for the fourth year, 308*l.* for the fifth year, and the annual rent of 388*l.* during the remainder of the term, the lessee covenanting to build not less than 46 private dwelling-houses, 10 of which are to be of not less value than 900*l.* each, and the remainder of not less value than 600*l.* each.

No leases have yet been granted under this agreement.

Under order of 21st July 1882, the sum of 1,402*l.* Consols was transferred to the Goldsmiths' Company, as the consideration for the release of the Charity estate at East Acton from the annual payment of 42*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* in respect of land tax, which was redeemed by the Company in 1799 out of their corporate property.

By order of 2nd January 1883, the trustees were authorised to expend 1,200*l.* in the purchase of an additional or improved ground rent of 60*l.* to be secured upon the last 10 houses to be erected in Myrtle Road. The sum of 1,200*l.* is to be provided partly by the sale of the sum of 570*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* Consols the residue of the said sum of 2,829*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* Consols and partly out of the royalties to be received for bricks, and is also to be replaced out of income within 30 years.

The Board have approved a building agreement of a piece of land at Acton, containing 12*a.* 1*r.* 28*p.*, and having frontages to Perryn Road and Friarsplace Lane, for 99 years, from Midsummer 1882, at the rent of a peppercorn for the first year, 67*l.* 10*s.* for the second year, 135*l.* for the third year, 202*l.* 10*s.* for the fourth year, 270*l.* for the fifth year, 337*l.* 10*s.* for the sixth year, and the annual rent of 405*l.* during the remainder of the term, the lessee covenanting to erect not less than 82 private dwelling-houses, and to expend not less than 600*l.* on each such house.

No leases have yet been granted under this agreement.

SIR, Cromer, July 2nd, 1862.
THE following is the half-yearly report of the state of the Free School to Midsummer:—

Number of boys at Christmas 1861	-	78
Left the school	-	12
		<hr/> 66
Admitted	-	9
		<hr/> 75
Present number	-	75

Of the 12 boys who have left six were from the first class and three from each of the other classes.

One of the boys left is dead, and one I expelled from truanting and encouraging others to do so; the other 10 boys are gone to work. The boy who has been expelled is brother to the one expelled last half-year. They have also been both turned out of the Sunday school for the second time as incorrigible.

In addition to the nine boys admitted I had taken in five or six more, all from the country; but after a few weeks they became so remiss in their attendance that I dismissed them all.

The attendance during the half-year has been tolerably good, but it now begins to be slack, as the usual summer work is coming on, and it is of no use refusing them leave. I made no holidays at Christmas.

ADMISSIONS.

Boy's names.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Class.	Parents' Occupation.	Residence.
1861					
Matthew Abb	12	January 1st	1	Innkeeper	Runton.
George Emery	14	"	1	"	Sheringham.*
Sandford Simons	9	" 15th	1	Farmer	Gresham.*
Robert Goodman	8	February 13th	2	Innkeeper	Cromer.
William Stimpson	7	"	3	Labourer	"
George Stimpson	6	May 26th	3	"	"
Hilery Nockels	6	"	3	Fisherman	"
Robert Blyth	6	"	3	"	"
John Abbs	7	"	3	Rat-catcher	Runton.
John Hall	7	"	3	Labourer	"

* Five miles from Cromer.

Your obedient servant,
SIMON SIMONS.

ROBINSON'S CHARITY.

Ralph Robinson, by his will of the 17th January 1648, gave 200*l.* to the Company to pay yearly—

To the poor of St. John Zachary parish	-	£ 2
To the Company's poor	-	2

The Company charge themselves with 4*l.* a year, of which 2*l.* is paid to the churchwardens of St. John Zachary, and 2*l.* to the account of the men pensioners, Class D.

SIR E. SHAA'S CHARITY.

Sir Edmund Shaa, by his will of the 20th March 1487, directed his executors to convey to the said Company sufficient property to pay 17*l.* a year to support the salary of a priest cunning in grammar and able to teach it in Stopford-cum-Chester (P) 10*l.*, and the remaining 7*l.* he directed to be applied to certain superstitious uses.

The foundation continues nearly on the footing at which it stood at the time the Commissioners of Inquiry made their report until the year 1832, when the Company having acquired some adjoining land, at their own expense greatly improved the school-house and buildings, and added largely to the stipends of the masters, making the school free. Further alterations forming the school into two divisions were made about the year 1848. In 1859 the Company formed the desire of relinquishing the trust to the management of local authorities, offering at the same time to transfer it with an additional endowment of 290*l.* a year.

On the 29th July 1859 application was made to the Board by the clerk of the Goldsmiths' Company and the town clerk of Stockport for an order and certificate authorising an application to the county court for an order vesting the lands of the Charity and the rentcharge of 10*l.* in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands, and to establish a scheme for the future management of the school (File 6086); and the Board having authorised the application, an order was made in the county court of Chester, holden at Stockport on the 20th January 1860, in the matter of this Charity, settling a scheme whereby the Mayor of Stockport for the time being was appointed a trustee ex-officio, and 12 other persons to be elected by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Stockport were appointed trustees of the Charity, and a general scheme for its management, consisting of 33 articles or clauses (which are registered in the Department, and I forbear, therefore, to set forth), was settled and subsequently confirmed by the Board.

By a deed of the 28th March 1860, made between the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Mystery of

Goldsmiths of the one part, and George Chapman, the mayor of Stockport, and Edward Oldham, the town clerk, of the other part, reciting the said order of the county court of the 20th January 1860, and the scheme thereby sanctioned, and reciting that with a view to providing an endowment for the said schools, the Wardens and Commonalty for themselves and their successors covenanted with the said parties of the second part that they, the Wardens and Company and their successors, would at all times thereafter pay unto the said parties of the second part, their executors, administrators, and assigns, the annual sum of 290*l.* clear of all deductions (including the property or income tax if any) by equal half-yearly payments at Michaelmas and Lady-day, commencing at Michaelmas 1860, and that the said parties of the second part should stand possessed of the said moneys as an endowment for the benefit of the said school, and upon trust to the intent that the same should be applied as part of the income of the said schools, applicable to the maintenance and support thereof in accordance with the said scheme. And the said parties of the second part thereby covenanted that within two months after the 12 elective trustees mentioned in the said scheme should be duly constituted, they the said parties of the second part would assign and transfer the said annual sum of 290*l.* and the interest that the same may be vested in the said 12 elective trustees upon the trusts therein-before declared, and the deed provided that if the Wardens and Commonalty transferred a sufficient sum of stock to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds the dividends whereof should produce the said sum of 290*l.*, the said covenant should be deemed to be satisfied.

By a deed of even date between the same parties reciting certain indentures of lease and release of the 22nd and 23rd September 1837, made between George Lees, George Ashton, and the said Wardens and Commonalty, reciting and setting forth the said order and scheme of the 20th January 1860, and reciting that the said Wardens and Commonalty had determined and agreed to grant and convey the pieces or parcels of land therein mentioned to the parties of the second part for the purposes of the said school, it was witnessed that the said Wardens and Commonalty did then voluntarily grant and convey to the said mayor and town clerk (the parties of the second part) First, all that plot, piece, or parcel of land situate and being in Stockport aforesaid, delineated in the plan thereof, drawn in the margin of the now stating indenture marked with the letter A, and being theretofore part and parcel of a certain plot called the Dole in the Longshutt, bounded on the easterly side thereof (being 80 yards in length or there-

abouts) by land and premises belonging to the Grammar School aforesaid and by the Wellington Road, south of the westerly side (being 77 yards 12 inches in length) by land then or late belonging to Lady Vernon on the northerly side, being 27 yards 27 inches in length by other part of the premises belonging to the Grammar School and on the southerly side thereof, being 28 yards and 18 inches in length by land, formerly conveyed to one Thomas Fitton, together with the dwelling-house and buildings erected and being thereon. Secondly, all that plot, piece, or parcel of land, or ground situate in Stockport aforesaid, bounded on the northerly side thereof, being 18 yards in breadth in part by Greek Street, and in other part by the Grammar School aforesaid, on the southerly side thereof, being 27 yards in breadth by land, then or late belonging to Henry Coppock, on the easterly side thereof, being 76 yards in length by other part of the said Grammar School premises, and on the westerly side thereof, being 114 yards and 12 inches in length, in part by land and premises then or late of Mr. Joseph Rayner, and on other part by land belonging to the said Henry Coppock, and containing in the whole 1,880 superficial square yards of land or thereabouts be the same more or less. All which plot of land was more particularly described in the plan thereof drawn in the margin of the now stating indenture and distinguished by the letter B.

Under the new scheme and the several instruments the school has, I apprehend, become a local foundation, and has ceased to be one of the charities under the management of the Goldsmiths' Company.

SMITH'S CHARITY.

John Smith, on the 1st May 1703, paid to the Company 420*l.* in consideration that they should pay 21*l.* yearly for ever, viz. :—

To five poor widows	-	-	-	10
For apprenticing two poor boys	-	-	-	10
Clerk of the Company	-	-	-	1

The Company charge themselves with 21*l.* a year, of which they apply 10*l.* a year to the account of the gifts to the Acton almshouses, and 1*l.* to the church. (On the apprenticing fund there was at Lady-day 1862 a balance of 55*l.* In the year 1861-2 three boys were bound at an expense of 5*l.* a year each.

STRELLEY'S CHARITY.

Philip Strelley, by will dated the 6th September 1603, after reciting that he had been seized of a manor and estate at Ulkerthorpe, alias Ogarthorpe, alias Hogarthorpe, Derbyshire, and that he had levied a fine of the said estate to the use of certain members of the Goldsmiths' Company, declared the uses of such fine to be upon trust to demise the said estate for 99 years at 55*l.* a year and no more, on the provisoes and conditions therein mentioned to his wife, then to his father, and then to his brother Ralph Strelley, if he survived the father, for the term of 99 years, with limitations to determine the same lease at such of the feasts of All Saints or May Day as shall next happen after the end of one year next after the decease of his brother Ralph, and after their decease to such person as at the time of the decease of the survivor of the father and brother should be the next heir male of the body of his brother Ralph for the like term to begin immediately after the end of the next preceding lease at the like rent, and with the like provisoes, conditions, and limitations, and after the decease of the same heir male then to the next heir male of the body of his said brother Ralph, and so every heir male of the body of his said brother Ralph successively one after another so long as there shall be any heir male living of his said brother to have the like lease, and for default of heirs male of the body of his said brother Ralph, or if his said brother or his heirs male should wilfully forfeit the estate by non-performance of the conditions or otherwise determine the same then George Strelley, his brother, should have the like lease, and then such person as should be for the time being heir male of his body, with similar limitations successively in favour of his brother John Strelley the heir male of his body, and so from heir male to heir male with like directions for demising the same to several other persons successively and their successors heirs male. And the testator directed that the persons from time to time seized of the said hereditaments should, after the termination of certain gifts for life therein mentioned, employ and dispose of the said yearly rent of 55*l.* as follows :—

For apprenticing poor men's sons in the counties of Derby and Nottingham, the town of Nottingham or city of Worcester	-	20	0	0
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For two exhibitions to Oxford and Cambridge	£	s.	d.
for poor men's sons from the same counties and city	-	10	0
For the relief of poor maimed soldiers	-	10	0
For the relief of poor people of St. John Zachary parish	-	2	0
For poor workmen of the Company	-	8	0
The Wardens and Clerk	-	5	0

The Company receive applications annually about Midsummer every year from persons or families in the two counties of Derby and Nottingham and the city of Worcester for the two sums of 10*l.* for assisting apprentices who have served their apprenticeship to set them up in business. The sums are given away upon the testimonials or recommendations furnished by the applicants.

The sum of 20*s.* a year is given to each of 10 poor maimed soldiers. Since the Crimean war there have been abundant applicants for this fund; they continue on the list as long as they need the assistance. 2*l.* a year is paid to the churchwardens of St. John Zachary, and 5*l.* to the wardens and clerk of the Company. The Company give 10*s.* a year to 16 poor freemen of the Company independently of the other and casual gifts, the same persons remaining on the list from year to year. The Company support 34 exhibitioners at the Universities, the minimum and ordinary amount of which is 30*l.* a year each. There have been no applicants for exhibitions so small as 5*l.* a year, but the Company propose to write off the balance of 172*l.* by attributing one of the exhibitions especially to this gift for the future.

New trustees of the Goldsmiths' Company were from time to time appointed of the estate, and the leases were made to the persons designated from time to time. About 1834 difficulties arose from the refusal of Benjamin Strelley the heir male of Ralph the testator's brother then in possession, to execute the lease, and also from his putting forward a claim to a larger estate in the premises than that which the lease would confer. In 1837 the trustees for the time being, acting at the instance of the Company, filed their bill against Benjamin Strelley and the Attorney-General, praying a decree against the former for execution of the lease, or if the Court should think the trusts so far as to granting the said leases to be void, then that the same might be carried into effect under the directions of the Court. The cause was heard on the 27th June 1840, when the Court declared that the trust for granting successive leases to the heirs male of Ralph Strelley and the others mentioned in the will was void as tending to a perpetuity, and that the real intention of the testator was that Ralph Strelley and the others named in the will should have an estate in tail male subject to a rent of 55*l.* per annum for the charitable purposes mentioned in the will. And it being admitted that the defendant Benjamin Strelley was heir male of the body of Ralph Strelley and heir-at-law of the testator, it was ordered that the trustees (the plaintiffs) should convey the premises mentioned in the pleadings, so that a legal rentcharge of 55*l.* per annum should be secured to the Charity, with powers of entry, distress, and perception of rents and profits, and subject thereto, to the use of the Defendant Benjamin Strelley in tail male with proper remainders over. And it was directed that the conveyance should be settled by the master, and that the costs of the trustees and of the Attorney-General should be paid and raised out of the corpus of the estate with liberty for all parties to apply.

TAYLOR'S CHARITY.

Roger Taylor directed the Company to pay annually 5*l.* to the poor of St. Boltoph, Aldersgate. The sum is annually paid to the churchwardens.

SIR THOMAS VYNER'S CHARITY.

Sir Thomas Vyner, by will of the 16th March 1664, gave the Company 200*l.* to pay 7*l.* to seven poor men of the Company, and to the clerk 12*s.* The Company charge themselves with 7*l.* 12*s.* a year, paying 7*l.* to the Pensioners Account, Class D., and 12*s.* a year to the clerk.

WALKER'S CHARITY.

By indenture of the 10th October, 3rd and 4th Philip and Mary, in consideration of 100*l.* paid by William Walker to the Company, they agreed to pay 1*s.* 4*d.* a week to a poor man of the Company, and a gown of 8*s.* value once in three years. The Company charge themselves with 4*l.* a year, which is carried to the account of the Hackney almsmen.

WALTER'S CHARITY.

Anthony Walter, by his will about 1664, gave to the poor of St. John Zachary 100*l.* in the hands of the Company, and the interest paid annually to such poor. The sum of 5*l.* a year is paid to the churchwardens of St. John Zachary.

WALTON'S CHARITY.

William Walton, by will of the 20th November 1458, gave to the Company his tenements in Wood Street and Goderon Lane, and two messuages in Fenchurch Street in trust to pay,—

	s.	d.
For an obit on the 16th September, in St. Peter Westcheap Church - - - -	6	8
For the poor of that church - - - -	3	4
To four poor goldsmiths 1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> each weekly, and to each 4 yards of cloth at 2 <i>s.</i> a yard - -		
To the Wardens - - - -	6	8

And the residue for the support of poor goldsmiths.

In the year 1832, an information was filed by the Attorney-General at the relation of P. Upjohn, and another against the Goldsmiths' Company, upon which a decree was made on the 1st January 1833 by Sir John Leach, then Master of the Rolls, whereby it was referred to the Master to whom the decree in the cause Attorney-General against the Goldsmiths' Company in the Charity of Thomas Atte Hay was referred to inquire and state what lands, messuages, or tenements and hereditaments had been possessed and were then held by the defendants under the will of William Walton the testator in the pleadings named. And if the said Master should find the account of such lands, messuages, or tenements and hereditaments set out in the defendants' answer as being then in their possession to be a correct account and description of the same, or if the parties should agree as to the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments before the said Master, then he was to take an account of the rents and profits of such lands, tenements, and hereditaments since the time of the filing the information received by the defendants or by any person by their order or for their use. And it was ordered that the said Master should inquire whether such rents and profits had been substantively applied by the defendants in and for purposes justified by the will of the testator. And it was ordered that the said Master should settle and approve of a scheme for the application of the said rents and profits, and the future rents and profits, having regard to the said testator's will and to the other trusts of other charitable estates and property vested in the defendants for the use of the poor of the Goldsmiths' Company. And it was thereby further ordered that His Majesty's Attorney General should have notice to attend the Master thereon.

The cause was referred to Master Wingfield, who on the 23rd February 1835, made his general report as follows:—

That William Walton, the testator in the pleadings in this cause named, by his will bearing date the 20th day of November 1458, gave and devised to the Wardens and Commonalty of the Art and Mystery of Goldsmiths of the City of London all his lands and tenements situate and being in Wood Street and Gooderon Lane, in the parish of St. Peter, West Cheap, in the City of London, therein particularly described, and also those two messuages with the appurtenances situate in Fenchurch Street, in the parish of St. Mary Fenchurch, therein also particularly described, To hold the same for ever as regards the residue of the said income of the said hereditaments after making some inconsiderable payments specified in the will of the said testator as well for the reparation of the said lands, tenements, and messuages as for the sustentation of the poor men of the art or mystery aforesaid as it should seem best to them to be done. And he found by the answer of the said defendants to the said Information filed in this cause on the 21st November 1832, and from the examination of the said defendants to certain interrogatories exhibited before him on the part of the relators, that it appeared that the lands, messuages, and hereditaments constituting the charity estate of the said William Walton, the testator, consist of three houses with their appurtenances in Wood Street, numbered respectively 4, 5, and 6, and a house in Gutter Lane, numbered 8, and the half of a house at the corner of Gutter Lane aforesaid, and a house, No. 142, Fenchurch Street, which said premises were the same as stated in the answer of the said Defendants as composing the charity estate aforesaid, and that other than and besides the said several messuages and tenements with the appurtenances last mentioned the defendants were not seized or possessed of any lands, messuages, tenements, or hereditaments under, upon, and subject to the trust of the said will of the said testator William Walton. And he found by the answers of the said defendants put into said Information, and from the examination of the said defen-

dants before him, that it appeared that the rents and profits of the aforesaid lands, messuages, or tenements and hereditaments held by the said defendants upon the trusts of the said will of said testator yield a clear yearly income of 388*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, or thereabouts, applicable to the said charitable trusts and purposes of said testator's will, according to the scheme to be settled and approved in pursuance of the said decree. But he certified that inasmuch as it appeared from the answer of said defendants to said Information that the said defendants had made no other specific application of said rents and profits than the payment of a small annual sum, but had been in the habit of putting together the funds of the several charity estates, the income of which was vested in them to or for the use of the poor of their Company, and paying and administering from such common fund all such charities, he was of opinion that he could not report that the rents and profits of the charity estate had been applied to or for purposes justified by the said testator's will without taking an account not only of the rents and profits of this particular charity estate but also of all other estates, funds, and property vested in the said defendants to or for the use of the poor of their Company, and therefore he allowed certain interrogatories to be exhibited before him for the examination of the said defendants with a view to ascertain what was the annual income of the several charity estates, funds, and properties so vested in them for such uses and purposes. And it appeared to him from the examination of the said defendants to such last-mentioned interrogatories, and by the schedule to the examination to similar interrogatories exhibited in the suit relating to the Charity of Thomas Atte Hay then remaining in his office that the annual income of the several charity estates funds and property so vested in the said defendants for the use of the poor of their Company was about 3,791*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* And he certified that from the answer of the said defendants and the account therein set forth it appeared that the annual expenditure of the said defendants in charities to the poor of their Company amounted to about 5,000*l.* And he further found that from the said first-mentioned examination of the said defendants it appears that since said decree the said defendants had changed the mode of keeping their accounts, and that in the accounts then kept by the said defendants the funds and income of each and every of the estates and properties which were vested in the above-named defendants either wholly or in part for charitable purposes were separately credited in an account opened to each and every of their benefactors, each and every of which said accounts was debited with the payments which the defendants are bound to make in pursuance of the trusts reposed in them for or in respect of the same, and which accounts commence from Lady-day 1833. And it appeared to him that the account opened to the said testator, William Walton, contained on the credit side the annual rents of said messuages and hereditaments so appearing by said answer and examination as aforesaid to be hereditaments devised by his will, amounting to the annual sum of 388*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, and on the debit side the following items, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
To payments to seven almsmen of the third class at 12 <i>l.</i> - - - -	84	0	0
To 20 almsmen of the second class at 12 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> - - - -	248	0	0
To 12 almsmen of the first class at 11 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> each - - - -	54	2	6
Leaving a balance - - - -	2	14	2

to be appropriated to the Christmas donations. And it was stated to him that the first class of almsmen composed of 26 poor freemen of the Goldsmiths' Company of the age of 55 years and upwards, who received the sum of 17*l.* per annum each as a settled pension, and the second class of almsmen was composed of 20 poor freemen of the Goldsmiths' Company of the like age and upwards who received the sum of 15*l.* per annum and as a settled pension, and the third class of almsmen was composed of 63 poor freemen of Goldsmiths' Company of the like age and upwards who received the sum of 12*l.* per annum each as a settled pension, and he certified that it had been submitted to him on behalf of the said defendants that the then application of the rents and profits of the said charity estate of the said testator would be a proper scheme for the application of the future rents and profits of such charity. And he certified that upon consideration of the several matters aforesaid he found that the rents and profits of the said charity estate of the said testator since the filing of this Information had been substantively applied by the defendants to or for purposes justified by the will of the said testator. And he further certified that he approved of the present application of the funds of the said charity estate as stated in the said account as a proper

scheme for the application of the future rents and profits thereof having regard to the said testator's will, and to the other trusts of other charitable estates and property vested in the said defendants for the use of the poor of the Goldsmiths' Company, and that he was of opinion that the separate account so opened to the said testator should be continued, and that when and as any vacancy should occur among the objects of the said charities, public notice of every such vacancy should forthwith be affixed at the hall of the said Company, and that a subsequent notice should in like manner be given of the person selected to fill up such vacancy immediately after such selection.

The present state of the property is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
No. 7, Gutter Lane, let to James Evans for 21 years from March 1857 - - -	80	0	0
No. 10, Gutter Lane, let to George Lock for 21 years from Lady-day 1857 - - -	75	0	0
Nos. 4 and 5, Wood Street, let to F. W. Coates for 21 years from March 1858 - - -	350	0	0
No. 6, Wood Street, let to Messrs. Hatton and Hardy for 21 years from Christmas 1843 - - - - -	160	0	0
No. 141, Fenchurch Street, let to Messrs. Fleet Brothers for 21 years from Michaelmas 1851 - - - - -	160	0	0
	<u>£825</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

The churchwarden of the parish of St. Peter, West Cheap, receives 3s. 4d. annually, and the residue is applied for the men pensioners of the Company.

	£	s.	d.
Class B. - - - - -	251	4	1
Class C. - - - - -	494	12	7
Class D. - - - - -	79	0	0
	<u>£824</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>8*</u>

SIR J. WOLLASTON'S CHARITY.

Sir John Wollaston, by his will of 15th June 1658, gave to the Company two messuages to pay yearly out of the rents:—

	£	s.	d.
To Bethlem Hospital - - - - -	20	0	0
To two poor almsmen of the Company - - - - -	10	0	0
To the poor of St. John Zachary - - - - -	5	4	0
To the parish officers - - - - -	0	10	0

And the residue for buying gowns for the two almsmen.

The messuages devised by this will were taken by the Government for the site of the new post office, and a sum of 2,521l. 10s. was paid to the Company.

An information was filed by the Attorney-General in 1833 at the relation of Peter Upjohn and John Hitchin, freemen of the said Company, against the Wardens and Commonalty of the Company, the Governors of Bethlem Hospital, and the Churchwardens and overseers of St. John Zachary Parish, and a decree was made by the Master of the Rolls on the 29th January 1834, whereby it was declared that the Defendants the Goldsmiths' Company were trustees of the principal sum of 2,521l. 10s. the proceeds of the sale of the messuages or tenements and premises devised to them by the will of Sir John Wollaston in the pleadings mentioned, the amount paid by them for the redemption of land tax having been deducted, and also of interest thereon at the rate of 4l. per cent. per annum from the filing of the information in the cause for the objects and purposes expressed by the said testator in his said will. And it was ordered and decreed that the surplus or residue of the increased income of the said charity fund, after payment of the costs therein-after directed to be paid

thereout, beyond the specific sums mentioned in the said testator's will, be from time to time annually applied proportionably among the different objects of the Charity. And it was ordered that the gift of the residue for gowns to the two poor almsmen be taken as at the date of the will at 3l. per annum. And it was ordered that the apportionment to be made for or in respect of the said 3l. per annum, after providing thereout the said almsmen for gowns be held and applied by the said defendants, the Goldsmiths' Company in trust and for the benefit of the poor of their Company. And it was ordered that it be referred to Mr. Wingfield, the master, to whom three former causes of Attorney-General against the Goldsmiths' Company stand referred in case the parties differ, to make the said apportionment and to compute interest at 4l. per cent. per annum on the said sum of 2,521l. 10s. from the time of filing his said information, and to tax the relators their costs between party, and party and also their extra costs between solicitor and client, and also the costs of the defendants the Governors of Bethlem Hospital, and of the defendants Thomas Tanner and William Watson. And it was ordered that the defendants the Goldsmiths' Company should pay the relators what should be taxed for the said relators' first-mentioned costs. And it was ordered that they should pay what should be taxed for the said relators' extra costs out of the charity fund. And it was ordered that what should be taxed for the costs of the said several defendants be paid by the relators, who were to have them over again against the Goldsmiths' Company. And it was ordered that the defendants the Goldsmiths' Company should pay such last-mentioned costs accordingly.

By the general report made by Master Wingfield, dated 9th May 1834, the master certified that he had computed the interest on the said principal sum of 2,521l. 10s. at 4l. per cent. And that the said interest amounted to the annual sum of 100l. 17s. 2d., and he certified that he had made the proper apportionment of the said yearly sum of 100l. 17s. 2d. as and for the future interest on the said principal sum of 2,521l. 10s. to and among the several objects named in the above decree in manner following, that is to say,—

	£	s.	d.
1st. To the Governors of Bethlem Hospital	52	2	5½
2nd. To the said two poor almsmen in respect of the said gift of 10l.	26	1	2½
To ditto for gowns - - - - -	7	16	4½
3rd. To the said churchwardens and overseers of St. John Zachary for the use of their poor inhabitants - - - - -	14	7	1½
4th. To the said churchwardens and overseers for their care and pains - - - - -	0	10	0
	<u>£100</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>2</u>

Under this scheme the Company appropriate the income of the charity fund, 2,521l. 10s. at 4l. per cent. 100l. 17s. 2d. amongst the several objects as follows:

	£	s.	d.
To the account of the Acton almsmen - - - - -	26	1	2
To Bethlem Hospital - - - - -	52	2	6
To the churchwardens of the parish of St. John Zachary - - - - -	14	17	2
A certain sum is applied in every year by the Company in the purchase of gowns for the almsmen in the almshouses, and also for some of the pensioners who are called gownsmen, and of this expenditure there is charged to this Charity - - - - -	7	16	4
	<u>£100</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>2</u>

All which I submit to the Board.

THOMAS HARE,
Inspector of Charities.

15th December 1863.

*WILLIAM WALTON'S CHARITY.

By an order of the Board of 19th January 1877, the trustees were authorised to grant a lease of No. 5, Wood Street for 80 years from Lady-day 1876, at a peppercorn rent for the first year, and then at an annual rent of 520l.

until Christmas 1885, and subsequently at an annual rent of 673l.

The Board have also approved the grant of a building lease of Nos. 8, Goldsmith Street and 10, Gutter Lane, for 80 years from Lady-day 1877, at a peppercorn rent for the first 9 months, and then at an annual rent of 350l.

GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY.

CHARITY ACCOUNTS for One Year ending 31st March 1882.

COPY LETTER from THE GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY to THE
COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES.

Goldsmiths' Hall,
31st October 1881.

To the Commissioners of Charities for England and
Wales.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Goldsmiths' Company are trustees of 56 Charities. Of these, the income of 31 is given by the founders solely for the benefit of the poor of the Company, and of 12 the income is partly applicable to the poor of the Company. The amount of the income of the 31 Charities for last year was about 8,420*l.*, and the amount of that part of the income of the 12 Charities which is applicable to the poor of the Company for last year was about 1,400*l.*, making together 9,820*l.* The sum expended by the Company for the benefit of poor freemen of the Company, widows of freemen, and daughters of freemen, unmarried or widows, was 10,733*l.* The income of some of these Charities is likely to increase in amount. The poor of the Company have been for some time diminishing in number. Of each of the 56 Charity foundations of which the Company are trustees, a separate debtor and creditor account of receipts and payments is kept in the Company's Charity ledger (56 separate accounts), and accounts of all the Charities are annually sent to the Charity Commissioners.

Tables of the names of the founders of the Charities for the benefit of poor members, and of the income thereof, are appended hereto.

It is now evident that the Charity revenues applicable to the poor of the Company will soon much exceed the necessities of the objects of those foundations, and therefore that it will be expedient to find some other beneficial application of the surplus.

With this in view, and for the purpose of simplifying our accounts, I am instructed by the Wardens and Court of Assistants of the Company to apply to the Charity Commissioners for an order enabling the Company to consolidate all their Charities founded solely or partially for their poor and providing that the whole of the revenues applicable thereto shall be carried to the credit of one account with an appropriate heading, and that all payments for the benefit of poor freemen, widows and daughters of freemen, whether by way of pension or donation, shall be debited thereto, the balance whenever there shall be a surplus, to be carried to an accumulation fund, the application of such fund for some charitable object such as the founding a Convalescent Hospital, establishing additional Pensions for the Blind, or the advancement of Education, to be decided on, with the consent of the Commissioners of Charities, so soon as it shall amount to 10,000*l.*

The Wardens and Court of Assistants hope that this scheme will appear to the Commissioners as it does to them to be expedient, and that the Commissioners will give it their sanction.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk of the Goldsmiths' Company.

APPENDIX.

CHARITIES solely for the Poor of the Company.

Founder.	Income. 1880-1881.		
	£	s.	d.
Atte Hay - - - - -	1,574	11	4
Blanshard - - - - -	8	0	0
Brocklesby - - - - -	2	0	0
Cheney - - - - -	4	0	0
Crowshaw - - - - -	20	0	0
Davy - - - - -	6	1	4
Fickelts - - - - -	4	0	0
Fountain - - - - -	20	0	0
Fowle - - - - -	8	0	0
Gurden - - - - -	9	0	0
Hall - - - - -	30	0	0
Harding, Agas - - - - -	3	9	4
Harding, Thomas - - - - -	143	5	8
Hetherington - - - - -	4	0	0
Hilles (Wood Street property) - - - - -	1,059	2	0
Hoare, Henry - - - - -	8	0	0
Hoare, Sir R. - - - - -	8	0	0
Loveday - - - - -	5	0	0
Makepeace - - - - -	5	6	6
Mundie (half the income, the other half goes to the Company for the maintenance of the Hall) - - - - -	585	3	4
Myddelton - - - - -	2,738	3	4
Newmann - - - - -	6	18	8
Pemberton - - - - -	10	0	0
Pattesley - - - - -	15	3	4
Perchard - - - - -	12	9	8
Peirson - - - - -	2	10	0
Ramsay - - - - -	10	0	0
Taddy - - - - -	12	0	0
Vyner - - - - -	7	12	0
Walker - - - - -	4	0	0
Walton - - - - -	2,093	6	4
	8,419	2	10

31 Charities.

CHARITIES partly for the Poor of the Company and partly for other objects.

Founder.	Income applicable to the Poor of the Company.		
	£	s.	d.
Ash - - - - -	117	13	2
Fox - - - - -	4	0	0
Hillo (St. Vedast Estate) once in 3 years - - - - -	26	0	0
Jenner - - - - -	15	0	0
Morrell - - - - -	31	4	0
Paine - - - - -	5	0	0
Perryn - - - - -	122	10	8
Southwood - - - - -	1,040	11	0
Strelley - - - - -	8	0	0
Wollaston - - - - -	26	1	2
Robinson - - - - -	2	0	0
Smith - - - - -	10	0	0
	1,408	0	0

12 Charities.

ACCOUNTS of the EXPENDITURE of the GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY for the benefits of their poor members for one year ending 31st March 1881.

PENSIONS.							
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Men	-	2,363	10	0			
Ash's	-	16	0	0			
Hall's	-	30	0	0			
					2,409	10	0
Widows	-	3,446	0	0			
Fountain's	-	20	0	0			
					3,466	0	0
Daughters	-	-	-	-	2,908	0	0
					8,783	10	0
DONATIONS.							
Men	-	230	0	0			
Widows	-	355	0	0			
Daughters	-	1,215	0	0			
					1,800	0	0
Warden's Gift to Freemen	-	100	0	0			
Company's Poor Box	-	50	0	0			
					150	0	0
					10,733	10	0

In the return made to the inquiries of the Royal Commission, at the end of the accounts of the Income and Expenditure of our Charities for ten years, ending 31st March 1880,* is the following observation:—

"An examination of this return will show that four fifths of the income of all the Charity property vested in the Goldsmiths' Company is applicable to the poor of the Company, and it will be seen by the accounts that the annual amount expended for the relief of poor freemen, and poor widows and daughters of freemen is considerably in excess of the income applicable to these objects.* A large number of the freemen of the Gold-

* The income of our Charity estates increased considerably in the following year.

smiths' Company belong to the artisan class, and become objects of the bounty of the Company in consequence of sickness, age, and want of employment. No deserving member of the Company, no deserving widow, or unmarried or widowed daughter of a freeman, falls into poverty or decay without receiving on application to the Company, pecuniary assistance. The number of persons applying for pecuniary relief, however, diminishes year by year, and the time may probably come when the improved annual value of the Company's trust property, and a diminution of the number of persons requiring relief, will render it desirable for the Company to take into consideration the expediency of applying some portion of the income of the trust estates under a scheme to be approved by the Charity Commissioners, in a manner different from that provided by the wills of benefactors."

COPY REPLY OF THE COMMISSION.

Charity Commission,
Whitehall, S.W.
18th November 1881.

"CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACTS."

At the head of } C. Goldsmiths' Company.
your reply } 36190. Charities for the benefit of the
write:— } Poor of the Company.

SIR,

The attention of the Commissioners having been directed to the scope of the inquiry of the City of London Livery Companies' Commission, I am to say that the Board do not think it expedient at the present time to interfere by way of Scheme with the Charities referred to in the communication received at this office on the 31st ulto.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
W. S. PRIDEAUX, Esq.,
Goldsmiths' Hall, E.C.

HEN. M. VANE,
Secretary.

No. 1.—THE CHARITY OF THOMAS ATTE HAYE.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
6th April 1405 -	Property.—Houses in the City of London. The income and revenues of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882 is 1,677 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	The poor members of the Company.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.				£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.				£	s.	d.
Rent of No. 7, Stationers Court	-	-	-	115	12	6	Paid the Widows, Class D., towards their pen-						
Do. 8, Do.	-	-	-	93	16	4	sions				442	13	6
Do. 30, Ludgate Street	-	-	-	241	5	0	" " " B., " "				398	16	8
Do. 32, Do.	-	-	-	195	5	0	" " " A., " "				350	0	0
Do. 162-3, Fleet Street	-	-	-	1,031	12	6	Paid Law Costs	-	-	-	2	2	0
				1,677	11	4					1,193	12	2

Dr.				BALANCE SHEET.				Cr.			
		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.		
1882.					1881.						
Mar. 31	To amount paid as above	1,193	12	2	Mar. 31	By balance in hand	278	1	2		
	Balance carried down	762	0	4	1882.						
		1,955	12	6	Mar. 31	" amount received as above	1,677	11	4		
							1,955	12	6		

Balance brought down - - £762 0 4

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 2.—THE CHARITY OF FRANCIS ASH.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
6th September 1652 -	Property.—Houses in the City of London. The income and revenues of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882 is 287 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i>	To the Mayor and Aldermen of Derby for charitable uses the sum of 20 <i>l.</i> yearly. For the poor of the Company and for apprenticing poor Freemen's sons.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Rent of No. 13, Little New Street	- - -	54 6 0	Paid the Acton almswomen towards their pensions		35 2 4
" 14, "	- - -	74 6 0	" " almsmen " "		66 10 10
" 15, "	- - -	54 6 0	" 16 poor freemen of the Company at 20 <i>s.</i> each		16 0 0
" 16, "	- - -	104 6 0	" the casual poor of the Company		146 10 10
			" the Warden, Clerk, and Beadle of the Company		3 0 0
			" the Charity Trustees of the Town of Derby.		20 0 0
		287 4 0			287 4 0

BALANCE SHEET.					
Dr.			Cr.		
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above	£ s. d. 287 4 0	1882. Mar. 31	By amount received as above	£ s. d. 287 4 0

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 3.—THE CHARITY OF HENRY BANNISTER.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
16th July 1625 -	Property.—160 <i>l.</i> The Income and Revenue of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882, is 8 <i>l.</i>	The Churchwardens and Overseers of the Parish of St. John, Hackney, for charitable uses.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Interest on 160 <i>l.</i> at 4 per cent.	- - -	8 0 0	Paid the Parish of St. John, Hackney	- - -	8 0 0

BALANCE SHEET.					
Dr.			Cr.		
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above	£ s. d. 8 0 0	1882. Mar. 31	By amount received as above	£ s. d. 8 0 0

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 4.—THE CHARITY OF JOHN BARRETT.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
11th Oct. 1611 -	Property.—Houses in the City of London. The Income and Revenues of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882, is 3 <i>l</i> . 5 <i>s</i> .	10 <i>l</i> . a year was charged on the houses for superstitious uses from which the Company were relieved. The following annual payments to the poor of the under-mentioned parishes the Company continue to make, and treat them as a charge on the rents of this property.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Amount derived from rents - -	3 5 0	Paid the poor of the Parish of St. Vedast for one year - -	0 10 0
		" " " St. John Zachary for one year -	1 5 0
		" " " St. Leonard for one year -	0 2 6
		" " " St. Mary Staining for one year -	0 7 6
		" " " St. Peter for one year -	0 7 6
		" " " St. Michael for one year -	0 5 0
			2 17 6

Dr.		BALANCE SHEET.		Cr.	
1882. Mar. 31	To amount as above - - -	£ s. d. 2 17 6	1881. Mar. 31	By Balance in hand - - -	£ s. d. 0 15 0
	Balance carried down - -	1 2 6	1882. Mar. 31	Amount received as above - -	3 5 0
		4 0 0			4 0 0
WALTER PRIDEAUX, Clerk.			Balance brought down -		£1 2 6

No. 5.—THE CHARITY OF ROBERT BLANSHARD.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
17th August 1680 -	Property.—200 <i>l</i> . The Income and Revenue of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882 is 8 <i>l</i> .	To pay 4 <i>l</i> . a year to two poor persons.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Interest on 200 <i>l</i> . at 4 per cent. - -	8 0 0	Paid the Acton almswomen towards their pensions - - - -	8 0 0

Dr.		BALANCE SHEET.		Cr.	
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above - -	£ s. d. 8 0 0	1882. Mar. 31	By amount received as above - -	£ s. d. 8 0 0

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 6.—THE CHARITY OF SIR MARTIN BOWES.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
Will dated 20th September 1562. Deed dated 20th September 1565.	Property.— Houses in the City of London and Almshouses at Woolwich. The Income and Revenue of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882 is 192 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i>	For the poor of the Almshouses. For the poor of the Parish of Woolwich. For the poor of the Goldsmiths' Company and the maintenance of Goldsmiths' Hall.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Rent of 67, Lombard Street - - -	192 18 0	Paid the 5 Woolwich almswomen - -	82 15 0
Amount given by the Goldsmiths' Company in aid of this Charity - - -	1 2 10	„ for coals and candles supplied to ditto -	18 12 0
		„ Water rate - - -	4 0 0
		„ sundry gifts at the annual visitation to the almshouses - - -	8 1 4
		„ medical attendance and nurse for the almsfolk - - -	45 6 0
		„ Insurance on the almshouses - - -	0 16 0
		„ towards repairs of ditto - - -	33 10 6
	194 0 10		194 0 10

Dr.		BALANCE SHEET.				Cr.			
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above - -	£	s.	d.	1882. Mar. 31	By amount received as above - -	£	s.	d.
		194	0	10			194	0	10

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 7.—THE CHARITY OF ROBERT BROCKLESBY.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
2nd September 1625 -	Property, 34 <i>l.</i> The Income and Revenue of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882, is 2 <i>l.</i>	2 <i>l.</i> a year to poor men.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Interest on 34 <i>l.</i> pursuant to the Will - -	2 0 0	Paid the Men Pensioners, Class D. - -	2 0 0

Dr.		BALANCE SHEET.				Cr.		
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above	-	-	£ s. d. 2 0 0	1882. Mar. 31	By amount received as above	-	£ s. d. 2 0 0

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 8.—THE CHARITY OF RICHARD CHENEY.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
29th June 1625 -	Property. The annual sum of 4 <i>l.</i> charged on land at Plaistow. The Income and Revenue of this Charity, for the year ending 31st March 1882, is 4 <i>l.</i>	For the poor men of the Company.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
A fee-farm rent on land at Plaistow -	4 0 0	Paid the Hackney almsmen - - -	4 0 0

Dr.		BALANCE SHEET.				Cr.		
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above	-	-	£ s. d. 4 0 0	1882. Mar. 31	By amount received as above	-	£ s. d. 4 0 0

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 9.—THE CHARITY OF RICHARD CROWSHAW.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
16th April 1631	Property.—400l. The Income and Revenue of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882 is 20l.	20l. a year to poor Goldsmiths.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Interest on 400l. at 5l. per cent. - - -	20 0 0	Paid the men Pensioners, Class D. - - -	20 0 0

Dr.		BALANCE SHEET.				Cr.			
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above - - -	£	s.	d.	1882. Mar. 31	By amount received as above - -	£	s.	d.
		20	0	0			20	0	0

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 10.—THE CHARITY OF HARRY OSBORN CURETON.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
Deed dated 9th February 1838. Will dated 19th July 1848.	Property.—3,000l., New 3l. per cent. annuities. " 1,800l., 3l. per cent. consolidated annuities. The Income and Revenue of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882 is 144l.	Freemen of the Goldsmiths' Company. Widows of such freemen and freemen of the City of London, and the widows of such freemen who are totally blind.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Dividends on 3,000l. New 3l. per cent. annuities one year - - -	90 0 0	Paid 7 poor blind persons at 20l. each - - -	140 0 0
" 1,800l. 3l. per cent. consolidated annuities one year - - -	54 0 0	" 1 " " 10l. - - -	10 0 0
	144 0 0		150 0 0

Dr.		BALANCE SHEET.				Cr.	
1882.					1881.		
Mar. 31	To amount paid as above - -	150	0	0	Mar. 31	By balance in hand - - -	149 3 0
	Balance carried down - -	143	3	0	1882.		
		<hr/>			Mar. 31	„ amount received as above - -	144 0 0
		293	3	0			<hr/>
							293 3 0

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

Balance brought down - - - £143 3 0

No. 11.—THE CHARITY OF OLIVER DAVY.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
24th May 1474.	Property.—6l. 1s. 4d. per annum charged on land. The Income and Revenue of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882 is 6l. 1s. 4d.	For poor men of the Company.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Amount of rentcharge from the Goldsmith's Company pursuant to the will.	6 1 4	Paid the Hackney almsmen - - -	6 1 4

Dr.		BALANCE SHEET.				Cr.		
1882 Mar. 31	To amount paid as above	-	-	£ s. d. 6 1 4	1882. Mar. 31	By amount received as above	-	£ s. d. 6 1 4

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 12.—THE CHARITY OF SIR JAMES DRAX.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
10th December 1668.	Property.—100 <i>l</i> . The Income and Revenue of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882 is 5 <i>l</i> .	To pay 5 <i>l</i> . a year to the Churchwardens of the parish of St. John Zachary for the poor.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Interest on 100 <i>l</i> . at 5 per cent. - - -	5 0 0	Paid the poor of the parish of St. John Zachary	5 0 0

Dr.		BALANCE SHEET.				Cr.			
1882 Mar. 31	To amount paid as above - -	£	s.	d.	1882 Mar. 31	By amount received as above - -	£	s.	d.
		5	0	0			5	0	0

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 13.—THE CHARITY OF RACHEL FARMER.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
18th September 1813	Property 1,000 <i>l</i> .—Stock new 3 per cent. annuities. The Income and Revenues of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882 is 30 <i>l</i> .	To pay the interest to 10 poor blind men and women.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Dividends on 1,000 <i>l</i> . (3 per cent. annuities) -	30 0 0	Paid 10 poor blind persons 4 <i>l</i> . each - -	40 0 0
Amount given by the Goldsmiths' Company in aid of this Charity - - -	10 0 0		
	40 0 0		40 0 0

Dr.		BALANCE SHEET.				Cr.			
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above	-	-	£ s. d. 40 0 0	1882. Mar. 31	By amount received as above	-	-	£ s. d. 40 0 0

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 14.—THE CHARITY OF ANTHONY FICKETTS.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
10th February 1685 -	Property.—100 <i>l</i> . The Income and Revenue of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1881 is 4 <i>l</i> .	To pay 4 <i>l</i> . per annum to two poor freemen.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Interest on 100 <i>l</i> . at 4 per cent. - - -	4 0 0	Paid the men pensioners, Class D. - -	4 0 0

Dr.		BALANCE SHEET.				Cr.			
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above - -	£	s.	d.	1882. Mar. 31	By amount received as above - -	£	s.	d.
		4	0	0			4	0	0

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 15.—THE CHARITY OF JANE FOUNTAIN.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
7th March 1848	- Property.—656 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> (3 per cent. Consols). The Income and Revenue of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882, is 19 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	For the benefit of the Company of Goldsmiths, to be applied in such manner as John Lane (the late Clerk) should think fit.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Dividends on 656 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> (3 per cent. Consols)	19 13 8	Paid the Acton almsfolk, 20 <i>s.</i> each	- - 20 0 0

Dr.		BALANCE SHEET.		Cr.	
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above - - - Balance carried down - - -	£ s. d. 20 0 0 29 14 3 49 14 3	1881. Mar. 31 1882. Mar. 31	By balance in hand - - - „ amount received as above -	£ s. d. 30 0 7 19 13 8 49 14 3
WILLIAM PRIDEAUX, Clerk.		Balance brought down - - -		29 14 3	

No. 16.—THE CHARITY OF SIR THOMAS FOWLE.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
30th July 1691	- Property.—A fee-farm rent of 10 <i>l.</i> , reduced by land tax to 8 <i>l.</i> The Income and Revenue of this Charity, for the year ending 31st March 1882, is 10 <i>l.</i>	For five poor widows of the Company.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
A fee-farm rent on land at Wells - - -	10 0 0	Paid the Acton almswomen - - - „ Land Tax on land at Wells - - -	8 0 0 2 0 0 10 0 0

Dr.		BALANCE SHEET.		Cr.	
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above - - -	£ s. d. 10 0 0	1882. Mar. 31	By amount received as above - - -	£ s. d. 10 0 0
WALTER PRIDEAUX, Clerk.					

No. 17.—THE CHARITY OF JOHN FOX.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
14th March 1597	- Property.—A shop in Fish Street and 150 <i>l.</i> The Income and Revenues of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882 is 14 <i>l.</i>	10 <i>l.</i> a year to the Master of a Grammar School at Dean in Cumberland, and 1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> a week to a poor freeman.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Rent of premises in New Fish Street - - - Interest on 150 <i>l.</i> at 4 per cent - - -	8 0 0 6 0 0 14 0 0	Paid the Master of Dean School - - - Paid the Hackney almsmen - - -	10 0 0 4 0 0 14 0 0

Dr.		BALANCE SHEET.		Cr.	
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above - - -	£ s. d. 14 0 0	1882. Mar. 31	By amount received as above - - -	£ s. d. 14 0 0

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 18.—THE CHARITY OF BENJAMIN GURDEN.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
15th December 1803 -	Property.—800 <i>l</i> . (3 per cent. Consols). The Income and Revenue of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882 is 9 <i>l</i> .	For the widow Pensioners of the Company.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Dividends on 800 <i>l</i> . (3 per cent. Consols) -	9 0 0	Paid the widow Pensioners, Class C. -	9 0 0

Dr.	BALANCE SHEET.				Cr.
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above -	£ s. d. 9 0 0	1882. Mar. 31	By amount received as above -	£ s. d. 9 0 0

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 19.—THE CHARITY OF GEORGE HALL.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
5th August 1795 -	Property.—1,000 <i>l</i> . 3 <i>l</i> . per cent. Reduced annuities. The Income and Revenue of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882 is 30 <i>l</i> .	For poor members of the Company.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Dividends on 1,000 <i>l</i> . (3 <i>l</i> . per cent. Reduced annuities) -	30 0 0	Paid 30 poor freemen of the Company -	30 0 0

Dr.	BALANCE SHEET.				Cr.
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above -	£ s. d. 30 0 0	1882. Mar. 31	By amount received as above -	£ s. d. 30 0 0

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 20.—THE CHARITY OF AGAS HARDING.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
23rd January 1513 -	Property.—3 <i>l</i> . 9 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> . per annum charged on Land and Houses. The Income and Revenue of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882 is 3 <i>l</i> . 9 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> .	For poor widows of Goldsmiths.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Amount derived from rents -	3 9 4	Paid the Acton almswomen -	3 9 4

Dr.	BALANCE SHEET.				Cr.
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above -	£ s. d. 3 9 4	1882. Mar. 31	By amount received as above -	£ s. d. 3 9 4

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 21.—THE CHARITY OF THOMAS HARDING.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
16th January 1824 -	Property.—2,379 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> (3 <i>l.</i> per cent. Reduced annuities. " 2,396 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> (3 <i>l.</i> per cent. Consols). The Income and Revenues of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882 is 143 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	For the Acton Pensioners.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Dividends on 2,379 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> (3 <i>l.</i> per cent. Reduced annuities) - - -	71 7 8	Paid the Acton almsmen - - -	49 12 10
" 2,396 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> (3 <i>l.</i> per cent. Consols) - - -	71 18 0	" " almswomen - - -	93 12 10
	143 5 8		143 5 8

Dr.	BALANCE SHEET.	Cr.
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above - - - £ s. d. 143 5 8	1882. Mar. 31 By amount received as above - - - £ s. d. 143 5 8

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 22.—THE CHARITY OF HUMPHREY HETHERINGTON.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
17th April 1728 -	Property.—100 <i>l.</i> The Income and Revenue of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882 is 4 <i>l.</i>	The poor of the Company

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Interest on 100 <i>l.</i> at 4 <i>l.</i> per cent. - - -	4 0 0	Paid the Hackney almsmen - - -	4 0 0

Dr.	BALANCE SHEET.	Cr.
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above - - - £ s. d. 4 0 0	1882. Mar. 31 By amount received as above - - - £ s. d. 4 0 0

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 23.—THE CHARITY OF JOHN HEYDON.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
6th March 1579 -	Property.—100 <i>l.</i> The Income and Revenue of this Charity for the year ending March 31st 1882 is 3 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	To be lent at interest at 3 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per annum, and the interest paid to the Mercers' Company for charitable uses.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Interest on 100 <i>l.</i> - - - -	3 6 8	Paid the Mercers' Company the same - - -	3 6 8

Dr.	BALANCE SHEET.	Cr.
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above - - - £ s. d. 3 6 8	1882. Mar. 31 By amount received as above - - - £ s. d. 3 6 8

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 24.—THE CHARITY OF JOHN HILLES (ST. VEDAST ESTATE).

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
6th September 1430	Property.—2 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> per annum and the cost of 13 gowns once in three years charged on houses in the parish of St. Vedast. The Income and Revenues of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882 is 2 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i>	For coals for the poor in several parishes.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Amount charged on property as devised - -	2 12 0	Paid the poor of the parish of St. John Zachary	0 8 0
		" " St. Vedast -	0 8 0
		" " St. Mary Staining -	0 8 0
		" " St. Michaels -	0 8 0
		Paid casual poor of the Company - -	0 12 0
	2 12 0		2 12 0

Dr.	BALANCE SHEET.				Cr.
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above - -	£ s. d.	1881. Mar. 31	By balance in hand - -	£ s. d.
	Balance carried down - -	2 4 0 1 4 0	1882. Mar. 31	By amount received as above	0 16 0 2 12 0
		3 8 0			3 8 0
WALTER PRIDEAUX, Clerk.				Balance brought down - -	1 4 0

No. 25.—THE CHARITY OF JOHN HILLES, WOOD STREET AND FLEET STREET ESTATES.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Incomes and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
6th September 1430	Property.—Houses in Wood Street and Fleet Street. The Income and Revenues of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882, is 956 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>	For the poor of the Company.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Rent of No. 118, Wood Street - - -	55 0 0	Paid the Hackney Pensioners - - -	206 12 8
" 119, " - - -	120 0 0	" the widow Pensioners, Class C. - -	747 7 4
" 124, " - - -	247 14 6	" the law costs - - -	2 2 0
" 162 and 163, Fleet Street - -	593 7 6		
	956 2 0		956 2 0

Dr.	BALANCE SHEET.				Cr.
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above - -	£ s. d.	1882. Mar. 31	By amount received as above - -	£ s. d.
		956 2 0			956 2 0
WALTER PRIDEAUX, Clerk.					

No. 26.—THE CHARITY OF HENRY HOARE.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
5th March 1722	Property.—200 <i>l</i> . The Income and Revenue of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882, is 8 <i>l</i> .	The poor of the Company.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Interest on 200 <i>l</i> . at 4 per cent. - - -	8 0 0	Paid the men Pensioners, Class C. - - -	8 0 0

Dr.		BALANCE SHEET.				Cr.			
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above - -	£	s.	d.	1882. Mar. 31	By amount received as above - -	£	s.	d.
		8	0	0			8	0	0

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 27.—THE CHARITY OF SIR RICHARD HOARE.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
2nd October 1718	Property.—200 <i>l</i> . The Income and Revenue of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1881 is 8 <i>l</i> .	For poor widows of freemen.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Interest on 200 <i>l</i> . at 4 per cent. - - -	8 0 0	Paid the Acton almswomen - - -	8 0 0

Dr.		BALANCE SHEET.				Cr.			
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above - -	£	s.	d.	1882. Mar. 31	By amount received as above - -	£	s.	d.
		8	0	0			8	0	0

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 28.—THE CHARITY OF THOMAS JAMESON.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
18th June 1679	Property.—100 <i>l</i> . The Income and Revenue of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882 is 5 <i>l</i> .	To the Churchwardens at Hackney for charitable uses.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Interest on 100 <i>l</i> . at 5 per cent. - - -	5 0 0	Paid the parish of St. John, Hackney - - -	5 0 0

Dr.		BALANCE SHEET.				Cr.			
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above - -	£	s.	d.	1882. Mar. 31	By amount received as above - -	£	s.	d.
		5	0	0			5	0	0

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 29.—THE CHARITY OF ROBERT JENNER.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
Deed dated 9th December 1648. Will dated 6th December 1651.	Property.—The annual sum of 43 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> , charged on a house and land in Foster Lane. The Income and Revenue of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882, is 43 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	The poor of the parish of St. John Zachary. St. Leonard Foster. The Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The poor of the Company and officers of the Company.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Amount derived from rents - - -	43 10 0	Paid the men Pensioners, Class D. - - -	15 0 0
		" St. Bartholomew's Hospital - - -	15 0 0
		" the parish of St. John Zachary - - -	5 0 0
		" St. Leonard - - -	5 0 0
		" the Wardens, Clerk, and Beadle - - -	8 10 0
	43 10 0		43 10 0

Dr.	BALANCE SHEET.	Cr.
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above - - - £ s. d. 43 10 0	1882. Mar. 31 By amount received as above - - - £ s. d. 43 10 0

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 30.—THE CHARITY OF JOHN LOVEDAY.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
15th June 1693	Property.—100 <i>l.</i> The Income and Revenue of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882 is 5 <i>l.</i>	For poor widows of freemen:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Interest on 100 <i>l.</i> at 5 per cent. - - -	5 0 0	Paid the Acton almswomen - - -	5 0 0

Dr.	BALANCE SHEET.	Cr.
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above - - - £ s. d. 5 0 0	1882. Mar. 31 By amount received as above - - - £ s. d. 5 0 0

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 31.—THE CHARITY OF ROBERT MAKEPEACE.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenue.	Object or Objects.
8th August 1799	Property.—100 <i>l.</i> which bought 177 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 8 per cent. Consols. The Income and Revenue of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882 is 5 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	For the almswomen.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Interest on 177 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> (8 per cent. Consols) - - -	5 6 6	Paid the widow Pensioners Class D. - - -	5 6 6

Dr.	BALANCE SHEET.	Cr.
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above - - - £ s. d. 5 6 6	1882. Mar. 31 By amount received as above - - - £ s. d. 5 6 6

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 32.—THE CHARITY OF ELIZABETH MORLEY.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenue.	Object or Objects.
Deed of Covenant dated 20th January 1588.	Property.—An annual rentcharge of 5 <i>l</i> . The Income and Revenue of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882 is 5 <i>l</i> .	For the poor of the parish of St. Botolph.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Interest on the above-mentioned rentcharge -	5 0 0	Paid for the poor of the parish of St. Botolph -	5 0 0

Dr.	BALANCE SHEET.				Cr.
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above -	£ s. d. 5 0 0	1882. Mar. 31	By amount received as above -	£ s. d. 5 0 0

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 33.—THE CHARITY OF RICHARD MORRELL.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
7th October 1703 -	Property.—1,025 <i>l</i> ., the produce of a house in Mark Lane sold, land at Barking, and the almshouses at Hackney. The Income and Revenues of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882 is 111 <i>l</i> . 11 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> .	The poor of the parish of St. Olave, Silver Street. The support of the almshouses at Hackney and the almsmen inhabitants thereof.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Rent of land at Barking - - -	70 11 6	Paid church pew rents for one year - -	10 0 0
Interest on 1,025 <i>l</i> . at 4 per cent. - -	41 0 0	„ the Hackney almsmen - - -	31 4 0
Amount given by the Goldsmiths' Company in aid of this Charity - - -	98 10 9	„ for repairs of the almshouses - - -	52 17 3
		„ insurance - - -	0 16 0
		„ gas, coals, and water - - -	29 19 0
		„ donations to the almsfolk - - -	6 0 0
		„ rates and taxes - - -	19 12 6
		„ for gowns for the almsmen - - -	12 0 0
		„ for laying out and keeping up the garden -	20 0 0
		„ quit rent on the manor of Barking -	4 4 4
		„ the parish of St. Olave - - -	2 12 0
		„ Superintendent of the almshouses - - -	7 17 2
		„ repairing river wall at Barking - - -	13 0 0
	210 2 3		210 2 3

Dr.	BALANCE SHEET.				Cr.
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above - -	£ s. d. 210 2 3	1882. Mar. 31	By amount received as above - -	£ s. d. 210 2 3

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 34.—THE CHARITY OF ROGER MUNDIE.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
12th August 1562 -	Property.—5,067 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> (3 per cent. Consols). 1,832 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ditto 376 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> ditto and rents of houses. The Income and Revenues of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882 is 1,018 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i>	One half to the poor of the Company and the other half to the Goldsmiths' Company for the maintenance of the Hall and the charge of the same.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Dividends on—		Paid the widow Pensioners, Class B. - -	585 3 4
5,067 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> (Consols 1 year to Jan. 1882)	152 0 8	„ the Goldsmiths' Company pursuant to the will - - -	433 2 8
376 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> ditto ditto	11 5 8		
1,832 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ditto ditto	54 19 8		
Rent of premises in Basinghall Street and Masons Avenue - - -	800 0 0		
	1,018 6 0		1,018 6 0

Dr.	BALANCE SHEET.	Cr.
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above - - £ s. d. 1,018 6 0	1882. Mar. 31 By amount received as above - - £ s. d. 1,018 6 0

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 35.—THE CHARITY OF SIR HUGH MYDDELTON.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
21st November 1631 -	Property.—Shares in the New River Company. The Income and Revenue of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1881, is 2,854 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i>	The poor of the Company.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Dividends on Shares in the New River Company	2,854 19 0	Paid 75 men Pensioners at 26 <i>s.</i> each - -	2 10 0
		„ the daughter Pensioners - -	2 9 0
	2,854 19 0		4 19 0

Dr.	BALANCE SHEET.	Cr.
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above - - £ s. d. 2,854 19 0	1882. Mar. 31 By amount received as above - - £ s. d. 2,854 19 0

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No.36.—THE CHARITY OF GAIUS NEWMAN.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
1614	Property.—140l. The Income and Revenue of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882, is 6l. 18s. 8d.	1s. 4d. a week to each of two almsmen.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Interest on 140l. pursuant to the will - -	6 18 8	Paid the Hackney almsmen - - -	6 18 8

Dr.	BALANCE SHEET.	Cr.
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above - - £ s. d. 6 18 8	1882. Mar. 31 By amount received as above - - £ s. d. 6 18 8

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No.37.—THE CHARITY OF ROBERT PAINE.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
11th November 1640 -	Property.—300l. The Income and Revenue of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882 is 15l.	The poor of Marlborough. The poor of the Precincts of the Tower. The poor of the Company.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Interest on 300l. at 5l. per cent. - - -	15 0 0	Paid the Parish of St. Peter ad Vincula - -	5 0 0
		„ men Pensioners, Class D. - -	5 0 0
	15 0 0		10 0 0

Dr.	BALANCE SHEET.	Cr.
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above - - £ s. d. 10 0 0 „ Balance carried down - - 5 0 0 15 0 0	1882. Mar. 31 By amount received as above - - £ s. d. 15 0 0 15 0 0

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

Balance brought down - - 0 5 0

No.38.—THE CHARITY OF SIR JAMES PEMBERTON.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
8th September 1613 -	Property.—200l. The Income and Revenue of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882 is 10l.	The poor of the Company.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Interest on 200l. at 5l. per cent. - - -	10 0 0	Paid the Acton almswomen - - -	10 0 0

Dr.	BALANCE SHEET.	Cr.
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above - - £ s. d. 10 0 0	1882. Mar. 31 By amount received as above - - £ s. d. 10 0 0

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 39.—THE CHARITY OF JOHN PATTESLEY.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
7th March 1450	Property.—An annual sum of 15 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> charged on houses in St. Mildred's Court. The Income and Revenue of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882 is 15 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> weekly to five poor almsmen.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Amount charged on houses in St. Mildred's Court	15 3 4	Paid the Hackney almsmen - -	15 3 4

Dr.	BALANCE SHEET.				Cr.
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above - -	£ s. d. 15 3 4	1882. Mar. 31	By amount received as above - -	£ s. d. 15 3 4

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 40.—THE CHARITY OF PETER PERCHARD.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
10th September 1800	Property.—250 <i>l.</i> New 3 per cent. annuities. 166 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> 3 per cent. Consols. The Income and Revenue of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882 is 12 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	The poor of the Company.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Interest on 250 <i>l.</i> (New 3 per cent. annuities) -	7 10 0	Paid the Hackney almsmen - - -	6 0 0
Do. 166 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> (3 per cent. Consols) -	4 19 8	Do. the widow Pensioners, Class C. - -	8 19 8
Amount given by the Goldsmith's Company in aid of this Charity - -	2 10 0		
	14 19 8		14 19 8

Dr.	BALANCE SHEET.				Cr.
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above - -	£ s. d. 14 19 8	1882. Mar. 31	By amount received as above - -	£ s. d. 14 19 8

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 41.—THE CHARITY OF JOHN PERRY. N.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
18th December 1656 -	Property.—An estate at Acton. Royalty on brick-making and interest on funded investments as shown below. The income and revenues of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882 is 3,186 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> :— 2,005 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> , 8 per cent. Reduced annuities. 1,192 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> , 8 per cent. Consols. 1,077 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> " " 999 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> " " 520 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> " " 1,090 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> " " 1,218 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> " "	The parish of Bromyard. The master of a school at Bromyard. The poor of St. Vedast, St. Sepulchre, and Acton. The poor of the Goldsmiths' Company and Exhibitioners to the Universities.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Rents for the Acton estate - - -	1,687 1 6	Paid the Acton almsmen - - -	55 15 2
Dividends on 2,005 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> (3 per cent. Reduced annuities, 1 year) - - -	60 3 2	" " almswomen - - -	66 15 6
" 1,192 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> (3 per cent. Consols, 1 year) - - -	85 15 6	" lecturer and parish of Bromyard - - -	32 0 0
" 1,077 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> " " " - - -	32 6 4	" master of a Grammar School at ditto - - -	20 0 0
" 999 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> " " " - - -	29 19 6	" the poor of the parish of St. Vedast - - -	5 0 0
" 520 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> " " " - - -	15 12 2	" " St Sepulchre - - -	5 0 0
" 1,090 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> " " " - - -	32 14 6	" " Acton - - -	10 0 0
" 1,218 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> " " " - - -		" interest on 10,000 <i>l.</i> at 4 per cent. expended on the almshouses - - -	400 0 0
($\frac{1}{2}$ year to Jan. 1882) - - -	18 5 5	" allowed Tenants for Improvements - - -	78 4 0
Royalty on brick-making for the year 1880 - - -	1,224 4 0	" commission for superintending brick-making - - -	61 4 0
		" for law costs - - -	68 6 6
		" maintenance of Bromyard School - - -	298 7 11
		" sundry Exhibitioners - - -	811 5 0
		" Charity Commissioners for Royalty - - -	1,224 4 0
	3,136 2 1		3,186 2 1

Dr.

BALANCE SHEET.

Cr.

1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above - - -	£ s. d. 3,136 2 1	1882. Mar. 31	By amount received as above - - -	£ s. d. 3,136 2 1
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WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 42.—THE CHARITY OF WILLIAM PIERSON.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
18th May 1689 -	Property.—50 <i>l.</i> The Income and Revenue of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882 is 2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	Poor widows of freemen. The Wardens and Clerk of the Company.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Interest on 50 <i>l.</i> at 5 per cent. - - -	2 10 0	Paid the Acton almswomen - - -	2 0 0
		" the Wardens and Clerk of the Company - - -	0 10 0
	2 10 0		2 10 0

Dr.

BALANCE SHEET.

Cr.

1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above - - -	£ s. d. 2 10 0	1882. Mar. 31	By amount received as above - - -	£ s. d. 2 10 0
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WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 43.—THE CHARITY OF MARY RAMSAY.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
8th July 1600	Property.—200 <i>l</i> . The Income and Revenue of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882 is 10 <i>l</i> .	To be lent out to freemen and the interest distributed to the poor of the Company.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Interest on 200 <i>l</i> . at 5 per cent. - - -	10 0 0	Paid the men Pensioners, Class D. - -	10 0 0

Dr.	BALANCE SHEET.				Cr.
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above - -	£ s. d. 10 0 0	1882. Mar. 31	By amount received as above - -	£ s. d. 10 0 0

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 44.—THE CHARITY OF SIR BARTHOLOMEW READ.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
19th October 1505	Property.—Houses in London charged with 10 <i>l</i> . a year for a master at Cromer and sundry small sums payable to the Parish of St. John Zachary. The Income and Revenue of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882 is 18 <i>l</i> . 12 <i>s</i> . 10 <i>d</i> .	10 <i>l</i> . a year to the master of a grammar school at Cromer. Payments to St. John Zachary at the annual visitation to the church.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Amount derived from rents - - -	18 12 10	Paid the master of a grammar school at Cromer	10 0 0
		„ sundry disbursements at the annual visitation to the church of St. John Zachary	8 12 10
	18 12 10		18 12 10

Dr.	BALANCE SHEET.				Cr.
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above - -	£ s. d. 18 12 10	1882. Mar. 31	By amount received as above - -	£ s. d. 18 12 10

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 45.—THE CHARITY OF RALPH ROBINSON.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
17th January 1648	Property.—200 <i>l</i> . The Income and Revenue of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882 is 4 <i>l</i> .	The poor of the parish of St. John Zachary and the poor of the Company.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Interest on 200 <i>l</i> . pursuant to the will - -	4 0 0	Paid the poor of the parish of John Zachary -	2 0 0
		„ the men Pensioners, Class D. - -	2 0 0
	4 0 0		4 0 0

Dr.	BALANCE SHEET.				Cr.
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above - -	£ s. d. 4 0 0	1882. Mar. 31	By amount received as above - -	£ s. d. 4 0 0

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 46.—THE CHARITY OF SIR EDMUND SHAA.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
20th March 1487	- Property.—10 <i>l.</i> per annum charged on houses in London. The Income and Revenue of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882 is 10 <i>l.</i>	The Master of a Grammar School at Stockport.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Amount derived from rents - -	10 0 0	Paid the Master of a Grammar School at Stockport.	10 0 0

Dr.	BALANCE SHEET.				Cr.
1882. Mar. 31	Tc amount paid as above - -	£ s. d. 10 0 0	1882. Mar. 31	By amount received as above - -	£ s. d. 10 0 0

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 47.—THE CHARITY OF JOHN SMITH.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
1st May 1703	- Property.—420 <i>l.</i> The Income and Revenue of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882 is 21 <i>l.</i>	For poor widows. For apprenticing poor sons of freemen and for the Clerk.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Interest on 420 <i>l.</i> at 5 per cent. - - -	21 0 0	Paid the Acton almswomen - - -	10 0 0
		Paid the Clerk - - -	1 0 0
		Paid fee to apprentice a poor boy - - -	5 0 0
	21 0 0		16 0 0

Dr.	BALANCE SHEET.				Cr.
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above - -	£ s. d. 16 0 0	1881. Mar. 31	By balance in hand - -	£ s. d. 125 0 0
	Balance carried down - -	130 0 0	1882. Mar. 31	By amount received as above - -	21 0 0
		146 0 0			146 0 0

Balance brought down - - 130 0 0

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 48.—THE CHARITY OF WILLIAM SOUTHWOOD.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
23rd October 1557 -	Property. Houses in the City of London and 553 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> (3 per cent. Consols). The Income and Revenue of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882 is 1121 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	The poor of the parish of North Cray. The almswomen of Woolwich. The parish of St. Mary, Woolnoth, and the poor of the Company.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Rent of No. 5, St. Mildred's Court - - -	45 0 0	Paid the parish of North Cray for one year -	2 0 0
" 6 and 7 " - - -	250 0 0	" the Woolwich almswomen - - -	60 0 0
" 8 and 9 " - - -	180 0 0	" the men Class B. - - -	206 9 0
" 3, Princes Street - - -	200 0 0	" " " C. - - -	664 0 0
" 4 " - - -	105 0 0	" " " D. - - -	167 0 0
" 5 " - - -	325 0 0	" sundry gifts at the annual visitation to the church of St. Woolnoth - - -	22 3 2
Interest on 553 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> 3 per cent. Consols -	16 12 2		
	1,121 12 2		1,121 12 2

Dr.		BALANCE SHEET.						Cr.					
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above	-	-	£	s.	d.	1882. Mar. 31	By amount received as above	-	-	£	s.	d.
				1,121	12	2					1,121	12	2

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 49.—THE CHARITY OF PHILIP STRELLEY.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
6th September 1603 -	Property.—A rentcharge of 55 <i>l.</i> on lands in Derbyshire. The Income and Revenue of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882 is 55 <i>l.</i>	The poor of the parish of St. John Zachary. " poor maimed soldiers. " poor freemen of the Company. " setting up in trade apprentices. " Exhibitions at the Universities. " Trustees and Clerk.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Rent of land at Ogarthorpe - - -	55 0 0	Paid the parish of St. John Zachary -	2 0 0
		" 7 poor maimed soldiers at 20 <i>s.</i> each -	7 0 0
		" 15 " freemen " 10 <i>s.</i> " -	7 10 0
		" 2 poor apprentices, towards setting them up in Trade. 10 <i>l.</i> each -	20 0 0
		" Trustees and Clerk of the Company -	5 0 0
		" towards an Exhibition at Oxford -	13 10 0
	55 0 0		55 0 0

Dr.		BALANCE SHEET.						Cr.					
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above	-	-	£	s.	d.	1882. Mar. 31	By amount received as above	-	-	£	s.	d.
				55	0	0					55	0	0

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 50.—THE CHARITY OF JAMES TADDY.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
1818 - -	Property.—400 <i>l</i> . (3 per cent. Consols). The Income and Revenue of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882, is 12 <i>l</i> .	For the Hackney almsmen.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Interest on 400 <i>l</i> . (3 per cent. Consols) - -	12 0 0	Paid the Hackney almsmen - - -	12 0 0

Dr.	BALANCE SHEET.	Cr.
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above - - £ s. d. 12 0 0	1882. Mar. 31 By amount received as above - - £ s. d. 12 0 0

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 51.—THE CHARITY OF ROGER TAYLOR.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
Not known - -	Property.—Not known. The Income and Revenue of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882 is 5 <i>l</i> .	The poor of the parish of St. Botolph.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Amount given by the Goldsmiths' Company -	5 0 0	Paid the poor of the parish of St. Botolph -	5 0 0

Dr.	BALANCE SHEET.	Cr.
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above - - £ s. d. 5 0 0	1882. Mar. 31 By amount received as above - - £ s. d. 5 0 0

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 52.—THE CHARITY OF SIR THOMAS VYNER.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
16th March 1664 -	Property.—200 <i>l</i> . The Income and Revenue of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882, is 7 <i>l</i> . 12 <i>s</i> .	Poor men of the Company and the Clerk.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Interest on 200 <i>l</i> . pursuant to the Will - -	7 12 0	Paid the men pensioners, Class D. - -	7 0 0
		Paid the Clerk of the Company - -	0 12 0
	7 12 0		7 12 0

Dr.	BALANCE SHEET.	Cr.
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above - - £ s. d. 7 12 0	1882. Mar. 31 By amount received as above - - £ s. d. 7 12 0

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 53.—THE CHARITY OF WILLIAM WALKER.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
10th October 1557 -	Property.—100l. The Income and Revenue of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882 is 4l.	The poor of the Company.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Interest on 100l. at 4l. per cent. - -	4 0 0	Paid the Hackney almsmen - - -	4 0 0

Dr.

BALANCE SHEET.

Cr.

1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above - -	£ s. d. 4 0 0	1882. Mar. 31	By amount received as above - -	£ s. d. 4 0 0
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WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 54.—THE CHARITY OF ANTHONY WALTER.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
18th May 1664 -	Property.—100l. The Income and Revenue of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882 is 5l.	The poor of the parish of St. John Zachary.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Interest on 100l. at 5 per cent. - . -	5 0 0	Paid the poor of the parish of St. John Zachary	5 0 0

Dr.

BALANCE SHEET.

Cr.

1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above - -	£ s. d. 5 0 0	1882. Mar. 31	By amount received as above -	£ s. d. 5 0 0
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WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

No. 55.—THE CHARITY OF WILLIAM WALTON.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
20th November 1458 -	Property.—Houses in London. The Income and Revenue of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882 is 2,093 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	The poor of the Company.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.					£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.					£	s.	d.
Rent of No.	7, Gutter Lane	-	-	-	197	1	8	Paid the men Pensioners, Class B.	-	-	-	687	11	0	
"	10, "	-	-	-	172	4	8	" widow, " " C.	-	-	-	606	13	0	
"	4, Wood Street	-	-	-	539	10	0	" daughter, " "	-	-	-	171	11	0	
"	5, "	-	-	-	509	10	0	" parish of St. Peter for one year	-	-	-	0	3	4	
"	6, "	-	-	-	280	0	0								
"	141, Fenchurch Street	-	-	-	395	0	0								
					2,093	6	4						1,465	18	4

Dr.		BALANCE SHEET.										Cr.		
1882.				£	s.	d.	1881.				£	s.	d.	
Mar. 31	To amount paid as above	-	-	1,465	18	4	Mar. 31	By Balance in hand	-	-	-	782	16	4
	„ Balance carried down	-	-	1,360	4	4	1882.							
							Mar. 31	„ amount received as above	-	-	-	2,093	6	4
				2,826	2	8						2,826	2	8

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

Balance brought down - - 1,360 4 4

No. 56.—THE CHARITY OF SIR JOHN WOLLASTON.

Date of Will or Deed.	Property. Income and Revenues.	Object or Objects.
15th April 1658 -	Property.—The sum of 2,521 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> , the produce of the sale of houses. The Income and Revenue of this Charity for the year ending 31st March 1882 is 100 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	The parish of St. John Zachary. St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The poor of the Company.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882.

RECEIPTS.				£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.				£	s.	d.
Interest on 2,521 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> at 4 <i>l.</i> per cent.	-	-	-	100	17	2	Paid the Acton almsmen	-	-	-	26	1	2
							" the Bethlem Hospital	-	-	-	52	2	6
							" the parish of St. John Zachary	-	-	-	14	17	2
							" for gowns for the almsmen	-	-	-	7	16	4
				100	7	2					100	17	2

Dr.		BALANCE SHEET.								Cr.		
1882. Mar. 31	To amount paid as above	-	£	s.	d.	1882. Mar. 31	By amount received as above	-	-	£	s.	d.
			100	17	2					100	17	2

WALTER PRIDEAUX,
Clerk.

SKINNERS' COMPANY.

TO THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS FOR
ENGLAND AND WALES.

In pursuance of a minute of the Board of the 2nd February 1863, I have inquired into the condition and circumstances

of the following charities under the management of the Skinners' Company, of the City of London, and I have stated in the Report, under the head of each specific endowment, the result of my investigation :—

	Page.		Page.
The Free Grammar School (Tonbridge)	- 327	Meredith's Gift	- 341
Fisher's Exhibition	- 333	J. Draper's Gift	- 341
Fisher's Charity	- 333	N. Jennings' Gift	- 341
Sir Thomas Smith's Charity	- 333	Atwell's Gift	- 341
Lampard's Exhibition	- 335	Mrs. Clarke's Gift	- 342
Hunt's Charity	- 337	Sir W. Dixie's Gift	- 342
Sir A. Judd's Almshouses and Alice Smith's Gift	- 338	Stoddard's Charity	- 342
Newberry's Charities	- 340	J. Bush's Charity	- 343
Spurling's Charity	- 340	Lewis' Exhibition	- 343
Awdeley's Gift	- 340	Manning's Gift	- 343
Blundell's Gift	- 340	Fletcher's Gift	- 343
Sir J. Lancaster's Gift	- 340	Wilkinson's Gift	- 343
		Sir W. Alleyn's Gift	- 343

The Skinners' Company is composed of the master, four wardens, and court of assistants of about 30 members. The court of assistants are self chosen from the livery. The number of the livery are at present . . . It is impossible to ascertain the number of freemen.

The title of the Company is, "The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Mystery of the Skinners of London, of the Body of Christ."

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT TONBRIDGE.

Sir Andrew Judd, by his will of the 2nd September 1558, gave to the Company, for the maintenance of a free grammar school erected by him, several messuages and tenements in the county of Middlesex and the City of London: the said Company to retain for their pains 40s. yearly, and pay to the almspeople of St. Helen's 10l. 8s. yearly, and for coals to such almspeople 1l. 5s. 4d.; the residue of the rents to be employed in needful reparations of the messuages, and the overplus for the use of the Company at their wills and pleasures.

The grammar school referred to in the will was founded by letters patent of the 7th of Edward VI. (1553), whereby it was ordained that there should be one grammar school at Tonbridge, to be called the Free Grammar School of Sir Andrew Judd, for the education, institution, and instruction of boys and youths in grammar, to continue for ever under one master and one usher, and the said Company to be incorporated by the name of the Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of "the Free Grammar School of Sir Andrew Judd."

This institution became the subject of the suit which (after the report of the Commissioners of Inquiry, Vol. I., p. 149-156) was instituted by the Attorney General, at the relation of the Rev. Charles Hardinge and others, against the Skinners' Company, which has been reported in the 5th Maddock's Reports, p. 173, and on appeal in Jacob's Reports, p. 629. By the decree, as varied on appeal, it was declared that certain property, described as having been purchased of Gates and Thorogood, was vested in the defendants in their special corporate character as governors of the said grammar school, and not under the effect of the instrument mentioned as the will, but upon a trust previously and duly declared thereof by Sir A. Judd, and it was referred to the master to approve of a scheme for the establishment of the school, having regard to the then annual rents of the said estates.

The estate of the charity consists of the property in the City of London, herein-after mentioned, and the Sandhills estate, on the south side of the New Road in the parish of St. Pancras, extending from Tonbridge Street on the east, to Burton Street on the west, and Leigh Street on the south. It was given under the description of "a close of pasture with the appurtenances called the Sandhills,

"situate, lying, and being on the back side of Holborn, in the parish of St. Pancras, in the county of Middlesex, being of the yearly value of 13l. 6s. 8d." and it at present includes Burton Street, Crescent Place, Chapel Place, Crescent Mews, south and north, Burton Crescent, Mabledon Place, Leigh Street, Sandwich Street, Thanet Street, Judd Street, Hastings Street, Claremont Place, Bidborough Street, Tonbridge Street, and the houses on the south side of the New Road from Mabledon Place to Tonbridge Street.

The particulars of the property was found and set forth in the report of the master in the above-mentioned cause, dated 13th July 1825. The London property has since undergone considerable change, owing to exchanges with another charity, effected under the order of the court.

By an order in the cause, Attorney General v. the Skinners' Company, of the 4th December 1840, it was referred to the master to inquire whether it would be for the benefit of the school that the exchange of the premises in Leadenhall Market should be carried into effect, and as to raising a fund for re-building certain houses in the market. By the master's report of the 25th January 1841, after finding the respective portions of the property which belonged to the School Charity and to Alice Smith's Charity, and the necessity for the reasons therein mentioned to pull down part of the Herb Market and other buildings therein mentioned, and to dedicate a part of the centre of the said market to the use of the public, he found that the Skinners' Company proposed to give up a portion of income of Alice Smith's estate (therein described as the estate of the Skinners' Company) and he approved of the exchange as therein mentioned. By an order of the 5th February 1841 the report was confirmed, and it was ordered that the Skinners' Company should take for their own use and benefit the plot in the centre of the market therein mentioned, which belonged to the School Charity, and that they should give over to and convey to the School Charity land to the same extent.

This order, in which the Company is expressed to take the land for their own use and benefit, must of course be understood in their capacity of governors of Alice Smith's Charity. The exchange was carried into effect by a deed dated 1st April 1841, made between the Skinners' Company of the one part, and the governors of Tonbridge School of the other part, and which was enrolled in the Court of Chancery the 24th April 1841.

The following tables exhibit the present rental and lettings of the Charity estates. The first part relates to the property in the parish of Allhallows, Lombard Street, in the City of London, which was apportioned to the Tonbridge School Charity under the decree and master's report referred to above and in my report on Sir A. Judd's Almshouses and Alice Smith's Gift, and the second part consists of the St. Pancras estate.

PART I.—CITY PROPERTY.

	£
No. 1, Skinners' Place, Leadenhall Market, now let to Mrs. Lambert on lease for 21 years, from Lady Day 1848	50
No. 2, Skinners' Place, Leadenhall Market, let to — Lane for 21 years, from Christmas 1861	50
The above property, which was appor- tioned to Alice Smith's Charity, has been acquired by the Tonbridge School Charity under the order of the court of the 5th February 1841, and the deed of the 1st April 1841, herein-before mentioned.	
No. 4, Bull's Head Passage, Leadenhall Market, "The Green Dragon," public- house, let to — Harris for 21 years, from Christmas 1862	200
No. 3, Bull's Head Passage, Leadenhall Market, let to — Kennett for 21 years, from Lady Day 1861	60
No. 2, Bull's Head Passage, Leadenhall Market, let to — Thornhill for 21 years, from Christmas 1861	50
No. 1, Bull's Head Passage, Leadenhall Market, let to — Hall for 14 years, from Christmas 1862	50
No. 80, Gracechurch Street, and warehouse behind, let to — Kirby for 21 years, from Lady Day 1853	250
No. 81, Gracechurch Street, and warehouse behind, let to — Crawford, from Lady Day 1853	230
No. 82, Gracechurch Street, and warehouse behind, let to — Ray, from Lady Day 1854 for 21 years	210
	<u>£1,150</u>

The property in hand at Tonbridge consists of a chapel recently built by subscription, of the school house, of the date of 1553, and the master's and under master's residences, with dormitories for the scholars. The house of the under master is a detached building, and is adapted for the reception of about 34 or 35 boarders. There are also 12 acres of land. The head master and under master have gardens, which occupy about 2 acres, and the whole of the remainder of the land is play ground. The land has a frontage on the high road to London, which, it is suggested, may hereafter be made advantageous for building purposes.

PART II.—ST. PANCRAS PROPERTY.

The whole of the land on the south side of the New Road, part whereof has built upon and let to James Burton, Esq., under an agreement for 99 years, from Michaelmas 1807, at the annual rent of 2,500*l.*, and of such part as hath been built upon, the following leases have been granted:—

	Premises.	Tenancy.	Rental.
1808. May 3	1 Tonbridge Place	Thomas Lumley	£ s. d. 9 9 0
1808. May 30	2 "	John Williamson	21 0 0
1808. Dec. 8	3 "	Sophia Davis	5 3 0
1809. Mar. 9	4 "	Jane Catherine Venn	15 0 0
1810. Feb. 27	5 "	Basil Woodd	15 0 0
1811. July 9	6 "	Thomas Chandless	20 0 0
1810. Oct. 11	7 Tonbridge Chapel	Bunnell, Wilson and Stevens.	48 0 0
1811. June 25	8 1 Tonbridge Place	John Body	11 11 0
1809. Mar. 9	9 "	Zachariah Bunnell	15 0 0
1808. Dec. 8	10 "	Francis Oxley	13 13 0
1809. Dec. 20	11 "	John Thorn	21 0 0
1810. Feb. 27	12 "	Thomas Williams	23 15 0
1808. Aug. 30	13 "	James Payne	8 8 0
1808. Aug. 30	14 "	Peter Dawson	21 0 0
	15 "	Wm. Roberts	36 0 0
		Carried forward	
1808. Aug. 30	86 Tonbridge Place	Brought forward	£ s. d. 5 2 0
1808. Aug. 30	87 "	George Payne	50 8 0
	88 "		
	89 1 Tonbridge St.	George Payne	18 0 0
	90 "		
1823. April 3	1 "	Samuel Smith	14 14 0
1818. Sept. 7	2 "	Thomas Allerton	10 10 0
1819.	3 "	Thomas Chandless	7 0 0
1818. Jan. 15	4 "	James Burton	5 0 0
	5 "		
	6 "		
	7 "		
	8 "		
1819. Dec. 8	9 "	James Burton	7 0 0
	10 "		
	11 "		
	12 "		
	13 "		
	14 "		
	15 "		
	16 "		
	17 "		
	18 "		
	19 "		
	20 "		
	21 "		
	22 "		
1812. May 8	23 "	James Burton	15 0 0
	24 "		
	25 "		
	26 "		
	27 "		
	28 "		
	29 "		
1812. May 8	30 "	James Burton	15 0 0
	31 "		
	32 "		
	33 "		
1808. Dec. 8	34 "	James Payne	24 3 0
	35 "		
1813. Dec. 8	1 Bidborough St.	William Cade	2 2 0
1818. Jan. 15	2 "	William Cade	4 4 0
1818. Sep. 7	3 "	Thomas Swinbourne	13 13 0
	4 "		
1818. Jan. 15	5 "	William Holman	22 1 0
1818. Sep. 7	6 "	Alexander Greig	8 8 0
1818. Sep. 7	7 "	Moses Kenney	8 8 0
1818. Sep. 7	8 "	Charles Jones	8 8 0
	9 "		
1819. Mar. 20	10 "	James Burton	2 0 0
	11 "		
1818. Sep. 7	12 "	Thomas Pantin	8 8 0
See Nos. 10, 11, and 12	13 "	James Burton; in- cluded in the lease, of the 20th March 1819, of No. 10 in the same street.	
1816. Dec. 5	14 "	Henry Tovey	26 4 0
See Judd St., No. 46	15 "	Richard Parrott; in- cluded in the lease, dated 9th July 1811, of No. 46, Judd Street, after mentioned.	
	16 "		
1810. Feb. 27	17 "	Thomas Mash	20 0 0
	18 "		
1812. May 8	19 "	Bunnell, Wilson, and Steven	2 0 0
	20 "		
	21 "		
1818. Jan. 15	22 "	John Thorn	3 1 0
	23 "		
	24 "		
	25 "		
1819. May 31	26 "	Wm. McDaniel	14 0 0
1818. Jan. 15	27 "	William Ingle	2 0 0
1817. May 6	28 "	Charles Birch	2 2 0
1816. Dec. 6	29 "	Charles Birch	15 15 0
1809. Mar. 9	30 Riding school	Pamment Emmins	9 9 0
	31 Bidborough St.	Thomas Lumley	
1815. Dec. 31	32 "		
	33 1 Claremont Place	Thomas Swinbourne	
	34 "		
	35 "		
	36 "		
	37 "		
1817. Mar. 31	38 "	Thomas Swinbourne	42 0 0
	39 "		
	40 "		
	41 "		
See Ton- bridge St., No. 33	42 "	James Payne; in- cluded in lease, dated 8th Dec. 1808, of No. 33, Ton- bridge Street, before mentioned.	
See Tonbridge St., No. 27.	43 "	James Burton; in- cluded in the lease, dated 8th May 1812, of No. 27, Tonbridge Street, before men- tioned.	
	44 "		
	45 "		
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1819. Mar. 20	51 "	Thomas Swinbourne	7 0 0
	52 "		
	53 "		
	54 "		
	55 "		
See Burton Crescent, No. 17.	56 1 Speldhurst Street	James Burton; in- cluded in lease dated 21st June 1810, of No. 17, Bur- ton Crescent, after mentioned.	
	57 "		
1811. June 2	58 "	John Hobbs	15 15 0
See Hadlow St., No. 15.	59 "	James Burton; in- cluded in the lease, of 20th March 1819, of No. 15, Hadlow Street, after men- tioned.	
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	100 "		
		Carried forward	

	Premises.	Tenancy.	Rental.		Premises.	Tenancy.	Rental.
			£ s. d.				£ s. d.
See Bid-	5 Speldhurst Street	Brought forward -	—	1808. April 20	38 Judd Street	Brought forward -	—
borough St.,		William Ingle; in-		39 "	Frances Oxley	6 6 0	
No. 27.		cluded in lease, of		40 "			
		31st May 1819, of		41 "	Thos. B. Nash; in-	—	
		No. 27, Bidborough		42 "	cluded in the lease,		
		Street, before men-		43 "	dated 27th Feb. 1819,		
		tioned.		44 "	of 19, Bidborough		
1818. Sept. 7	6 "	Joseph Hallam	10 10 0	45 "	Street, before men-		
1818. Sept. 7	7 "	John Thorn	3 18 0		tioned.		
	8 "		—	1811. July 9	46 "	Richard Parrott	21 0 0
See Lancas-	9 "	Thomas Jennings; in-		47 "	Richard Parrott	21 0 0	
ter Street,	10 "	cluded in the lease,		48 "	Richard Parrott	21 0 0	
No. 23	11 "	of 1st July 1817, of		49 "	John Thorn	31 10 0	
		No. 23, Lancaster		50 "			
		Street, after men-		51 "			
See Judd St.,	12 "	tioned.		52 "			
No. 23.		John Thorn; included	—	53 "			
		in the lease, of the		54 "			
		31st July 1809, of		55 "			
		No. 23, Judd Street,		56 "			
		after mentioned.		57 "			
1810 Feb. 27	13 "			58 "			
	14 "			59 "			
	15 "			60 "			
	16 "			61 "			
	17 "			62 "			
	18 "			63 "			
	19 "			64 "			
See Ton-	20 "	James Burton; in-	—	65 "			
bridge St.,		cluded in the lease,		66 "			
No. 21		7th May 1812, of No.		67 "			
		27, Tonbridge Street,		68 "			
		before mentioned.		69 "			
See Ton-	21 "	James Burton; in-	—	70 "			
bridge St.,		cluded in the lease		71 "			
No. 27		of 7th May 1812, of		72 "			
		No. 27, Tonbridge		73 "			
		Street, before men-		74 "			
		tioned.		75 "			
1824. April 8	22 "	William Bowers	13 3 0	76 "			
1818. Jan. 5	23 "	John Simmons	8 8 0	77 "			
	24 "		—	78 "			
1819. Oct. 1	25 "	William Ingle	7 0 0	79 "			
1818. Jan. 15	26 "	John Thorn	10 10 0	80 "			
See Judd St.,	27 "	Thos. Robinson; in-	—	81 "			
No. 23.		cluded in the lease,		82 "			
		of 20th Oct. 1809, of		83 "			
		No. 23, Judd Street,		84 "			
		after mentioned.		85 "			
		Richard Parrott; in-	—	86 "			
		cluded in the lease,		87 "			
		of 9th July 1811, of		88 "			
		No. 50, Judd Street,		89 "			
		after mentioned.		90 "			
See Judd St.,	30 "			91 "			
No. 50				92 "			
See Bid-	31 "	Henry Tovey; in-	—	93 "			
borough St.,		cluded in the lease		94 "			
No. 16.		dated 5th Dec. 1818,		95 "			
		of No. 16, Bid-		96 "			
		borough Street,		97 "			
		before mentioned.		98 "			
1817. July 1	32 "	Valentine Wortley	8 8 0	99 "			
1818. Jan. 15	33 "	George Bishop	8 8 0	100 "			
	34 "	W. Wagstaff	20 0 0	101 "			
	35 "		—	102 "			
1817. July 1	36 "	John Simmons	16 16 0	103 "			
	37 "		—	104 "			
See Bid-	38 "	James Burton; in-		105 "			
borough		cluded in the lease,		106 "			
St., No. 16		dated 20th March		107 "			
		1819, of No. 16, Bid-		108 "			
		borough Street,		109 "			
		before mentioned.		110 "			
1818. Jan. 15	39 "	James Lake	8 8 0	111 "			
1817. July 1	40 "	Thomas Swinbourne	16 16 0	112 "			
See Bid-	41 "		—	113 "			
borough St.,		William Holman; in-		114 "			
No. 3.		cluded in the lease,		115 "			
		dated 15th Jan.		116 "			
		1818, of No. 5, Bid-		117 "			
		borough Street,		118 "			
		before mentioned.		119 "			
1818. Dec. 5	42 "	Wm. Bromsall Butt	5 5 0	120 "			
1817. July 1	43 "	Thos. Lampert	12 12 0	121 "			
1810. June 14	44 "	William Cade	14 0 0	122 "			
1810. Oct. 7	45 "	Jas. Richard Parry	17 0 0	123 "			
	46 "		—	124 "			
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	209 "			287 "			

	Premises.	Tenancy.	Rental.		Premises.	Tenancy.	Rental.
1899. July 21 -	1 Hadlow Street	Brought forward -	£ s. d.			Brought forward -	£ s. d.
1910. Feb. 7 -	2 "	Thomas Scott	3 10 4			William Houlston; in-	-
1910. Feb. 27	3 "	W. H. Rayner	9 9 0	See Hadlow	29 Leigh Street	cluded in the lease,	-
	4 "	John Hill	18 18 0	St., No. 46	30 "	dated 27th Feb. 1810,	-
						of 46, Hadlow Street,	-
		Thomas Scott; in-	-			before mentioned.	-
See No. 1 -	5 "	cluded in the lease,	-	See Burton	31 "	James Burton; in-	-
	6 "	dated 31st July 1809,	-	Orescent,	32 "	cluded in the lease,	-
		of No. 1 in the same	-	No. 1		dated 20th Dec. 1809,	-
		street, before men-	-			of No. 1, Burton	-
1810. Dec. 13	7 "	tioned.	-			Orescent, after men-	-
	8 "		-			tioned.	-
1817. May 6	9 "	Wm. Houlston	15 0 0	See Judd St.,	"	William Turner; in-	-
See Lancaster	10 Hadlow Street	Charles Birch	15 0 0	No. 14		cluded in the lease,	-
St., No. 4.		James Burton; in-	-			dated 21st June 1810,	-
		cluded in the lease,	-			of No. 14, Judd	-
		dated 31st May 1819,	-			Street, before men-	-
		of No. 4, Lancaster	-			tioned.	-
		Street, before men-	-				-
		tioned.	-				-
See Ton-		Thomas Chandless;	-	1808. Dec. 8	2 Burton Street	James Burton	30 0 0
bridge St.,	11 "	included in the lease,	-		3 "		
No.	12 "	dated 1st Oct.	-		4 "		
		1819, of No. 7, Ton-	-		5 "		
		bridge Street, before	-		6 "		
		mentioned.	-		7 "		
			-		8 "		
		James Burton; in-	-		9 "		
See Lan-	13 "	cluded in the lease,	-		10 "	James Burton	10 0 0
caster St.,	14 "	dated 31st May 1819,	-		11 "		
No. 4		of No. 4, Lancaster	-		12 "		
		Street, before men-	-		13 "		
		tioned.	-		14 "	Isaac Cuthbert	9 9 0
			-		15 "	Edward Bishop	9 9 0
1819. Mar. 25	15 "	James Burton	2 0 0		16 "	William Bowers	9 9 0
	16 "		-		17 "	James Burton	5 0 0
		Thos. Chandless; in-	-		18 "		
See Ton-	17 "	cluded in the lease,	-		19 "	Thomas Haaker	2 0 0
bridge St.,	18 "	dated 1st Oct. 1819,	-				
No. 7	19 "	of No. 7, Tunbridge	-				
		Street, before men-	-				
		tioned.	-				
		James Burton; in-	-				
		cluded in the lease,	-				
		dated 20th March	-				
See No. 15 -	20 "	1819, of No. 15 in	-				
	21 "	the same street,	-				
		before mentioned.	-				
			-				
1812. May 8	22 "	James Burton	5 0 0				
	23 "		-				
1818. Jan 15	24 "	George Watson	9 9 0				
	25 "	A. Champ	14 0 0				
		Wm. Ingle; included	-				
See Speld-	26 "	in the lease, dated	-				
hurst St.,	27 "	1st Oct. 1819, of	-				
No. 26	28 "	No. 25, Speldhurst	-				
	29 "	Street, before men-	-				
		tioned.	-				
		William Ingle; in-	-				
See Bidbo-	30 "	cluded in the lease,	-				
rough St.,	31 "	of 30th May 1819, of	-				
No. 27	32 "	No. 27, Bidborough	-				
	33 "	Street, before men-	-				
		tioned.	-				
		Wm. Ingle; included	-				
See Speld-	34 "	in the lease, 1st Oct.	-				
hurst	35 "	1819, of No. 26,	-				
No. 28	36 "	Speldhurst Street	-				
	37 "	before mentioned.	-				
1818. Jan 15	38 "	Thomas Parker and	8 8 0				
		Joseph Hallum.	-				
			-				
1810. Dec. 13	39 "	William Houlston	15 0 0				
	40 "		-				

—	Premises.	Tenancy.	Rental.
		Brought forward -	£ s. d.
1810. Feb. 27	46 Burton Crescent	James Burton	15 0 0
	47 " "		
	48 " "		
	49 " "		
	50 " "		
	51 " "		
1810. Dec. 12	53 " "	James Burton	15 0 0
	54 " "		
	55 " "		
	56 " "		
	57 " "		
	58 " "		
1811. June 25	59 " "	James Burton	7 0 0
	60 " "		
	61 " "		
	62 " "		
	63 " "		
	1 Crescent Place	James Burton. No. 12 is included in the lease, dated 8th Dec. 1808, of No. 2, Burton Street, before mentioned.	10 0 0
1809. July 21	2 " "		
	3 " "		
	4 " "		
	5 " "		
	6 " "		
	7 " "	James Burton; included in the lease, dated 10th Dec. 1811, of No. 34, Burton Crescent, before mentioned.	—
See Burton Crescent, No. 4.			
1809. July 21 - 1809. Oct. 20 - See No. 1, Leigh Street	26 Marchmont Street	James Payne -	8 8 0
	29 " "	James Burton -	13 10 0
	30 " "	J. R. Parry; included in the lease, dated 20th April 1809, of No. 1, Leigh Street, before mentioned, with stables and premises in Crescent Mews, South.	—
	1 Draper's Place	James Burton; included in the lease, dated 9th July 1811, of No. 44, Burton Street, before mentioned.	—
See Burton Street, No. 4	2 " "		
	3 " "		
	4 " "		
	5 " "		
	6 " "		
	7 " "		
	8 " "		
	9 " "		
1812. Jan. 28	10 " "	Wm. Hart	10 10 0
	11 " "		
	12 " "		
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	19 " "		
	20 " "		
	21 " "		
	22 " "		
	23 " "		
1812. Feb. 25	24 " "	Wm. Hart	10 10 0
	25 " "		
	26 " "		
	27 " "		
	28 " "		
	29 " "		
	30 " "		
	31 " "		
	32 " "		
	1 Mableton Place	John Veon	20 0 0
1809. Mar. 9	2 " "		
	3 " "		
	4 " "		
	5 " "		
	6 " "		
	7 " "	Joseph Bunnell	20 0 0
	8 " "		
1808. Dec. 8	9 " "	Thos. Lumley -	26 5 0
1808. Dec. 8	10 " "	Thos. Lumley -	18 18 0
1809. Oct. 20 - See Burton Crescent, No. 34.	11 " "	Wm. Hewitt -	18 18 0
	12 " "	James Burton; included in the lease, dated 10th Dec. 1811, of No. 34, Burton Crescent, before mentioned.	—
	13 " "		
	14 " "		
	15 " "		
1809. Oct. 20	16 " "	Saml. Anstice -	21 0 0
	17 " "		
	18 " "		
	19 " "		
1808. July 1	20 " "	Lewis Vulliamy	24 0 0
	21 " "		
1808. June 3	22 " "	John Pimm -	17 17 0
1808. May 31	23 " "	John Balchin -	17 17 0
	Crescent Mews, North.		
1809. Oct. 20	Stables, &c. -	Peter Matthias	8 8 0
1811. Dec. 14	Two houses -	John Brine -	20 0 0
1811. Jan. 29	" " -	James Burton -	2 0 0
1812. Jan. 25	" " -	James Randall	5 0 0
1815. Mar. 16	" " -	James Burton	5 0 0
1815. Dec. 21	Stables, &c., and Farrier's shop.	James Burton	10 0 0
1817. Mar. 21	Two houses -	John Hobbs -	2 6 0
	Stables, &c. -	R. Champ -	2 2 0
1817. July 1	House and stables -	Henry Nunn -	8 8 0
1816. Dec. 5	House -	David Karr -	5 5 0
1817. July 1	" " -	Daniel Herringshaw -	5 5 0
1815. Dec. 21	" " -	Richd. Hatfield -	4 4 0
1815. Dec. 21	" " -	John Hobbs -	4 4 0
1815. Dec. 21	" " -	John Bowers -	4 4 0
1813. Jan. 25	Stables -	James Burton -	1 8 0
		Carried forward -	

—	Premises.	Tenancy.	Rental.
		Brought forward -	£ s. d.
	Crescent Mews, South.		
1813. Dec. 2	5 stables, &c. -	James Burton -	2 0 0
1814. June 9	6 stables, &c. and houses.	James Burton -	5 0 0
1811. Dec. 16	8 stables, &c. -	James Chapman -	2 2 0
1812. May 8	8 coachhouses and stables.	Thos. Chandless -	5 0 0
	Crescent Mews, North.		
	Houses -	J. E. Nicholls -	25 0 0
	" " -	J. McDaniel -	10 0 0
			£ 2,526 5 0

SUMMARY.

St. Pancras Estate (Sandhills)	£ s. d.
City Estate	2,526 5 0
Total -	1,150 0 0
	3,676 5 0

Two houses, Nos. 5 and 6, Judd Place, West, on the north side of the New Road, near Judd Place, were given up to the Church Building Commissioners, under the statute enabling them to take such grants from trustees and others, upon which the church of St. Luke, King's Cross, has been built.

This, and the whole of the rest of the property on the North side of the New Road, had been granted upon leases under a building agreement for the term of 99 years, made with James Haygarth, at an aggregate rental of 84l. a year, which was reduced to 76l. by the grant of the two houses to the Church Building Commissioners.

On a petition of the Skinners' Company to the Court of Chancery entitled in the cause of the Attorney General v. The Skinners' Company, an order, dated 13th July 1861, was made by the Master of the Rolls, reciting that the Court being of opinion that it would be fit and proper that the agreement of the 18th June 1861 made between the Skinners' Company and the Midland Railway Company for the purchase by the latter of the whole of the Charity estate on the north side of the New Road at the price of 32,000l. should be confirmed; ordered that the same should be carried into effect, and that the petitioners on payment to them of the purchase money should convey the estate to the Midland Railway Company. The purchase money was paid to the Company in August 1861, and was thereupon under authority given to them in the same order applied in the first place in paying off the 12,000l., owing to George E. Beecham, Esq., which had been some years previously borrowed under the authority of the Court for the buildings and alterations in the school premises, and on which 4 per cent. interest had been paid.

The order expressed that the Company should be at liberty out of the purchase money to pay off all principal moneys, interest, and costs in respect of the said 12,000l. charged upon the school estate. That a sufficient part of the said purchase money be set apart for the purpose of restoring the exhibitions to the original number of four; and that the Company also be at liberty to apply a portion of the said purchase money in repairing and altering the school buildings and premises according to their present exigencies, and that a scheme should be settled for applying the residue of the purchase money for such other purposes for the benefit of the said school, as the judge should think fit.

The Master of the Rolls has recently approved of plans and specifications for altering and rebuilding part of the school premises at an expense not exceeding 14,000l., but the works have not yet been executed.

The whole of the residue of the fund beyond the sum appropriated in payment of the mortgage is now invested in the sum of 18,887l. 3l. per cent. Consols standing in the corporate name of the Company.

The outgoings on the estate are—

	£ s. d.
(1861-2.) Preparing and serving notice of dilapidations on the Sandhills estate (St. Pancras)	158 6 0
Surveyor's report on the estate and superintendence (1861-2)	156 14 0
Incidental expenses (1861-2)	1 7 9
Law charges on the London and Sandhills estates (1861-2)	40 16 9
Carried forward -	337 4 6

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward -	337	4	6
Collecting rents, Accountant and Book keeper -	80	0	0
Clerk -	50	0	0
Surveyor -	30	0	0
Expenses, messengers, porters, stamps, stationery, printing annual view of the estate, &c., which are carried to the account of the Company -	60	0	0
	<u>£557</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>

The school is now governed by the scheme of the Court of Chancery, approved by the order of the Court of the 12th June 1844, and certain additional rules and regulations settled by the governors. I annex copies of the scheme and rules.

The disbursements under the scheme are—

	£	s.	d.
Rev. Dr. Welldon, head master -	500	0	0
Rev. Edward Ind Welldon, usher -	200	0	0
Four assistant masters (1861-2) at 84l. -	336	0	0
(See Clause XLIII., by which this portion of the staff of the school is made to depend on the number of scholars.)			
Examiners at visitation -	31	10	0
	£		
The expenses of the governors at the annual visitation (see Clause XLIX.) -	200		
Deduct for expenses of visitation allowed by Sir A. Judd -	32		
	168	0	0
Rewards at visitation and silver pens (Clause XVI.) -	7	3	6
	£	s.	d.
Repairs (average of nine years) -	362	4	0
From which is to be deducted as paid by Sir A. Judd's estate -	44	2	8
	318	1	4
Surveyor -	35	0	0
The rates and taxes on the Tonbridge school -	87	14	2
Coals for the school -	20	0	0
Insurance on school premises, including master's house -	15	4	0
Insurance on usher's house -	5	12	6
Insurance on chapel -	2	9	6
(1861-2.) A donation towards the repair of Tonbridge church -	35	0	0
Twelve exhibitioners at any college at either of the universities (In 1861-2 I find only 10 exhibitioners on the list. They are, under the scheme, held for three years.) -	1,200	0	0
	<u>£2,961</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>0</u>

The outgoing on the estate may therefore be reckoned at about 550l. a year and the expenses of the institution at about 3,000l. In April 1862 there was a cash balance of 6l. 10s. 4d.

The number of scholars in the school in July 1862 was—

Foundation boys -	84
Non-foundation boys -	76
	<u>160</u>

The foundation boys are those whose parents or guardians are living in Kent, within 10 miles of Tonbridge, which is the interpretation affixed by the master and the court in the scheme of 1824 on the words of the charter, "in dca villa et patria ihm adjacen."

The non-foundationers, except under special circumstances, must be boarders, and may be so either with the masters or with some person licensed by the Skinners' Company. There is at present only one person licensed to receive boarders other than the masters. The child of a parent living beyond the area and residing with a relation in the town has been usually admitted as a non-foundationer. Many about 30) of the foundationers are boarders.

The charges of pupils are then as follows;—

FOUNDATION BOYS.				NON-FOUNDATION BOYS.			
Upper School.		Total.		Upper School.		Total.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
French -	4 4 0	} 6 6 0			6 6 0	}	16 16 0
Mathematics -	2 2 0						
Lower School.				Lower School.			
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.			
Writing and		} 5 5 0				}	15 15 0
Arithmetic -	3 3 0				3 3 0		
French -	2 2 0				2 2 0		
The sum of 10l. 10s. is apportioned between the head and second master as follows:—				Both Schools.			
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.			
Head master	7 10 0			10 10 0			
Second master	3 0 0						
	<u>£10 10 0</u>						

The following are optional expenses for the special instruction referred to:—

German -	4 guineas per annum.
Drawing -	4 " "
Music -	4 " "
Dancing -	4 " "
Fencing -	4 " "
Drilling -	15s. per annum.

Boys intended for the military colleges can be taught military drawing.

Some of the parents of the boys (widows and others) who are not qualified to attend to the getting up the lessons of their sons in the evening place them for a couple of hours in the evening under the tutorship of the masters. They make their private arrangements with the master, but a suggested scale is that of 1l. 1s. per term for every evening per week. There are very few boys in the 6th, 5th, or 4th forms who adopt this plan, not more, I am told, than two in each form. In the lower forms there are more boys whose parents avail themselves of such assistance.

The fees above stated, exclusive of such tutorial fees, are received by the head master, who makes himself responsible for the payment the assistant masters to whose stipends vary from 150l. to 300l. per annum, including the 84 allowed by the scheme.

The scholarship from Lady M. Boswell's foundation at Sevenoaks school, has not been held in the time of the present master (19 years).

I annex printed forms of notices which are published as to the terms of admission to the school, and I also append a letter from an inhabitant of Tonbridge, which is not of sufficient importance to require comment. The observations which it contains as to the number of assistant masters is answered by the fact that an assistant master is granted for every 20 boys after the first 40.

The following suggested improvements of the school scheme have the sanction of Dr. Welldon, the head master, as I gathered from his evidence:—

1. The abolition of the gifts of silver pens under the 16th clause of the scheme and the substitution of prize books.
2. That the exhibitions should be open to the entire school without any preference and the clause in XXXI. as to preference should be abolished.
3. That the exhibitions to the universities being at present too numerous and too large in amount for the school, have the effect of inducing persons to go to the university who are unfitted for it, and tend to diminish effort when they are there. It is proposed that there should be henceforth three in number of 100l., 80l., and 60l. in value.
4. That instead of such abolished university exhibitions, certain minor exhibitions of 50l., 40l., or 30l. a year should be held by scholars, during their residence in the school, and awarded upon a competitive examination to boys showing classical and mathematical talent.
5. That the period of attendance in the school to qualify a scholar for the university exhibition be reduced by substituting "four" for "five" in Clause XXX.
6. That in all examinations, whether for the university exhibitions or the proposed minor exhibitions, mathematical should be placed on an equal footing with classical learning, and the Clause XXXVII. should be amended by adding after the word classical the words "and mathematical learning combined or separately."
7. That there should be two examiners, so that the mathematical examination may be as complete as the classical.

8. That the restriction of 84*l.* per annum by Clause XLVII. as the salary of the assistant master be abolished, and that the mathematical and French masters be recognised as a part of the school staff, with assistant masters for other modern languages and subjects of study as occasions and the progress or means of the school should present.
9. That the limitation of the assistant masters to 20 borders each by Clause XLVI. be extended to 30, it being practically found that boarding schools with so small a number as 20 boys are not remunerative.

I think that these suggestions deserve the serious attention of any authorities having power to amend the scheme. They seem to me in every respect judicious and desirable improvements. As to Nos. 3 and 4, the reduction of exhibitions which tempt people to go to the universities without any special adaptation for the life for which such an education should qualify them, and the establishment of minor exhibitions, which, as in cases of Bangor and Sevenoaks grammar school schemes, might afford means for educating children of the really poor at the school, would be but measures of prudence and justice.

FISHER'S EXHIBITION.

Henry Fisher, by deed poll of the 30th April, 4th Elizabeth, granted to the Company certain messuages and tenements in the City of London for the support of a student at Oxford.

	£	s.	d.
To the scholar	-	-	2 13 4
Tutor	-	-	13 4
Principal and scholars of Brasenose	1	13	4

On the 30th April 1833 an information was filed by the Attorney General at the relation of Dr. Knox, the then master of Tonbridge school, and Samuel Forbes Auchmuty, a student of Brasenose College, the exhibitor elected by the Company under the foundation (an infant by his next friend), against the Skinners' Company and the principal and scholars of Brasenose College, Oxford, to determine the question of the right of the exhibitor to the entire rental of the estate, and on the 30th April 1833 upon the hearing it was declared that according to the true construction of the deed of gift the Company were beneficially entitled to the surplus rents and profits of the messuages and hereditaments after providing for the payments directed to be made by the said H. Fisher by the said deed of gift. And it was ordered that the information should stand dismissed with costs.

This suit disposes of all question with regard to the right of the property in Gracechurch Street and Pewter Alley.

Prior to the foregoing suit, the sum of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year for the scholar having been some time in arrear was augmented to 20*l.* a year by agreement between the Company and Brasenose College, and the 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum for the tutor was augmented by like agreement to 4*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, and the 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the college was augmented to 2*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

The Company now elect an exhibitor from Tonbridge school, who is at the same time a scholar at Brasenose, to whom they pay 20*l.* a year so long as he is at college. The exhibition is generally full; if not, the fund is to be accumulated to increase the exhibition. There is not at present any accumulation.

The 4*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* and 2*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* for the tutor and the college are annually paid in one sum to the bursar of the college.

FISHER'S CHARITY.

Henry Fisher, by deed poll of the 30th April, 4th Elizabeth, directed the Company to cause two sermons to be made in St. John, Walbrook, yearly, and to pay for the same 10*s.* each.

And he directed the Company to permit certain persons to occupy tenements in Harrow Alley, 10 paying yearly for the same 6*s.* 8*d.* each, and after their deaths to bestow the same upon decayed men and women of the Company, at their discretion, paying such yearly rents, and using and behaving themselves in a quiet manner.

Nothing is known of the tenements in Harrow Alley. The site of the locality is, in fact, unknown. One sermon is preached in St. John, Walbrook, on the Thursday of

Corpus Christi, and for this the Company pay the preacher 2*l.* 2*s.* a year (who is generally selected by the master of the Company), the pulpit being allowed to be so used by the rector of the parish.

SIR THOMAS SMITH'S CHARITY.

Sir Thomas Smith, by his will of the 18th April 1619, gave to the Company several messuages in the City of London, upon trust, out of the rents to make the payments following:—

	£	s.	d.
To the parish of Bidborough, Kent, for bread to six poor, 5 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> ; to the parson, 2 <i>s.</i> ; churchwarden, 2 <i>s.</i> ; and clerk, 2 <i>s.</i>	5	10	0
To the parish of Tonbridge, Kent, bread for 12 poor persons	10	8	0
To the parish of Speldhurst, Kent, for bread for six poor persons	5	10	0
For bread for the three parishes at the annual visitation at Tonbridge	0	8	0
To the 24 poor people in clothing	24	0	0
To the parish of Otford, Kent, for bread	5	10	0
To the parish of Sutton-at-Hone, for bread	5	10	0
To the parish of Darent, Kent, for bread	4	6	8
To the master of Tonbridge School	10	0	0
To the usher of Tonbridge School	5	0	0
To six scholars from Tonbridge School for exhibitions	60	0	0
Towards defraying the Company's expenses at the yearly visitation at Tonbridge	6	13	4

and the residue to the Company to be disposed of in exhibitions from Tonbridge school.

And the testator directed that when the leases expired, and the revenue increased, it should be applied by the Company for the poor of the parishes of—

Sutton-at-Hone, Darent, Wilmington, Otford,	Tonbridge, Bidborough, Speldhurst, and Shorne.
--	---

The devised property consists of the following particulars:—

- I.—Two houses, Nos. 20 and 21, Lime Street, let to John Adamson on lease for 21 years, from Lady Day 1843. 85*l.*
- II.—Warehouses forming the angle at the corner of Watling Street and Old Change, in the parish of St. Augustine. This property, which formerly was let to J. Wood, Mr. Clew, Mr. Shand, and Mr. Challis, and lately to Wilson, Shand, Richardson, and Keith, is now as to part of No. 32 and 34 Old Change, and the property in Watling Street, under agreement (subject to the sanction of the Commissioners) to be let to Phillips, Faithful, and Palmer on a building lease for 70 years, from Lady Day 1863, at the yearly rent of 160*l.* for the first eight years and a quarter, at a peppercorn for next six months, and 275*l.* for the remainder of the term; and as to part of Nos. 32 and 33, Old Change, under a like agreement, to Palmer at the yearly rent of 350*l.* per annum, from the 9th September 1863, for the same term. In the first lease the lessee proposes to lay out 6,000*l.*, and in the second 3,000*l.* in the rebuilding. 510*l.*
until 1871,
and
625*l.*
thence-forward.

* SIR THOMAS SMYTHE'S CHARITY.

The grant of the leases of the secondly above-mentioned property upon the terms above stated were sanctioned by an order of the Board of Charity Commissioners, dated 28th June 1864.

By an order of the said Board, dated 10th May 1867, the

Company were authorised to grant a new lease of the firstly above-mentioned property in Lime Street to Ebenezer Howard for a term of 80 years, from Midsummer 1865, at an annual rent of 220*l.*, and such further amount of rent as shall be equal to 4*l.* per cent. for redemption of land tax, the lessee covenanting to expend 3,000*l.* in buildings on the demised property.

The land tax has recently been redeemed in anticipation of the improvements of the premises, the payment is to be made by instalments; and has not yet been brought into the account.

There is also a sum of 1,000*l.* 3 per cent. Consols standing in the corporate name of the Company, with other funds of their own, which had accumulated in respect of unappropriated exhibitions, on which a dividend of 2*8*l. 17*s.* 6*d.* a year is received, and is added to the annual income out of which exhibitions have been increased.

The collection of the rents, receipt stamps, &c. amounted in the year 1861 to 25*l.* and is carried, as in other cases in this Company, to the general account of the Company, out of which the payment to the committees, the salary to the clerk, and other incidental expenses are paid.

The specific payments are made according to the direction in the will.

The master and wardens, and any member of the court of assistants who thinks proper (generally 14 or 15), attend annually at Tonbridge, at the school, and then the 24 poor and generally aged men from the parishes of Tonbridge, Bidborough, and Speldhurst, who are selected by the churchwardens of the several parishes, attend, and each receives 1*l.* value of coarse blue cloth.

At the same time the following sums are paid to the churchwardens of:—

	£	s.	d.
Bidborough - - - - -	5	10	0
Tonbridge - - - - -	10	8	0
Speldhurst - - - - -	4	10	0
Bread at the same time given away to the same people - - - - -	0	8	0
The payments are made also, if they attend, and if not, by remittance—			
Otford - - - - -	5	10	0
Sutton-at-Hone - - - - -	5	10	0
Darent - - - - -	4	6	8
The master and usher of the school -	15	0	0
The portion of the expenses of the visitation carried to the account of the Company - - - - -	6	13	4
The six exhibitions at the University, which are now always full - - - - -	60	0	0

241.

These have been increased to 15*l.* a year by means of the dividend on the stock, arising from unappropriated exhibitions in former times.

There is no specific investment of these accumulations, but the Company holds itself liable to make the amount up to 15*l.* per annum.

The disposition of the residue under the last clause of the will, which gives the increased rents of the houses and premises to the poorest people of the parishes mentioned in that clause, is an unfortunate bequest, having regard to the existing state of the law, as it causes the distribution of a continually increasing fund in a manner which cannot but be injurious. It is impossible to suppose that the testator ever contemplated that the income would become so enormous. He had regulated his gifts to the parishes just named at from 5*l.* to 10*l.* each, and it is reasonable to suppose that he calculated the possible increase at a sum which would afford something less. The rents mentioned at the former inquiry as having been received before the then existing rents would have sufficed to give about 5*l.* or less to each parish, they were by increased rentals produced after 1820, raised to 20*l.* each. By the subsequent increase of income they have been brought to 35*l.* in each parish, and will hereafter be far more. It is obvious that some legislative remedy should be applied to such a state of things.

The residue was distributed in 1861, as follows:—

Parish of	£
Bidborough - - - - -	35
" Tonbridge - - - - -	35
" Speldhurst - - - - -	35
" Otford - - - - -	35
" Sutton-at-Hone - - - - -	35
" Darent - - - - -	35
" Wilmington - - - - -	35
" Shorne - - - - -	35
	<u>£280</u>

In June 1862 there was a balance of 590*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* cash.*

* SIR THOMAS SMYTHE'S CHARITY.

The income of the charity having increased to an amount more than sufficient to satisfy the existing object of the charity, the Company applied to the Board for the establishment of a scheme for the future regulation of the charity.

The Board, upon consideration of the application of the Company, certified the case to Her Majesty's Attorney General, in order that he might cause proceedings to be taken *ex officio* for the establishment of a scheme for the future administration of the charity and for the application of the surplus income thereof.

The following scheme was approved by an order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on the 2nd March 1883 for the future regulation of the charity:—

SCHEME.

1. The property of the charity (a description whereof as now existing is contained in the first schedule hereto) shall remain vested in the master and wardens of the guild or fraternity of the Body of Christ of the skimmers of London, hereinafter called "the Skimmers' Company," and the management thereof, and of the income thereof (as distinguished from the distribution of such income) shall remain in their hands.

2. The Skimmers' Company shall, out of the income of such property, in the first place provide for all proper costs, charges, and expenses, repairs, and other outlay incidental to the management of the said property, and the costs, charges, and expenses of and incidental to the distribution of the funds, including the payment of examiners' fees, and shall divide the residue of such income into two parts (as herein-after mentioned), and shall carry one of such parts to an account, to be intitled "The Exhibitioners' Fund," and the other to an account to be intitled "The Poor Fund."

3. The moneys to be carried to the account of "The Exhibitioners' Fund" shall consist of the annual dividends of the sum of 2,025*l.* 18*s.* Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities (which has been purchased with accumulations on the sum of 60*l.* a year given by Sir Thomas Smythe, the

founder, for scholarships), and of future payments of the said sum of 60*l.* a year, which shall be contributed by the general income of the charity. If in any year the whole of the said dividends and sum of 60*l.* shall not be applied for the purposes of the said "Exhibitioners' Fund," the part unapplied shall be accumulated and added to the said fund, and such accumulations and the income thereof, or any part thereof respectively, may be applied in any succeeding year for the purposes of the said fund.

4. The Skimmers' Company shall apply "The Exhibitioners' Fund" in providing for payment of exhibitions (to be called "Smythe Exhibitions") for poor scholars of Tonbridge School, in manner following:—

(a) Exhibitions at the universities of Oxford or Cambridge of such amounts, being not less than 20*l.* or more than 40*l.* per annum each, and tenable at such of the said universities, and for such terms, being not less than two or more than four years, and generally on such conditions as the Skimmers' Company, in their discretion, shall from time to time direct.

(b) Exhibitions at Tonbridge School of such amounts, tenable thereat for such terms and generally on such conditions as the Skimmers' Company, in their discretion, shall from time to time direct, but so that no more than 40*l.* a year shall be applied out of "The Exhibitioners' Fund" for this purpose.

5. The Skimmers' Company shall award such exhibitions to such boys only as by reason of straitened circumstances shall, in their opinion, stand in need of the assistance afforded by such award, and, subject as aforesaid, shall award such exhibitions on the results of such examinations as they shall deem sufficient, but they may withhold all or any of such exhibitions, if for want of a sufficient number of duly qualified candidates, or by reason of a lack of proficiency on the part of such candidates in the subjects in which they shall be examined, or for any other sufficient cause, it shall appear to the said Company to be expedient so to do.

Application of "The Exhibitioners' Fund."

Election of exhibitioners.

Property and management of property and income.

Division of income into two funds.

"The Exhibitioners' Fund."

LAMPARD'S EXHIBITION.

The sum of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year is payable out of an estate at Lamberhurst, Kent. About six years ago it was

apportioned by the vicar and churchwardens to a boy of the name of Nottidge. It is suggested that it would be better to vest the nomination of the scholar in the governors of the school rather than in the vicar and churchwardens, for

The Poor Fund."

Application of "The Poor Fund."

6. The moneys to be carried to the account of "The Poor Fund" shall consist of the remainder of the income of the charity.

7. The Skinners' Company shall apply "The Poor Fund" as follows:—

(c) In making the payments set forth in the second schedule hereto in manner therein mentioned and in satisfaction of the specific payments (other than for scholarships) directed to be made by the will of the founder.

(d) In paying 25*l.* a year each to the incumbent and churchwardens of each of the parishes of—

Sutton-at-Hone (including Swanley);

Darenth (formerly called Durrant);

Wilmington;

Otford;

Tonbridge (the part remaining to the parish church);

Biddborough;

Speldhurst (including Rusthall);

Shorne;

to be applied by them respectively, but without division into moieties, in any of the ways in which the residue of "The Poor Fund" may under Clause 25 hereof be applied, for the benefit of such of the poor of their respective parishes as would be qualified to participate in such residue under the said clause;

(e) The residue shall be paid to the trustees, to be appointed as after mentioned, to be applied by them as herein-after directed.

Trustees.

8. For the purpose of applying such residue there shall for the present be 26 trustees, and they shall be appointed as follows:—

Five by the Skinners' Company;

One by the inhabitants in vestry assembled of each of the following parishes or ecclesiastical districts:

Sutton-at-Hone parish,

Swanley district;

Darenth parish;

Wilmington parish;

Otford parish;

Tonbridge, parish church district;

Hildenborough,

St. Peter, Southborough,

St. Stephen, Tonbridge,

St. Thomas, Southborough,

Holy Trinity,

Christ Church,

St. John,

St. James,

St. Peter,

Biddborough parish;

Speldhurst parish,

Rusthall district;

Shorne parish;

St. Augustine parish, London;

St. Dionis Backchurch parish, London.

Ecclesiastical districts;

Tonbridge Wells,

In case any new ecclesiastical district shall hereafter be formed out of any of the above-named parishes or districts, a trustee to represent such district under and for the purposes of this scheme shall be elected by the inhabitants of such district, in vestry assembled, as soon as conveniently may be after the formation of such district, and the number of trustees of this scheme shall be increased accordingly.

9. For the purpose of applying such residue, the said parishes and ecclesiastical districts shall be considered as one parish.

10. The solicitor to Her Majesty's Attorney General shall by notice in writing move the Skinners' Company and the inhabitants of the said parishes and districts to appoint the first trustees. Such notice shall, in the case of the Skinners' Company, be addressed to the clerk of that Company, and in the case of such parishes and districts to the incumbent of the parish or district. If the said company, or the inhabitants of any of the said parishes or districts, shall for eight weeks after receipt of such notice neglect to appoint trustees or a trustee pursuant to this scheme, it shall be lawful for the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, upon the application of the solicitor to Her Majesty's Attorney General, to appoint, on behalf of the body or persons so neglecting, first trustees or a first trustee of this scheme.

Parishes and districts to be considered as one.

Appointment of first trustees.

1. If any trustee, whether originally appointed by the Skinners' Company, or by the inhabitants of the said parishes or districts, or by the inhabitants of any new district to be formed as aforesaid, or by the Charity Commissioners, shall decline to act, or shall become bankrupt, or file a petition for liquidation, or suffer his goods to be taken in execution, or compound with his creditors, or shall not attend any meeting of the trustees during a consecutive period of two years, or shall desire to be discharged from the trusts hereby reposed in him, or shall refuse or become unfit to act therein, or become incapable of acting therein, the trustees shall cause a record of the fact to be entered in their books, and upon such record being entered the trustee to whom it applies shall immediately cease to be a trustee; and thereupon, or upon the death of any trustee, the other trustee shall cause the vacancy to be forthwith notified to the body of persons having under this scheme the right of nomination, in order that such vacancy may be duly filled up, and if such body or persons shall not within three calendar months from the time when notice shall have been so given nominate a fit and proper person to fill up such vacancy, the same may be filled up by the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales or by Her Majesty's High Court of Justice. All appointments of trustees, whether of first trustees or of new trustees, shall be made by the body or persons having the right of appointment at a meeting called and conducted as nearly as may be in accordance with the ordinary rules or practice of such body or persons.

Appointment of new trustees.

Pending the filling up of any vacancy in the body of trustees, the continuing trustees may act for all purposes in the execution of the trusts hereby reposed in them.

12. Notice of the time and place for holding the first meeting of the trustees shall be given by the Solicitor to Her Majesty's Attorney General, in writing, to each trustee, not less than seven days previous to the time appointed, and such notice may be sent by post.

First meeting of trustees.

13. The trustees shall hold not less than four general meetings in each year, and such meetings shall be held on the first Wednesday in the months of January, April, July, and October respectively, unless the trustees shall appoint some other days for the holding thereof; and notice of the time and place for holding every meeting, not being an adjourned meeting, shall be given in writing to each trustee seven clear days at least before the time appointed for holding the same. Such notice may be delivered at or sent by post to the residence of each trustee.

General meetings of trustees.

14. At every meeting any five of the trustees shall form a quorum; and, so soon after the time fixed for the holding of any meeting as a sufficient number of trustees shall be present to form a quorum, they shall elect a chairman from amongst the trustees present, and, in the event of an equality of votes on the election of chairman, the question shall be decided by lot between the persons having such equality of votes.

Quorum and proceedings at meetings.

15. The acts and proceedings of a majority of trustees voting at any meeting properly held shall be binding on the whole of the trustees, until altered or rescinded as herein-after mentioned; but the trustees, or the majority of them present at any subsequent meeting duly held, shall have power from time to time to alter or rescind any resolution or direction which may have been come to or given at any previous meeting, provided that seven days' notice in writing shall be given in manner aforesaid to each trustee of any motion to alter or rescind any such resolution or direction. But such alteration or rescission shall not prejudice or affect any acts or payments bona fide done or made in accordance with such resolution or direction prior to the alteration or rescission thereof.

Power to rescind resolutions.

16. The chairman of every meeting shall, in the event of an equality of votes, have in addition to his original vote a second or casting vote.

Casting vote of chairman.

17. If at any time there shall not, after the space of half an hour from the time appointed for holding any meeting, be a sufficient number of trustees in attendance to form a quorum, the trustees or trustee who shall be present may adjourn the meeting until some subsequent day. The trustees may likewise adjourn any meeting as they may think fit. Three clear days' notice of any adjourned meeting shall be given to each trustee in the manner herein-before directed.

Power to adjourn.

18. Special meetings of the trustees may at any time be called, on the requisition in writing of two or more trustees, and such meetings shall be convened by giving seven clear days' notice in writing to each trustee, which notice shall

Power to call special meetings.

the present method of election discourages the parents of youths in the school from making application, and it is therefore but rarely paid. Abstractedly there would not

seem to be any reason why it should not afford an opportunity of helping a boy of poor parentage through the Grammar School.

specify the object, time, and place of the meeting. No business shall be transacted at a special meeting other than that which shall be mentioned in such notice. Special meetings may be adjourned in the same manner as ordinary meetings.

Power to appoint a committee.

19. The trustees may at any ordinary or special meeting appoint from their own body, as there may be occasion, three or more trustees to be a committee for the purpose of making any inquiry or performing any duty, which in the opinion of the trustees would be more efficiently executed by a committee.

Minute and account books to be kept.

20. The trustees shall provide a minute book, wherein shall be entered a minute of their proceedings at every meeting, which minute shall be signed by the chairman of such meeting, or of the next succeeding meeting, and in which book shall also be entered the reports of any committees appointed by the trustees. The trustees shall likewise provide all necessary account books, wherein shall be entered an account of the receipts and payments on behalf of the charity.

Clerk to be appointed.

21. The trustees may from time to time appoint some fit and proper person to be clerk to the trustees during their pleasure, at such annual salary as they shall think fit not exceeding 4 per cent. on the amount of "The Poor Fund" for the time being.

Duties of clerk.

22. The duties of the clerk shall be to summon the meetings of the trustees, to attend such meetings, to attend and give information to any committee of the trustees, to keep the accounts of the charity, and to furnish and send duplicates or true copies thereof in manner directed by the Charitable Trusts Acts, or otherwise, for the time being by law required; to preserve, subject to the direction of the trustees, all vouchers for payments made by or on behalf of the trustees; to enter in the minute book the minutes of every meeting of the trustees, and the reports of every committee that may be appointed; to attend to the application of "The Poor Fund," under the direction of the trustees, and to perform all such duties in respect of the charity and the management thereof as the trustees shall direct, or are by this scheme directed.

Banker.

23. The trustees shall appoint as their banker or bankers some responsible joint stock banking company, or some fit and responsible person or persons carrying on the business of bankers, with whom shall be deposited the moneys received by the trustees, and they shall change such banker or bankers at any time if they shall think fit.

Orders for money to be signed by two trustees and countersigned by clerk.

24. All payments by the trustees on account of the charity shall be made by cheques or orders of at least two of the trustees, and countersigned by the clerk (if any), and no such cheque or order shall be signed or countersigned except under the authority of an order of the trustees at a meeting duly convened. Provided that the trustees may make provision for small and casual payments by giving the clerk from time to time a cheque for petty cash for such amount not exceeding 20*l.* as they may think necessary, of which he shall duly dispose, and for which he shall account.

Application of "The Poor Fund" by trustees.

25. The trustees shall apply the residue of "The Poor Fund" herein-before directed to be paid to them in manner following:—

As to a moiety,

To the following objects, or either of them, at the discretion of the trustees:—

- (1) In granting pensions, not exceeding 15*l.* a year to poor persons, being inhabitants of one of the parishes or districts aforesaid, giving a preference to widows with children and those who have brought up families well and have been of good character, such pensions to be tenable for one year only, but renewable at the end of each year for the life of the recipient. Such pensions shall only be granted to persons who from age, ill-health, accident, or infirmity, are unable to maintain themselves by their own exertions, and shall not be granted to persons who shall have received parochial relief during the preceding twelve months (except medical relief or relief in an infirmary or during sickness), and shall only be granted after a full investigation of the character and circumstances of the applicant; such investigation resulting in proof, to the satisfaction of the trustees, that the intended pensioner has lived with reasonable providence, and has no relations able and liable to support him or her.

- (2) In making contribution towards the purchase of annuities, present or deferred, but not exceeding

15*l.* a year each, for the benefit of persons qualified under the above subsection No. (1), or in making contributions, not exceeding in any one case 15*l.* in any one year, in aid of income and other means of support possessed by such persons.

As to the remaining moiety, and such part of the first-mentioned moiety as shall not have been applied in manner before directed.

To the following objects, or any of them, at the discretion of the trustees:—

- (3) In payments not exceeding 5*l.* each, in order to encourage the continuance of their attendance at school, to or for the benefit of children attending some public elementary school, being children of poor inhabitants of one of the parishes or districts aforesaid, and being not less than 11 years of age, who shall have attended the same or some other public elementary school or schools for not less than three years next preceding such payment, and shall have received from the principal teacher of the school or schools last so attended such a certificate in writing of their good conduct, regularity in attendance, and proficiency during that period, as shall be satisfactory to the trustees.
- (4) In payment of exhibitions of a yearly value, not exceeding 10*l.* each, tenable for any period not exceeding three years, either at any place of education higher than elementary or of technical, professional, or industrial instruction, to be approved by the trustees, by children of poor inhabitants of one of the parishes or districts aforesaid, not being less than 12 years of age, who shall have attended some public elementary school for not less than four years next preceding the award of such exhibition, and shall have received from the principal teacher of the school or schools last so attended such a certificate in writing of good conduct, regularity in attendance, and proficiency as shall be satisfactory to the trustees. The exhibitions shall be awarded by the trustees on the results of any examinations which they shall deem sufficient.
- (5) In payment of sums not exceeding 10*l.* each for or towards furnishing outfits or tools for the children of poor inhabitants of one of the parishes or districts aforesaid, being under the age of 18 years, on entering a trade or occupation, or going into service, the trustees having received satisfactory evidence of the good character of the applicant.
- (6) In payment of sums for the journey to and from and maintenance at any convalescent home, hospital, infirmary, or lodging at the sea-side or elsewhere, of sick or infirm poor inhabitants of one of the parishes or districts aforesaid, or their children, having received medical evidence that such a visit is likely to be of permanent benefit to the recipient.
- (7) In subscriptions to any convalescent home, hospital, infirmary, or nursing institution, on the condition that the same shall enure to the benefit of the poor inhabitants of the parishes or districts aforesaid.
- (8) In providing nurses in any of the parishes or districts aforesaid for attending generally to any epidemic among the poor therein, or particularly on the sick and infirm poor therein.
- (9) In providing food, fuel, blankets, clothing, medical comforts or appliances, or medical attendance for the poor of the said parishes or districts who have not received parochial relief (except medical relief, or relief in an infirmary or during sickness) for the preceding 12 months, but so that not more than 50*l.* be applied out of such residue in any one year for the last-mentioned purposes.

No candidate for the benefits of the charity shall be disqualified for the receipt of the benefits offered by subsections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8, of this section by reason only that he or she has been in receipt of parochial relief within the 12 months next preceding his or her application for such benefits.

26. This scheme shall be printed, and a copy deposited in the parish chest of each of the said parishes and districts and with the Skinners' Company, and at the office or

Scheme to be printed.

THOMAS HUNT'S CHARITY.

Thomas Hunt, by will of 1st July 1557, gave all the rest of his goods not before bequeathed to the Company to be bestowed upon lands, and the rents thereof delivered to young men, 20*l.* each for three years, paying 10*s.* a year as interest, viz., for the Company, 6*s.* 8*d.*; clerk, 2*s.*; and beadle, 1*s.* 4*d.*: and that when the rents should amount to 400*l.* that thenceforth the rents should be bestowed towards the relief of five poor men.

The property, which is understood to be the produce of this endowment, consists of:—

	£	s.	d.
I.—Three houses, Nos. 24, 25, and 26, Rood Lane, let to Thomas Piper on lease for 61 years, from Lady Day 1817	65	12	0
II.—Warehouses and premises in the rear, let to Messrs. Warner on lease for 61 years, from Lady Day 1817	57	4	0
Carried forward	£122	16	0

Brought forward	£	s.	d.
III.—Two houses, Nos. 24 and 25, Fenchurch Street, and 30 and 31, Rood Lane (formerly let to W. Forsyth), and a warehouse adjoining the premises in Rood Lane (formerly let to J. Gordon), on lease to E. Edwards for 71 years, from Christmas 1859. This is an increase from 577 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> according to the terms of the lease	122	16	0
IV.—House, No. 26, Fenchurch Street, let to F. Wapell for 21 years, from Christmas 1856	630	0	0
V.—House, No. 27, Fenchurch Street, let to George Moffatt for 21 years, from Christmas 1856	160	0	0
	150	0	0
	£1,062	16	0

residence of the clerk of the trustees, and every inhabitant of any of the said parishes and districts shall be at liberty to inspect such copies, and to take copies thereof, or any part thereof, on application to the incumbent and churchwardens of any of the said parishes and districts, or to the trustees or their clerk at all reasonable times.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Income.	£	s.	d.
2,025 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> Consols standing in the name of the Skinners' Company	60	15	6
6,860 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> Consols standing in the same name	205	16	2
A plot of ground in Lime Street in the City of London, with a new messuage or tenement erected thereon, Nos. 20 and 21, Lime Street, let to Mr. Ebenezer Howard for 80 years, from 24th June 1865, at a yearly ground rent of	227	0	0
A plot of ground, with a new messuage or tenement erected thereon, situate in Watling Street and Old Change, let on lease, dated 2nd June 1864, to George Jenkin Phillips, Robert Adnam Faithful, and Philip Palmer, merchants, for 70 years, from 25th March 1863, at a yearly ground rent of	374	0	0
Another plot of ground, situate in Cannon Street and Watling Street, adjoining west on the premises last described, with a new messuage or tenement erected thereon, let on a lease, 2nd June 1864, to Philip Palmer for 70 years, from 25th March 1863, at the yearly ground rent of 176 <i>l.</i> , to Christmas 1871, and thenceforth of	291	0	0
	£1,158	11	8

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

	£	s.	d.
To the incumbent and churchwardens of Bidborough, yearly	13	10	0
To the incumbent and churchwardens of Tonbridge, yearly	18	8	0
To the incumbent and churchwardens of Speldhurst, yearly	13	10	0
To the incumbent and churchwardens of Otford, yearly	5	10	0
To the incumbent and churchwardens of Sutton-at-Hone, yearly	5	10	0
To the incumbent and churchwardens of Darent, yearly	4	6	8
To be applied by them in their discretion for the benefit of the poor of their respective parishes who shall be communicants of the Church of England, and shall not have received parochial relief (except medical relief or relief in an infirmary or during sickness) during the preceding 12 months, in gifts of—			
Food, fuel, blankets, clothing, or medical comforts or appliances, or in payment for medical attendance.			
In the case of the Tonbridge parish, preference to be given to poor living within the manor of Southborough.—			
To the chief schoolmaster of the free school of Tonbridge, yearly	10	0	0
To such one of the assistant masters of such school as the Skinners' Company shall select, yearly	5	0	0
For the expenses of the Skinners' Company at their yearly visitation of the said school at Tonbridge	6	13	4
	£82	8	0

THOMAS HUNT'S CHARITY.

Under the authority of an order of the Board, dated 14th December 1866, the Company, as the trustees of the charity, granted a new lease of the site of the buildings above described, and Nos. 26 and 27, Fenchurch Street, to Mr. George Moffatt for a term of 77 years, from Lady Day 1864, at an annual rent of 415*l.*, the lessee covenanting to expend a sum of 4,000*l.* upon buildings upon the demised property.

Under the authority of another order of the Board, dated 1st August 1879, the Company granted a new lease of the site of the three houses above described, and numbered 24, 25, and 26, Rood Lane, to Messrs. Hinton and White for a term of 80 years from the 25th March 1878 at an annual rent of 2,100*l.*, the lessees covenanting to expend a sum of 10,000*l.* in buildings on the demised property.

The charge for collection of the rent is 5*l.* per cent. A committee of the Company attend quarterly to receive the rents which are paid by the tenants at the Hall, and the per-centage for collection is carried to the account of the Company. The members of the committee attending to receive the rents are paid 1*l.* 1*s.* each for their attendance at the committee. The sum charged for collection, stamps, &c., in 1861 was 50*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* The law charges in the same year were 11*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* The net income is therefore about 1,000*l.* In 1861 the land tax was redeemed on the Fenchurch Street property comprised in the lease to Edwards, on which it had not been previously redeemed, at an expense of 474*l.* 17*s.*

On the 24th June 1862 a balance of 472*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* cash stood to the credit of the Company.

The Court of Chancery in the year 1822 settled a scheme for the administration of the charity, which is set forth in the report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (vol. 8, p. 352).

The scheme directed the accumulation of 4,000*l.* to be lent to freemen of the Company in the manner specified in the first seven clauses of the scheme; and, second, the application of a sum of 150*l.* a year for the relief of five decayed freemen and householders until the 4,000*l.* should be accumulated; and, third, that the residue amounting to 69*l.* 16*s.* should in the meantime be retained by the Company to defray their costs and charges; and, fourth, when the 4,000*l.* should be accumulated, then the whole residue of the rents and profits, after payment of the costs and charges, should be given towards the support and relief of as many decayed freemen of the Company and their widows so that no freeman or his widow should be entitled to receive more than 70*l.* per annum.

First, the accumulation of 4,000*l.* took place and forms a separate account; I annex a copy of the account made up to June 1862. The sums marked X are supposed to be irrecoverable, and if that be so the fund is now reduced by nearly the sum of 900*l.*

The residue is now administered according to the directions given under the fourth head; namely, in pensions to freemen and their widows, after payment or deduction of 5*l.* per cent. for stationery, collecting rents, and management generally, and also law charges. These deductions were, in 1861, 5*l.* per cent., for management 50*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, and law charges 11*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*

The residue was, in 1861, divided between 18 pensioners, male and females receiving pension, varying from 25*l.* to 70*l.* They have been occasionally as low as 20*l.*, the total amount of the pensions being 750*l.*

I append a balance sheet of the Company showing the state of the loan fund at this time.

SIR ANDREW JUDD'S ALMSHOUSES AND ALICE SMITH'S GIFT.

Sir Andrew Judd, by his will of the 2nd September 1558, devised to the Company property in the parish of Allhallows, Lombard Street—

	£	s.	d.
Occupied by Judd and Jackson, of the value of - - -	7	0	0
Occupied by Smyth, of the value of - - -	8	0	0
Occupied by Pepp, of the value of - - -	2	13	4
Occupied by Peterborough of the value of - - -	2	0	0
Making together the annual value of	19	13	4

And he directed that 4*s.* a week, or 8*d.* each person, should be paid by the renter warden to six poor almsmen inhabiting the almshouses in the close of St. Helen, and also 1*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* annually for coals for the said almspeople, and that the renter warden should have for his pains 10*s.* yearly out of the rents and profits of the premises.

And Alice Smith, by her will of the 10th July 1592, directed her executors to purchase lands of 15*l.* a year to be conveyed to the Company who were to pay—

	£	s.	d.
For the almspeople in Great St. Helen's 10	10	8	0
For three poor women of Allhallows, Lombard Street - - -	1	16	0
For two poor women of St. Gabriel's, Fenchurch - - -	1	4	0

and the residue to the poor of the Company.

The Commissioners of Inquiry state that there was nothing in the books of the Company to show that any such purchase had been made.

In the course of the suit of the Attorney General at the relation of the Rev. C. Hardinge against the Skinners' Company, in which a decree was made on the 16th of

March 1820, and on appeal on the 22nd November 1821, the defendants the Skinners' Company either admitted or proved that they held under the will of Alice Smith property in the parish of Allhallows immediately adjoining the premises comprised in the said will and statutes of Sir A. Judd; and the master by his report of the 10th March 1823 certified that he had directed inquiries and surveys to be made with a view to distinguishing the two properties so as to enable him to comply with the directions in the decree, and to state the particulars whereof the same messuages and lands devised by Sir Andrew Judd consisted, and what were the then present rents thereof. And the master certified that it having been proposed before him, on behalf of the said parties, as the only means of dividing the estates held by the governors of the Free Grammar School from those which they acquired under the said will of Alice Smith, to have the whole of the property, then in the possession of the said defendants, situate in the said parish of Allhallows, and which it was admitted comprised no more than what the defendants, held as such governors and under the said will as aforesaid, valued by competent persons and then divided in the proportion of 19*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* and 15*l.*, being the respective values of the said several properties in the said 16th century, and apportion the said messuages or tenements and hereditaments according to such values respectively having regard to the situation of such respective properties as far as the same could be defined or made out. But inasmuch as by the said decree the said master was not authorised to make such valuation and apportionments, but required to set forth the particulars of the said property, he could not act in the same without the authority of the Court; that, by an order made in the cause dated the 13th March 1823, it was referred to the master to apportion the respective messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments held by the defendants respectively as governors of the said Free Grammar School of Tonbridge and under the will of Alice Smith, having regard to the respective values thereof as stated in his said report of the 10th March 1823, and the situation of such several properties so far as the same could be defined, and made out, that the said master, by his report dated 10th July 1823, made in pursuance of the last-mentioned order, certified that having considered the evidence laid before him, and having had regard to the respective values of the several messuages and hereditaments held by the said defendants respectively as governors of the Grammar School and under the will of Alice Smith, as stated in his said report, and to the situation of the same as far as they could be defined or made out he found and apportioned the several messuages, lands, and hereditaments, mentioned and comprised in the first schedule to his report, to be held by the said defendants in respect of the messuages and hereditaments devised by the will of Alice Smith as aforesaid.

By an order made in the cause of the 26th July 1823 it was ordered that the said last-mentioned report be confirmed, and it was declared that the several messuages and hereditaments mentioned in the first schedule to the said report were held by the said defendants in respect of the messuages and hereditaments devised by the will of Alice Smith in the said order named as therein mentioned.

The property thus apportioned to Alice Smith's Charity now consists of the following particulars:—

	£
No. 3, Skinners' Place, Leadenhall Market, let to P. Cox for 21 years, from 1855 -	55
No. 4, Skinners' Place, Leadenhall Market, let to — Burnell for the same term -	80
No. 5, Skinners' Place, Leadenhall Market, let to — Thomas Candall, for 21 years, from 1863 -	70
No. 6, Skinners' Place, Leadenhall Market, let to — Ascett for 21 years, from 1852 -	45
No. 7, Skinners' Place, Leadenhall Market, let to Wm. Wharf, tenant from year to year -	30
Nos. 8 and 9, Skinners' Place, Leadenhall Market, let to — Taylor for 21 years, from 1860 -	100
No. 10, Skinners' Place, Leadenhall Market, let to — Webb for 21 years, from 1862 -	25
No. 11, Skinners' Place, Leadenhall Market, let to T. Lowenthal for 21 years, from 1855 -	70
No. 12, Skinners' Place, Leadenhall Market, let to — Hay for 21 years, from Christmas 1853 -	80
No. 13, Skinners' Place, Leadenhall Market, let to — Parrot for same time -	80
Carried forward - - -	635

Brought forward	£	635
No. 14, Skinners' Place, Leadenhall Market, let to — Richardson for 21 years, from 1853	-	90
No. 15, Skinners' Place, Leadenhall Market, let to J. Davis for 21 years, from 1860	-	63
	£788	

The whole of this estate was rebuilt under the arrangements stated in the report of the master in *The Attorney General v. Skinners' Company* of the 25th January 1841, mentioned in my report on the property of the grammar school, the expenditure being out of the funds belonging to the Company, which were thus dedicated to the charitable trust, and Nos. 1 and 2 Skinners' Place, which had formerly been allotted to this charity under the apportionment above stated, were given up in exchange to the Tonbridge School, and rebuilt at the expense of the charity.

The master, by a further report of the 24th December 1824, found the premises devised or expressed to be devised by the will of Sir A. Judd to be as follows:—

Premises.	Tenants.	Rental.
House at north-west corner of Pewter Platter Alley.	Mrs. Elisha Wilson	£ s. d. 65 0 0
Annuity charged on the "Bell" and other houses in Grace- church Street.	Thomas Maxwell's Executors.	10 0 0
House, north side of St. Helen's -	Messrs. Gillett	50 0 0
House in St. Helen's -	A. Claridge	40 0 0
Forlights looking into almshouses at St. Helen's.	Stone's representatives	1 0 0
House and the Cold Bath, St. Mary Axe.	— Merriman	70 17 6
Meeting house adjoining the last premises.	John Barber	42 10 0
Two houses next adjoining -	John Harvey	24 0 0
House and Meeting in Camomile Street.	— Leyburn	3 10 0
Meeting house in same street -	Mr. Clark	25 10 0
Two tenements in Old Swan Alley, Thames Street.	Geo. Scholey	335 0 0
		667 7 6

The Court, by the decree of the 11th August 1826, declared that according to the true construction and effect of the will of the said Sir A. Judd the Skinners' Company became and were entitled for their own use to the rents of such of the messuages, &c. devised by such instrument as consisted of the several particulars set forth in the fourth schedule to the master's report, subject to the payment thereof of such one of the several specific sums in the said will mentioned as thereafter set forth, viz., 4s. to be paid weekly to the six almsmen of St. Helen's as in the said will directed, the yearly sum of 10s. to the renter warden of the Company, and the annual sum of 17. 5s. 4d. for coals to be distributed among the six almsmen as in the said will directed, and also subject to a contribution out of such rents towards reparations since the filing of the information of such part of the messuages used as the school premises at Tonbridge as was originally erected for such purpose, and also subject to a contribution towards the 150l. annually allowed to the defendants in taking their accounts in the cause for the expenses of visiting the school at Tonbridge for the time past, and also towards the 200l. allowed for that purpose by the scheme for the establishment of the said school, such contributions for repairs and for the past and future expenses of visiting the said school to be apportioned and made according to the relative annual value of the messuages devised by the will of the said Sir A. Judd with the annual value of the messuages, &c. purchased of J. Gates and T. Thorogood, such annual values to be ascertained by the master.

The effect of the decree in the suit *Attorney General v. Skinners' Company* (referred to more particularly in the report on the Grammar School) was to exonerate the whole of the devised property of Sir A. Judd from any charitable trust, except the sums before stated as expressly directed to be paid by the renter warden, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
1. The sum of 4s. a week to the six alms- men in St. Helen's almshouse	-	10	8 0
Coals, do.	-	1	5 4
Renter warden	-	0	10 0

2. The contribution towards the repairs of the ancient part of the school house at Tonbridge. This contribution has to be calculated by the relative annual value of the devised premises and the annual value of the school estate.

3. The contribution towards the sum of 200l. allowed to the defendants by the scheme for the expenses of visiting the school.

The first contribution was determined in 1862 thus:

	£	s.	d.
The repairs were	-	275	2 8
The school estate	-	3,615	10 0
The devised estate	-	689	12 6
	£4,305	2	6

The proportion therefore of the 275l. 2s. 8d. to be paid by the devised estate was 44l. 2s. 8.

The contribution to the expenses of visitation is determined on the same principle, the difference being only that the charge is fixed.

The specific payments directed by the testatrix (exclusive of the gift to the almspeople) are made as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To the churchwardens of All Saints, Lombard Street	-	1	16 0
To the churchwardens of St. Gabriel, Fenchurch Street	-	1	4 0
	£3	0	0

A charge of 5l. per cent. is made by the Company and carried to their own account for collecting rents, and taxes and incidental expenses. This has been about 38l. a year for some years past. In 1861 it was 38l. 19s. 0d. The net income is then applied to the benefit of the almspeople and for the general poor of the Company.

The application, so far as the almshouses and almspeople are concerned, is as follows:—

The Company are the governors of the almshouses at St. Helen's and Mile End. In the almshouses at St. Helen's there are six almsmen, and in the almshouses at Mile End 12 almswomen.

The almshouses in St. Helen's on the left hand after passing the gateway and entry into Crosby Square, consist of a building with one outer door and six apartments for almsmen, which were founded by Sir A. Judd in his lifetime.

St. Helen's Almsmen.

	£	s.	d.
Six men, 8d. a week each (See Sir A. Judd's charities by will)	-	10	8 0
Six men, 22l. 10s. 8d. a year, paid quarterly	-	135	4 0
(These two sums with 8s. 8d. a quarter under Judd's will, make 6l. 10s. a quarter to each).			
Occasional donations on festivals and incidental expenses of nursing, &c. (1861)	-	11	8 0
One of the almsmen, who is gatekeeper, 1s. per week	-	2	12 0
Water rate, 1l. 16s. 0d.; insurance, 2l. 5s. 0d.; rates, 3l. 13s. 4d. (1861)	-	7	14 4
Coals	-	19	10 0
Gas	-	8	16 0
Vicar of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, at which church the almsmen attend	-	5	0 0
Repairs (average of nine years)	-	17	0 0
	£217	12	4

The Mile End almshouses were built under the will of Lewis Newberry:—

	£	s.	d.
Twelve almswomen, at 19l. a year each, paid quarterly	-	228	0 0
They also receive 1l. a year from Spur- ling's trust, making 20l. a year in the whole	-	12	0 0
Occasional donations to other poor persons of the Company on festivals &c., incidental expenses in case of sickness, &c.	-	14	12 3
One of the almswomen salary as gate- keeper	-	10	0 0
Gardener 6l. a year, with roots, &c. (1861)	-	13	17 6
Carried forward	-	278	9 9

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	-	278	9 9
Chaplain of the almshouses, lately Rev. W. Barry, a curate of Stepney. The office is generally held by a curate of that parish	-	40	0 0
A chapel clerk	-	6	6 0
Water rate, 5 <i>l.</i> ; gas, 4 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; insurance, 2 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	-	11	13 4
Coals	-	42	5 0
Repairs (average of nine years to 1861)	55	0	0
Nurses to aged almswomen (1861)	-	29	2 0
	<u>£462</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>1</u>

The present rental of the property being higher than formerly will probably leave a balance to be carried forward or credited to the fund for the general poor of the Company.

I have calculated the present or prospective income at 788*l.* per annum and the present rate of disbursement for the almspeople at about 680*l.* per annum, including the small gifts of Sir A. Judd, leaving a surplus of about 100*l.* a year. The rent of the Leadenhall Market property is, however, very variable, and depends greatly upon the personal circumstances and success of the tenants in their trades.

The donations and incidental expenses of the almshouses and almspeople have considerably exceeded the amounts charged in the account of the Company, it being the habit to charge only so much as the fund will bear and so as exactly to balance the account.

The actual endowments possessed by the Skinners' Company in trust for charitable purposes amount to about 2,575*l.* a year, and in addition to this sum the Company give away ordinarily upwards of 1,000*l.* per annum in other annual payments in relief of members of the Company and in general donations and contributions to public charities. Two freemen of the Company in decayed circumstances receive each pensions of 150*l.* a year, and large donations are occasionally made to individual freemen or pensioners on especial exigencies.

NEWBERRY'S CHARITIES.

Lewis Newberry, by his will of the 20th February 1683, gave to the Company 100*l.* to be lent gratis to two young freemen; and also 50*l.* to the Company to be employed by them as they should judge most to conduce to their public benefit.

And he directed the residue of his estate to be laid out for the use of six poor widows by purchasing some small piece of ground and building so many houses for them, and endowing the said houses with the remainder of his estate.

It appears by the report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (Vol. 8, page 351, and Appendix, p. 757) that the Company received from the executors of Mr. Newberry the sum of 1,851*l.*, and that the executors built the almshouses at Mile End as directed by the will. By an agreement between the executors of Mr. Newberry and the Company, the latter seems to have bound itself to pay 5*l.* per cent. on the 1,851*l.* for the support of the almspeople.

The almshouses consist of two rows of tenements, one end of which abuts on the Mile End Road and adjoining Trinity Almshouses, with a considerable garden at the rear. There are 12 doors, each opening into one room on the ground floor, occupied by twelve women. They are maintained by the Company principally from Alice Smith's Gift (as to which see my report on Sir Andrew Judd's Almshouses and Alice Smith's Gift). It does not appear that the interest on the 1,851*l.* at 5 per cent. has been brought into the account of the almshouses or of the other charity funds of the Company. The officers of the Company approve of my suggestion that the interest on this fund should be brought into account as a permanent endowment of the Mile End Almshouses, which will then have the effect of enlarging the balance of Alice Smith's Gift applicable to the general poor of the Company.

There is no record of the distinct existence of the 100*l.* for loans, nor is there any such application.

SPURLING'S CHARITY.

Henry Spurling, by his will of the 1st October 1730, directed his executors to purchase 200*l.* Bank Stock upon trust to pay the dividends amongst the poor persons in the hospital at Mile End belonging to the Company.

The bank stock was sold out in 1801, and from that time the Company has charged its funds with an annual sum of 12*l.* a year, which is given in equal portions to the 12 almspeople at the Mile End Almshouses (see my report on these almshouses in the account of Sir A. Judd's and Alice Smith's charities).

M. AWDELEY'S GIFT.

Margaret Awdeley, by her will of the 18th November 1716, gave the Company 100*l.* to be lent to poor young beginners, and she gave 700*l.* to the Company to purchase lands to pay to the churchwardens of Hackney 35*l.* a year to be employed as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To the poor in bread	-	5	4 0
For repairing the parish church	-	5	16 0
For repairing the bridges, &c. between Clapton Street and Shoreditch	-	4	0 0
Towards the maintenance of a school	-	20	0 0

There is no trace of the existence of the 100*l.* to be lent out to young beginners. It has been probably lost.

The Company pay 35*l.* a year to the churchwardens of Hackney, who do not furnish the Company with any account of its disposition.

BLUNDELL'S GIFT.

Peter Blundell, by his will of the 9th June 1599, gave to the Company 150*l.* to purchase lands to pay 40*s.* to the poor prisoners of the Wood Street Compter, and the residue for the benefit of the Company.

The hall of the Company is on the site of Whittington College, and is probably the estate on which the 40*s.* a year is charged.

The sum is paid to Mr. Temple, the receiver appointed by the Court of Aldermen.

SIR JAMES LANCASTER'S CHARITIES.

Sir James Lancaster, by his will of 18th April 1618, reciting that he had levied a fine of his manor of Maidenwell and of other lands in the parishes of Somercotes, Abie, Claythorpe, Farford, and Pamber, and that he bargained and sold to certain trustees an annuity of 100 marks issuing out of lands, which were the Lord Wattall's, declared that the said fine should enure to the use of the said trustees, and that they should stand seized of the said yearly rent to the intent that the rents of the lands and the said yearly rent should be paid over to the Company to be bestowed as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To the poor of Basingstoke, Hants	-	30	0 0
To a preacher there	-	40	0 0
To the Free School of Basingstoke, Hants	-	20	0 0
To a schoolmaster of Basingstoke, Hants	-	13	6 8
To three poor scholars at Oxford and Cambridge (15 <i>l.</i> each)	-	45	0 0
To poor widows of freemen	-	20	0 0
To four poor preachers (5 <i>l.</i> each)	-	20	0 0
To a schoolmaster, Kingscleare, Hants	-	20	0 0
To the poor of the same place	-	10	0 0
To the Company	-	35	0 0
For an annual dinner	-	3	6 8

And he directed that his executors should make a purchase of lands of 30*l.* or 40*l.* a year for the Company to dispose of as follows:—

	£
To the poor of Basingstoke	- 45
To the increase of the payments of the three poor scholars	- 15

By a decree of the Court of Chancery of the 10th July 1713, made in the cause of the Attorney General v. The Skinners' Company. Upon the undertaking of the corporation of Basingstoke to pay the charities in full, it was ordered that the four poor scholars studying divinity at Oxford and Cambridge, and the four poor widows and preachers named by the Skinners' Company, should be entered in a book and notice given to the town of Basingstoke, who were to pay the Company the charities given them by the will, and it was ordered that two of the scholars should be sent to Oxford and two to Cambridge; and the Company were to be allowed 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum for a dinner in place of the gift of the 35*l.* given to the Company.

The Corporation of Basingstoke under this arrangement pay the Company 103*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year, out of which the Company apply—

	£	s.	d.
To the payment of four poor scholars at Oxford and Cambridge	60	0	0
They are filled up by applications from the different colleges, being generally sons of clergymen with large families.			
To the poor preachers. The vacancies are advertised, and many applications are made for it by beneficed clergyman from all parts of the country. It is never given to any incumbent of a benefice of more than 100 <i>l.</i> a year	20	0	0
To poor widows of freemen of the Company	20	0	0
(Three widows of the Company receive 6 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> each, annually making up 20 <i>l.</i> a year.)			
The sum allowed for the dinner carried to the account of the Company	3	6	8
	103	6	8

MEREDITH'S CHARITY.

John Meredith, by his will of the 16th April 1630, gave to the Company a messuage in West Smithfield to pay to three poor aged freemen and two poor aged freemen's widows 39*l.* (3*s.* a week each).

	£	s.	d.
To the renter warden 10 <i>s.</i> , clerk 6 <i>s.</i> , and two beadies 6 <i>s.</i>	1	2	0
and the residue to be disposed of at the discretion of the Company.			
And he also gave to the Company a close of 8 acres in Clerkenwell to pay to—			

	£	s.	d.
Two poor unbeneficed preachers	10	0	0
For coals to the poor of the Smithfield quarter of the parish of St. Sepulchre	4	10	0
To the poor of St. Bartholomew the Less	1	0	0
For coals to poor prisoners in London	4	8	0

and the residue of the rents to the Company to such uses as they in their grave wisdoms and discretions should think meet and convenient.

The last-mentioned gift of the residue has not, so far as I can discover, been the subject of any suit or judicial construction, and I assume there is no doubt it must be taken as an absolute gift to the Company. They, however, deal with it as a fund for general charity at their discretion.

The estate charged consists of Clarke's Close, containing about 8 acres of land, on the west side of Goswell Street Road, going from St. John Street to Islington, and near Sadler's Wells.

It is now built upon under leases granted by the Company at ground rents of 525*l.* a year.

The Company administer the funds so far as relates to the foregoing charges as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To nine widows, 12 guineas per annum each	113	8	0
To four poor preachers, 20 <i>l.</i> per annum each	80	0	0
To the churchwardens of the parish of St. Sepulchre	4	10	0
To the poor prisoners (this is paid to Mr. Temple the officer of the corporation)	4	8	0
To the poor of St. Bartholomew the Less	1	0	0
	203	6	0

The remainder of the fund being distributed at the entire discretion of the Company without any legal obligation, I have not thought it within my province to inquire into it.

J. DRAPER'S GIFT.

John Draper, by his will of the 18th April 1496, gave four messuages in St. Antholin's parish to the Company to pay 13*s.* 4*d.* for the poor of St. Antholin and 13*s.* 4*d.* to Ludgate or Newgate gaols.

The Company hold property in Budge Row and the neighbourhood, in the parish of St. Antholin, which having been devised for superstitious uses, forms, I presume, part of the estate purchased and confirmed to the several com-

panies respectively by the Act of James 1st referred to in my report on the Fishmongers' Company.

The Company pay 13*s.* 4*d.* to the churchwardens of St. Antholin's parish, and the sum of 13*s.* 4*d.* to Mr. Temple, the officer of the corporation, for the prisoners of Ludgate and Newgate.

N. JENNINGS' CHARITY.

Nicholas Jennings by his will (date unknown) founded an obit to be kept on the day of his death for ever, and devised for that purpose a tenement called the Ram's Head in Eastcheap, giving over either the residue of the estate or the residue of the 2*l.* a year, appointed for the obit, to the poor of Barking.

The Company have not at present any property in Eastcheap. The premises belonging to them in that locality were taken for the purpose of the improvements at the foot of London Bridge. This estate was probably included in the re-purchase by the Company of the estate held by them for superstitious uses and confirmed by the Act of James 1st mentioned in my report on the Fishmongers' Company. Nothing is now recorded with respect to this estate as a charity.

ATTWELL'S CHARITY.

Laurence Attwell gave by his will of the 6th November 1588 to the Company his messuages in Fenchurch Street, his house in St. Thomas the Apostle, his lands, &c. in Godalming, also his interest in tenements at Christchurch, London, upon trust, with the profits thereof to make a stock, whereby poor people might be set on work, reserving only 20*l.* a year for a dinner.

The Commissioners of Inquiry in their report (Vol. 8, p. 375) stated that the rents and profits were received by the Company and carried to the general account without any particular application thereof being made of them for charitable purposes, and they appear to have certified the case to the Attorney General.

An information ex-officio was therefore filed by the Attorney General, praying that the Company were mere trustees for the application of the rents and profits of the messuages, &c. to the charitable purposes mentioned in the said will; and that it might be declared that the whole of such rents ought to be distributed accordingly and an account might be taken of the rents and profits of the said messuages, &c. which have been received by the defendants from such time as the Court should think fit to direct and of the application thereof by the Company, and that what upon such account appeared to have been received by the Company might be answered and paid by the Company; and that, if necessary, it might be referred to the master to approve of a scheme for the application of such arrears and of the future rents thereof; and that a proper person might be appointed to receive such rents with the usual directions.

After hearing the cause on the 3rd February 1825, the Court ordered that it should be referred to the master to take an account of the rents, &c. received by the defendants since the filing of the information, and that he should inquire and state in what manner such rents had been applied since that time. And it was ordered that the master should approve of a scheme for the application of the income of the charity estates and state the same to the Court.

The master made his report dated the 12th February 1827, whereby he found that the defendants had received on account of the rents of the said messuages, &c. since the filing of the information 1,067*l.*, and that the defendants had disbursed thereout 67*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* for taxes and repairs, leaving 999*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*; and he found that the defendants stated that the surplus of the said rents had been applied generally in objects of charity and had been added to and mixed up with the surplus of the general funds of the Company, which were appropriated more particularly as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Towards the maintenance of 12 alms-women of Mile End, annually	343	0	0
Annual donation to the Dowgate Ward School	5	5	0
Annual donation to the Vintry Ward School	10	10	0
Annual distribution to certain poor widows	75	0	0
Annual donation to the National and Sunday schools at Tonbridge	10	5	0
To two poor preachers of the City	10	0	0
Annually distributed to poor members of the Company	240	0	0
	694	0	0

And he found that the property possessed by the Company under Attwell's will, consisted of certain houses in the City of London and a house and land at Godalming, the whole income of which amounted to 533*l.* 10*s.* And he certified that there had been laid before him on the part of the Company a scheme to the effect following:—

That in submitting the scheme therein-after mentioned for the appropriation of the annual income of the charity, it was material, in the first place, to advert to the peculiar objects of charity within the literal meaning expressed in the will, namely, that the residue should be lent as capital to be employed, whereby poor people might be set at work, and yet this capital should be kept whole and increased yearly with the revenues, so that according to that method, if it should be strictly followed, it would amount to perpetual accumulation of capital, the testator's will being made long previous to the statute, which prohibits a perpetual accumulation of capital, such mode cannot be objected to as illegal, though it is submitted that it would be impolitic from the vast accumulation which must in time accrue from the funds and by the employment of it to the purposes of trading and working companies, it would become extremely injurious, and prejudicial to individual traders working upon their own capital, and moreover it was further submitted that the accumulations if suffered to go on in perpetuity, would eventually arrive to such an extent as must render it absolutely impracticable to apply the fund in the manner before alluded to; and the scheme went on to propose the establishment of almshouses for poor freemen of the Company, and to allow them certain stipends as therein mentioned.

And he further certified that on the part of the Attorney General there had been laid before him a scheme for the application of the income, whereby it was prepared as follows:—

Scheme.

That instead of the 20*l.* allowed by L. Attwell towards a dinner at the Company's Hall on the election day, taking into consideration the difference in the value of money at that time and at the date of the will, there should be allowed for that purpose 100*l.* out of the rents of the Charity estate.

That the residue of the said rents after the payment of all outgoings should be lent out in sums not exceeding in any one case 200*l.* by the Company to young men of good characters, beginners in trade, without interest, taking security by bond from the borrower and sufficient security or securities.

That the amount of the loans, the period of repayment, and the security to be taken should be settled by the Company according to the circumstances of the applicants for such loans, that members of the said corporation when they should be proper objects, should have the preference.

That a register should be kept of the sums of money lent out and the security taken for the same with all the particulars of the loans, and all proper and necessary caution should be used to prevent the money from being lost for want of timely application for the same when the period of repayment should arrive.

That before any money should be lent by the said Company on account of the said charity, all proper and due inquiry should be made into the circumstances and character of the borrowers and their sureties.

That the estates and property of the charity shall be duly managed and let to the best advantage under the superintendence of the said Company and their officers, and that a regular account of the receipts and expenditure in respect of the said estate should be kept and the sum made up and audited by the Company once in every year.

And the master further certified that he had considered the said two several schemes laid before him on the part of the Company and of the Attorney General, and the several facts and circumstances respectively stated. But inasmuch as the scheme of the Company appeared to him to go to a greater extent than under the decree he should be authorised to sanction without the authority of the Court, the said master certified that he had not thought fit to allow the same, and therefore he approved of the last-mentioned scheme, except so far as regarded the proposed allowance of 100*l.* per annum for a dinner which the master did not feel himself authorised to allow, the founder having limited the amount to 20*l.*, without the sanction of the Court for that purpose.

The estate now consists of—	£	s.	d.
A house in Modiford Court, Fenchurch Street, let to — Nicholson for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1855	250	0	0
A house, No. 36, Fenchurch Street, let to Messrs. Barber on a building lease for 61 years, from Lady Day 1858	310	0	0
A house, No. 12, Great St. Thomas Apostle, let to Thos. Pollock on a building lease for 61 years, from Christmas 1858	50	0	0
Houses and tenements and garden ground and land containing 9½ acres at Godalming, Surrey	65	0	0
	<u>£675</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

The outgoings of the estate are a charge of 5 per cent. on the rental for management and the expense of surveys relating to the premises and occasional subscriptions to local purposes at Godalming.

The scheme allows the Company the sum of 100*l.* a year, as suggested by the Attorney General.

The operation of this scheme has been to accumulate a constantly increasing loan fund of which advertisements are published, and which is lent out in sums of 200*l.* without interest, and without any expense in preparing the security, the whole cost being borne by the fund. A stamped bond is given with two securities for each loan.

The charge for preparing the security depends upon the extent of the inquiries made in each case, and I am informed the average may be 10*l.* for each loan.

The money is lent for three years, but it is often impossible to recover it punctually, and then it is received by instalments. The charges of the management of the loan, including bonds and attendances for receiving of instalments amount to about 150*l.* a year.

There are generally more applicants for the loan fund than can be received but not commonly more persons to whom it is thought secure to lend it.

The fund has accumulated to the sum of 11,165*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, of which 8,255*l.* is now out on security to about 46 persons, of whom seven are freemen of the Company. It is not believed that any very considerable portion of this is irrecoverable.

I append to this report a table of the names of the borrowers, and the dates of the respective loans up to the 1st May 1863.

SIR WOLSTAN DIXIE'S CHARITY.

Sir Wolstan Dixie, by his will of the 15th May 1592, gave to the Company 500*l.*, of which 200*l.* was to be lent to four poor young men, 50*l.* each, and 300*l.* to be lent to ten poor young men, 30*l.* each, they to pay for every 50*l.* 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and for every 30*l.* 1*l.*, whereof the wardens should have 1*l.* and the clerk and two beadles 6*s.* 8*d.* each, and for coals to the poor of St. Michael Bassishaw five marks (3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*).

And he gave to the Company an annuity of 10*l.* for a lecture of divinity at St. Michael Bassishaw.

The Company has no account of the 500*l.*, nor was any such account rendered at the time of the last commission of Inquiry, it is supposed to be lost, and I do not find that any legal proceedings have been taken with reference to this charity. The Company receive 10*l.* a year from the Merchant Taylors' Company for the rentcharge, which they pay over to the lecturer appointed by the parish of St. Michael Bassishaw, and they pay also 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the churchwardens of the same parish.

MRS. F. CLARK'S GIFT.

Frances Clark, by her will (date not known), referring to a payment of 200*l.* made in her lifetime to the Company, and to an indenture whereby they covenanted to pay 10*l.* a year to the poor and lame of St. Thomas' Hospital, directed that the Company should see the same performed.

The Company pay 10*l.* a year to the treasurer of St. Thomas' Hospital.

STODDARD'S CHARITY.

William Stoddard by his will of the 24th February 1611, gave a copyhold tenement and 17½ acres of land to trustees upon the trusts declared in an indenture of even date.

And by such indenture they were directed to sell the copyhold and purchase freehold lands, &c. of 100 marks a year, and pay thereout for two dinners yearly for the

	£
Poor children of Christ's Hospital	- 4
To the resident officers of the hospital	- 1
To the Skinners' Company for the relief of their poor	- 6

and the residue for the poor children of the hospital.

The governors of Christ's Hospital pay 6*l.* a year to the Skinners' Company, who have two presentations to Christ's Hospital, which are confined to sons of freemen of the Company. The Company always inquire into the means of the parents to advance their children in life after the education given in the hospital, and give the advantage to those who have the better means of so doing.

The 6*l.* a year is not specifically affixed, but is applied with the other funds of the Company to the general purposes of charity.

JOAN BUSH'S CHARITY.

Joan Bush, by her will of the 30th March 1566, directed the Company to distribute to poor people within the City of London four cart loads of coal.

The Company appear to have given a bond to the Corporation of London for the performance of this trust, and they pay annually 16*s.* a year to the churchwardens of St. Margaret Moses, and the same sum to each of the churchwardens of St. Giles, Cripplegate, and St. Sepulchre.

EDWARD LEWIS'S EXHIBITION.

Edward Lewis, by will of the 3rd March 1673, gave to the Company 100*l.* to pay for the better maintenance of a poor scholar at Cambridge—5*l.* a year.

The Company pay annually 5*l.* a year to a poor scholar at Cambridge selected by the court. It is held until he takes his degree.

RANDAL MANNING'S GIFT.

Randal Manning, by his will of the 9th January 1611, gave to the Company 120*l.*, to be lent to three honest young men, each paying 1*l.* a year as interest, and to be distributed as follows:—

	£	s.
To the poor of St. Swithin's, London	2	0
For a sermon in the parish church	- 0	10
For the Company's officers	- 0	10

There is no loan fund in respect of this charity, but the Company continues to pay the 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum to the churchwardens of the parish of St. Swithin's, and the 10*s.* to the officers of the Company.

FLETCHER'S GIFT.

Thomas Fletcher, by his will of the 5th October 1616, gave to the Company 300*l.* to purchase lands with part thereof to the value of 13*l.* a year, to be disposed of as follows:—

	£
To the schoolmaster at New Woodstock	- 4
To five sermons there (16 <i>s.</i> each)	- 4
To the almspeople there	- 4

And the remainder of the 300*l.* to be lent to two young freemen at 5 per cent. for a dinner on the 10th May.

The Company pay 9*l.* 12*s.* a year to the Corporation of Woodstock, Oxfordshire, deducting 2*l.* 8*s.* for land tax. There is, however, no record of any investment of the fund. It is suggested that some investment was made upon which the land tax has been redeemed by the Company. The charge of 9*l.* 12*s.* seems, however, to have been the payment constantly made and accepted, as evidenced by receipts expressing the deduction for more than 30 years past.

MARY WILKINSON'S GIFT.

Mary Wilkinson gave 100*l.* to the Company to pay 5*l.* towards the relief and maintenance of the children of Christ's Hospital.

The Company pay 5*l.* a year to Christ's Hospital.

SIR WILLIAM ALLEYN'S CHARITY.

Sir William Allyn, by indenture of the 27th October 1567, gave to the Company 101*l.* 10*s.*, they covenanting to

pay 6*l.* to the churchwardens of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, viz. :—

	£	s.
For bread to 12 poor householders	- 5	4
For the repair of the parish church	- 0	7
To the parish clerk	- 0	4
To the churchwardens	- 0	5

The Company pay 6*l.* a year to the churchwardens of the parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate.

All which I submit to the board.

3rd June 1864.

THOS. HARE,
Inspector of Charities.

APPENDIX.

SIR, Tunbridge, April 25, 1863.

WE, the undersigned, hope that you will not consider the following suggestion relative to the Tunbridge school as out of your province to present to the notice of the worshipful Company of Skinners.

The Company is going to expend a large sum of money upon a new school, which will be a lasting ornament and improvement to the ancient town of Tunbridge.

We have seen, Sir, the plans of the elevation, and the building is already in progress, but we find, to our great surprise, that though there will be a fine central tower, admirably adapted for such a purpose, there is to be no clock.

Upon the paramount necessity of a good turret clock in a building of this kind we need not dilate, as the utility is so apparent that we feel sure it has only to be properly represented to the worshipful Company to be at once acceded to.

A couple of hundred guineas would be sufficient for the purpose, which we are sure will not weigh for one moment in the scale against the benefits to be derived, leaving the ornamental part of the question out of view. Immediate steps, however, should be taken, as a peculiar chamber is needed for the purpose.

Hoping, Sir, that you will excuse the liberty we have thus taken in intruding ourselves upon your notice, and will kindly further our object,

We remain, Sir,

Your very obedient servants,

(Signed)

EDW. SCOONES.
G. WIELDING, M.D.
J. H. PATTISSON, L.L.B.
C. OTWAY, Clerk, M.A.
G. J. HANDFORD, Clerk, M.A.
WM. STEPHEN THOMSON, M.A.
SYDNEY ALLEYNE.
WM. GORHAM.
ARTHUR T. BEECHING.
SAML. E. PIERCE.
CHAS. MALE, Colonel.
WILLIAM M. TILL, M.D.
GENTLE BROWN.
JOHN GORKAM, Surgeon.
HENRY LARKINGS, Merchant.
WM. CHIPPENDALE, Gentleman.
L. M. WIMMER.
R. MAMISON, Grocer.
A. T. SKINNER, Ironmonger.
JOS. SNELLING, Bookseller.
CHAS. SMITH, Grocer.
E. STIDOLPH, Auctioneer.
T. P. CHARLTON, Land Surveyor.
J. F. BOWMAN, Gentleman.
J. H. SCHRÖDER, Gentleman.
MRS. ALDERSON.
MRS. SIFTON WYNNE.
MRS. STREETEN.
MRS. FREDK. PRYOR.
MARY NEVILLE.
MRS. F. SAVILE.
C. TUCKER.
JOHN COLLINS.
MRS. SURBER.
W. FLEMING, B.C.L., Tunbridge Castle.
CHAS. H. PEAKE.
GEO. PUNNETT.
RICHARD WARE, Postmaster.
W. WELLS, Chemist.
THOS. J. SECKER, M.A., Clerk.
JOSEPH NEWINGTON.
RICHARD L. ALLNUT, M.A., Incumbent of St. Stephen's.
B. BAKER.
J. J. BENZIE, Hair Dresser, &c.
MARK G. THOMPSON, Watch Maker &c.

TONBRIDGE SCHOOL.

Head Master.

Rev. James Ind Welldon, D.C.L., late Fellow of St. John's Coll., Camb.

Necessary Expenses.

Board, washing, &c., with tuition in classics, mathematics, French, &c. :—

*Upper School -	-	66	guineas per annum.
Lower " -	-	63	ditto
Chapel fund -	-	1	ditto
Entrance -	-	4	ditto

Ten guineas are deducted for foundationers.†

A deduction is made for clergymen's sons; and when more than one of a family are in Dr. Welldon's house at the same time.

Optional Expenses.

Modern department -	-	10	guineas per annum.
Private study -	-	4½	ditto
French or German (private lessons) -	-	6	ditto
Drawing -	-	4	ditto
Linear drawing -	-	1	ditto
Dancing -	-	4	ditto
Gymnastics -	-	2	ditto

Linear drawing is taught throughout the Lower School and suspension, and to such lads in the other forms as desire to learn.

Head Master.

Rev. James Ind Welldon, D.C.L., late Fellow of St. John's Coll., Camb.

Second Master.

Rev. Edward Ind Welldon, M.A., late Fellow of Queen's Coll., Camb.

Assistant Masters.

Rev. J. R. Little, M.A., late scholar of St. John's Coll., Camb.
J. Langhorne, Esq., M.A., late scholar of Christ's Coll., Camb.
Rev. J. Stroud, M.A., late postmaster of Merton Coll., Oxford.
D. Hanbury, Esq., M.A., Trinity Coll., Camb.
E. H. Goggs, Esq., B.A., Christ's Coll., Camb.
D. S. Ingram, Esq., B.A., scholar St. John's Coll., Camb.
A. C. Pearson, Esq., B.A., St. John's Coll., Camb.
M. Berncastel, Modern Languages.
J. Hayden, Esq., Organist and Choir Master.
Mr. Monk, Writing and Arithmetic.

The Upper School consists of the VI., V., IV. Forms and suspension.

No boy (Statutes XXIII., XXIV.,) can be admitted unless of the age of eight years, able to write competently, and read English perfectly.

No boy can be allowed to continue in Dr. Welldon's house who is not out of the Lower School by 15 years of age, out of the Fourth Form by 17 years of age, and out of the Fifth Form by 18 years of age.

Each boy, on becoming a boarder, will be required to produce a certificate of good conduct from his late master.

Each boy will be expected to bring six towels and two pairs of sheets.

A term's notice is required before removals, or payment for a term.

The Christmas holidays commence on the Thursday before Christmas Day, and last five weeks; the Easter holidays on the day before Good Friday, and last two weeks; the Midsummer holidays on the last Wednesday in July, and continue till the next Friday six weeks.

Every boy will be required to return on the day closing each vacation, as the business of the school will recommence on the next morning before breakfast.

* All boys are considered to be in the Upper School who attend the mathematical master.

† Boys whose parents or guardians are living in Kent within 10 miles of Tonbridge are considered on the Foundation.

Exhibitions, &c., to which the Scholars of Tonbridge School are eligible.

Sixteen exhibitions of 100l. a year each (four of which are awarded annually), to be held for four years by boys going to the universities of Oxford or Cambridge; to these all boys in the school are eligible—preference being given to scholars upon the Foundation, if qualified in the judgment of the examiner.

By the regulations boys must have been five years at the school before they are eligible to these exhibitions; and no one can sit for them if more than 19 years of age. The examination is in the last week in July.

A fellowship at St. John's College, Oxford, founded by Sir Thomas Whyte.

One scholarship of 20l. per annum at Brasenose College, Oxford, founded by Mr. Henry Fisher.

Six exhibitions of 16l. per annum each, tenable at any college of either university, founded by Sir Thomas Smith.

One exhibition of 2l. 13s. 4d. per annum, founded by Mr. Thomas Lampard.

One exhibition of 35l. per annum (in default of scholars from Sevenoaks School), founded by Mr. Robert Holmedon.

Two exhibitions of 75l. per annum each, tenable at Jesus College, Cambridge (in default of scholars from Sevenoaks School), founded by Lady Mary Boswell.

Two exhibitions of 6l. per annum each, founded by Mr. Worrall.

Greek and Latin - - No charge for foundationers.*

Optional Expenses.

Mathematics, &c. (in Upper School) -	-	4	guineas per annum.
Writing, Arithmetic, &c. (in Lower School) -	-	3	" "
French -	-	2	" "

Extra Expenses.

German -	-	4	guineas per annum.
Drawing -	-	4	" "
Music -	-	4	" "
Dancing -	-	4	" "
Fencing -	-	4	" "
Drilling -	-	15	shillings "

Boys intended for the military colleges, can be taught military drawing, &c.

No boy can be admitted unless of the age of eight years, able to write competently, and to read English perfectly.

SIR,

CHARITY COMMISSION.

TONBRIDGE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Tonbridge, Kent, 30th April 1863.

HAVING read your notice of the 18th instant, affixed to our parish church, that you, as Inspector of Charities, should attend at Skinners' Hall, Dowgate Hill, on the 1st proximo, to receive information touching the management of the Free Grammar School of Tonbridge, and any improvement, in the statutes or otherwise, whereby the benefit of the same may be extended, I, as one of the many *cestui que trusts* of the school property, avail myself of your invitation to address you.

Many of the inhabitants of Tonbridge and its vicinity have larger families than pecuniary means. I may say, by way of short preamble, I have 10 sons, one of whom has completed his education at this school, two are now at it, and others preparing for it, and therefore it is a subject of importance to myself.

The school property has the reputation of being very large, and likely to be increasingly so by the falling in of leases, &c.

1st. I would suggest that the statutes and regulations of the school should be more freely distributed among the parents of the school boys than they are, that a printed copy should be given on each boy's admission for guidance and information of parents and scholars.

If, as I understand, that they are out or nearly out of print, it would be well to have a new edition forthwith printed and circulated.

All boys are foundationers whose parents or guardians (their parents being dead) reside in Kent within 10 miles of Tonbridge.

There is reference in them made to certain original orders of Sir Andrew Judd; these should be given in notes for the right understanding of the statutes.

2ndly. That the annual accounts of the school estates and funds be advertised in the local papers in a clear and intelligible form, or at least printed and transmitted to the parents of the boys.

3rdly. The objects of the founder being twofold—first, a gratuitous education in grammar to the youths in Tunbridge and parts adjacent; and, secondly, the benefit of the town of Tunbridge from the increase of trade and other advantages, which would result from the influx of scholars—all regulations, and extensions, therefore, which may operate as inducements to parents to send their boys to Tunbridge school, would be in strict conformity with and complete fulfilment of the declared objects of the founder.

The education here is not now confined to what is understood by "grammar." The time of the masters is not therefore wholly devoted to instructing therein, which it ought to be, or the boys ought to be gratuitously taught writing, arithmetic, mathematics, French, &c., out of funds of the school estates if they are included under the term "grammar," instead of being extra charges.

The present annual payment for each boy by his parents for learning at the school is—

			£	s.	d.
Writing and arithmetic	-	-	3	3	0
Mathematics -	-	-	4	4	0
French -	-	-	2	2	0
A year			9	9	0

To say nothing of other acquirements and accomplishments learnt and paid for by the parents of foundationers, or boys of the first class, which are generally included in a liberal education.

4thly. Upon the supposition that the school property has the wherewithal that this school should a free and thorough education in its fullest sense as far as possible and become a model to other schools similarly circumstanced and not to be fettered by precedents here or elsewhere, if not suited to the circumstances and requirements, the place, and age.

5thly. That an assistant master should be appointed for a less number of scholars than 40 boys in the first class or foundationers, (*see Statute XLIII.*), and that there be an assistant master for every 10 or 15 boys.

6thly. That the salary of every assistant be considerably raised above 84*l.* per annum, so as to ensure first-rate instruction, and at the same time to enable them to devote themselves to the development of the scholars' mental powers and to their instruction without parents having to supplement the present mode of education by a costly private tutorial system, which is now absolutely necessary with respect to 19 out of 20 schoolboys.

This reformation or improvement was strongly urged by the late Prime Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and has been adopted in some of its colleges.

7thly. The plan of the 16 munificent exhibitions appears to me good, though it is not sufficiently defined what is meant by "duly qualified."

8thly. Alterations in the house and buildings for the head master of the school were imperatively required, especially the dormitories were not in a state fit for the scholars. (*See Statutes XXI.*)

The want of a clock in the plans of the proposed new buildings is considered a serious omission, and your attention is drawn to the subject by a memorial largely signed in the town, and which want of time, I understand, only prevented being much more numerous signed.

9th. I must add that the school, though susceptible of the above improvements for the twofold object of Sir Andrew Judd, appears to me to be very well mastered, and that it reaps its full proportionate share of success at the universities, &c.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Yours truly,

J. H. PATTISSON.

Thos. Hare, Esq.,
Inspector of Charities.

The STATUTES AND REGULATIONS of the FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL at TUNBRIDGE, founded by SIR ANDREW JUDD, Knight, 1553, of which the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Skinners of London are Governors.

Introduction.

By the letters patent or charter of King Edward the Sixth made in the seventh year of his reign, A.D. 1553, for erecting and establishing a grammar school in the town

A 14546.

of Tunbridge, in the county of Kent, for the institution and instruction of boys and youth in the said town and country there adjacent ("expressed in the language of the said charter, *"in dictâ Villâ et Patriâ ibidem adjacentē"*"), it was ordained that from thenceforth there should be one grammar school in the said town of Tunbridge, which should be called the Free Grammar School of Sir Andrew Judd, Knight, in the said town, for the education, institution, and instruction of boys and youth in grammar, with one master and under-master, to continue for ever; and it was further ordained, after the death of the said Sir Andrew Judd,—who was thereby empowered, during his life, to make fit and wholesome statutes and ordinances in writing, for the government and direction of the master and under-master and scholars of the school aforesaid, and other things concerning the said school,—that the master, wardens, and commonalty of the Mystery of Skinners of London, for the time being, should be called, and they were thereby constituted governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the said school, with full power and authority to nominate and appoint the said master and under-master of the said school so often as the said school should be void of a master and under-master; and that the same governors, with the advice of the warden and fellows of the college of All Souls, in the University of Oxford, for the time being, from time to time, should, and might be able to make, if need should be, fit and wholesome statutes and ordinances in writing, concerning the order, government, and direction of the master and under-master, and scholars of the school aforesaid, for the time being, and other things touching and concerning the same school, and the order, government, preservation, and disposition of the revenues to be appointed for the same school, which same statutes and ordinances it was ordained should be inviolably observed from time to time for ever: and the said Sir Andrew Judd, in his lifetime, in exercise of the power given to him by the said charter, made certain orders or statutes in writing, which he appointed to be observed for the government of the said Free Grammar School.

A suit having been instituted in the Court of Chancery, touching the school estates, and the application thereof, and for the establishment of the school, by the decree made therein, dated the 16th day of March 1820, it was, amongst other things, referred to one of the masters of the said Court, to approve of a scheme for the future establishment of the Free Grammar School, having regard to the then annual rents of the school estates.

By the report of the said master, dated the 24th day of December 1824, he certified that, having considered of the several schemes which had been laid before him, together with the said letters patent, and the said orders or statutes of the said Sir Andrew Judd, he had thought it expedient and proper to consider, that the privileges of the said Free Grammar School should not only extend to boys and youths whose parents or guardians should *bonâ fide* reside within the town and parish of Tunbridge, but also to such boys and youths whose parents or guardians should reside in any other parish or place in the county of Kent, within the distance of ten miles by the ordinary roads and ways from the church of the said town of Tunbridge; which boys and youths should be considered as constituting the first class: and, that there might be a sufficient number of youths to receive the exhibitions therein-after mentioned, he had thought it proper and advisable, that there should be another, or second class, comprehending all boys and youths of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, who being qualified under the regulations therein-after mentioned, should be capable of receiving the said exhibitions: and the said master further certified, that he had thought it requisite and proper to alter and enlarge several of the said orders of the said Sir Andrew Judd, and that certain other of the orders of the said Sir Andrew Judd appeared to him to be inapplicable or unnecessary for the future government of the said school: and the said master being of opinion that exhibitions for youths going from the said school to one of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge, might be most beneficially established, he had prepared such articles as appeared to him to be necessary for effectuating that purpose; and also such other new articles as from the then present circumstances appeared to him to be necessary for the future government and establishment of the said Free Grammar School; and that the several articles therein-after set forth in his said report formed, and he had approved of the same as, a proper scheme for the future establishment of the said Free Grammar School, from Christmas 1824, having regard to the then annual rents of the said school estates.

By orders of the Lord High Chancellor, dated respectively the 18th of July 1825 and 12th June 1844, it was directed that the aforesaid report as to the scheme for the

X x

future establishment of the Free Grammar School at Tunbridge should be varied in certain articles of the same scheme, and that the scheme for the establishment of such Free Grammar School should be, and consist of the several articles therein-after mentioned, reserving at all times to the Skinners' Company,—they taking the advice of All Souls, College, in the University of Oxford,—the power to make such regulations respecting the said Free Grammar School, as having relation to the plan thereby directed to be carried into execution, are not inconsistent with the said plan; and also such regulations, as having no relation to the said plan, the said Company had authority to make, prior to the institution of the said suit; the same being made with the advice of the said college, where it was requisite for the Company to act with such advice, and without it, where such advice was not necessary, as in the said order is mentioned.

THE SCHEME.

For the future establishment of the Free Grammar School, as directed to be carried into effect by the said order of the Court of Chancery, is as follows, viz. :—

I.

That the master of the said school be whole of body, well reported, Master of Arts in degree, if it may be, chosen by the Company of Skinners of London, to whose direction the founder committed the governance of his said school and order, always foreseen that the schoolmaster and usher teach the grammar approved by the King or Queen's Majesty, and that the schoolmaster be first allowed by the ordinary, and by examination found meet, both for his learning, and dexterity in teaching, as also for his honest conversation, and for right understanding of God's true religion, set forth by public authority, whereunto he shall stir and move his scholars, and also shall prescribe to them such sentences of Holy Scripture as shall be most expedient to induce them to godliness.

II.

That the master always appoint and elect the usher, as often as the place shall be void, whom, so appointed, and presented to the said Company of Skinners, they are to admit, not knowing sufficient cause to refuse him.

III.

That the master and usher have their houses and wages during their lives, not sufficiently convicted to have neglected their office; and if it shall happen that either of them be so convicted at any time, yet that he be not straightly removed, but gently warned and admonished, and so for the second time; and that then, if, after the second admonition, he do not amend and diligently follow his office and charge in the school that he, so offending, be utterly expelled and removed, and another to be received into his room, and to be done with all diligence by the said Company of Skinners.

IV.

That the master and usher shall neither of them be a common gamester and haunter of taverns; nor by any extraordinary or unnecessary expenses in apparel, or otherwise, become an infamy to the school, and an evil example to the young, to whom, in all points, they ought to show themselves an example of an honest, continent, and godly behaviour.

V.

If it happen that the master or usher be visited with a common disease, as the ague, or any other curable sickness, that he, so visited, be tolerated for the time, and his wages fully allowed, so that his office be discharged by his sufficient deputy; but if they or any of them fall into any infectious or incurable disease, especially through their own evil behaviour, then that he, so infected, be removed and put away, and another to be chosen in his room.

VI.

If it happen that the master or usher, after long time spent in the school, do wax impotent, and unable, through age or other infirmities, to endure the travail and labour necessary in the school, that he be favourably borne withal, so that his office be satisfied by his sufficient deputy, although he himself be not present,

VII.

That the master or usher be at liberty to remain single, or to marry, or to take priesthood, so that he trouble not himself with any care or worldly business that might hinder his office in the school.

VIII.

That if any controversy happen to arise or grow between the master and usher at any time, that they then refer the whole matter to the master and wardens of the Company of Skinners in London, and to their successors; and they to stand to their order and determination in the same, upon pain of deprivation from their office.

IX.

If there happen to be such contagious sickness as the plague, or such like, that the school cannot continue, yet, nevertheless, both the master and usher shall have their wages fully paid, being always in readiness to teach as soon as God shall make such contagious sickness to cease.

X.

If it shall happen that the master or usher shall die at any time in their office, their executors or administrators shall receive so much money as for his or their service was due at the hour of his or their death, and in such case the room to be supplied with as much convenient speed as may be; and, for the vacant time, the survivor to satisfy for the whole charge, and to receive so much as is due for the time.

XI.

That the master keep a register, and in the same write the name and surname of every scholar at his entering; and that the same master of the same school shall make a just and true account to the said master and wardens of Skinners, or two of them, yearly, of all such scholars as shall have been received into the school, and the names of such as shall have departed thence, so that a true account may be kept thereof.

XII.

Acknowledging God to be the only author of all knowledge and virtue, it is declared by the said Sir Andrew Judd, that the master and usher of the school, with their scholars, at seven of the clock, do, first devoutly kneeling on their knees, pray to Almighty God, according to the form to be by the master prescribed.

XIII.

That the master, twice in a month at least, examine those that be under the usher's hands, to understand how they profit and go forward in their learning.

XIV.

That the usher practise and use such order and form in teaching as the master shall think good.

XV.

That all the scholars, upon Sabbaths and Holydays, resort in due time to Divine Service in the parish church of Tunbridge, the master and usher, or one of them at the least, being present to oversee them; and that the master and usher do duly, every Monday in the morning, call to reckoning all such of his scholars as shall either absent themselves from the church, or come tardy to it, or otherwise use themselves not reverently there in praying, every one of them having a Prayer Book, in Latin or English, according to the said master's appointment.

XVI.

Considering that virtue and knowledge, by praise and reward, are in all estates maintained and increased, and especially in youth, it is declared by the said Sir Andrew Judd, that in every year, once, to wit on the day of the visitation of the school herein-after appointed, there be kept in this school disputations upon questions provided by the master, from one of the clock at afternoon, till even song time, at which disputation the master is to desire the vicar of the town, with one or two others of knowledge, or more, dwelling nigh, to be present in the school, if it please them to hear the same:—the disputations ended, to determine which three of the

whole number have done best by the judgment of the master and learned hearers; and that the first allowed have a pen of silver, whole of gilt; the second a pen of silver parcel gilt; the third a pen of silver, for their rewards; and that the whole company go in order decently, by two and two, into the parish church, the three victors to come last next to the master and usher, each of them having a garland upon their heads, provided for the purpose, and in the church, then and there to kneel or stand in some convenient place, to be approved by the discretion of the warden and master of the school, and to say or sing some psalms or hymns, with a collect, for the preservation of the King's or Queen's Majesty, and to have some honourable remembrance of their founder, so to be appointed and devised by the master.*

XXVII.

That it shall not be lawful for the master or usher, or any of their friends, at going away from their office, to spoil beforehand, or take away from thence, any such things as are set up and fastened in their house or houses, and planted in their orchards or gardens, but freely to leave the same with as good will as for their time they have enjoyed the use thereof.

XXVIII.

That the Company of Skinners have an inventory in their hands of all things that appertain unto the school, be they books or implements in the master's or usher's house, so that at the departing they may be staid to the school's behalf.

XIX.

That there shall be truly written, word for word, two copies of these ordinances, the one ever to remain in the hands of the Skinners, the other in the custody of the master of the said school; or at such time as the master's place is vacant, to remain in the usher's hands, so that they both may thereby learn what appertaineth to their office, and also that on their admission they shall promise, before honest witnesses, to keep and see executed all such points as concern them and their scholars, to the uttermost of their power, during all the time they remain in the office.

XX.

That both the master and usher shall endeavour themselves to the continual profiting of all the said scholars of the said grammar school, and of their parts faithfully observe and keep all the points and articles herein-before and herein-after contained, as by the same orders more plainly doth and may appear; and finally, if the said master or usher shall manifestly neglect or break any such orders, being thereof twice admonished by the said master and wardens, governors aforesaid, and, notwithstanding, continue the breach thereof, that then it shall be lawful to the said master and wardens, governors aforesaid, to expel and put out the party so offending, and to place another able man in his room or office.

XXI.

That the house and buildings for the master of the said school shall be made to accommodate, and shall be maintained in a state fit for the accommodation of his family and scholars; and that a suitable house and building shall be provided and maintained for the usher, his family, and scholars.

XXII.

That the master of the said school shall not take, or board, diet, or lodge in his house, or rooms, above the number of sixty scholars, inclusive of the twelve scholars mentioned in the sixth original order of Sir Andrew Judd; and that the usher shall not take above the number of forty scholars, inclusive of the eight scholars mentioned in the said sixth original order of Sir Andrew Judd, unless it shall seem convenient to the Company of Skinners that the said master and usher, upon occasion may have a greater number at board and lodging with them.

XXIII.

That no boy be admitted into the school, who shall not at the time of the application for admission, be of the age of eight years.

XXIV.

That no boy be admitted into the said school, who shall not, previously thereto, be able to write competently, and read English perfectly; and the master of the said school, for the time being, shall examine every proposed scholar, and admit him, if he shall be so qualified, but not otherwise.

XXV.

That no boy shall be allowed to continue in the said school after he shall have completed the nineteenth year of his age.

XXVI.

That any housekeeper of the town of Tunbridge shall be permitted to receive not exceeding thirty boys as boarders, who shall be scholars of the said Free Grammar School, provided such inhabitant shall obtain from the said governors a written license for that purpose, upon the production of testimonials from the master as to the moral character and fitness of the applicant for the charge of such boarders, and that the said license be renewed annually by the said governors.

XXVII.

That the salary of twenty pounds, given to the master by the said Sir Andrew Judd, be increased to the sum of five hundred pounds per annum, clear of all deductions; and that the salary given by the said Sir Andrew Judd to the usher be increased to the sum of two hundred pounds per annum, clear of all deductions; the said salaries to be paid half-yearly, at Christmas and Midsummer, by the said governors, out of the rents of the said estates; such respective salaries to commence from Midsummer Day, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

XXVIII.

That the annual sum of seven pounds ten shillings be paid by every boy, who shall not be in the first of the aforesaid two classes described in the master's report to the scheme, to the master, and the annual sum of three pounds to the usher, for his instruction at the said school: such payments to be respectively made by the parents or guardians of the said boys.

XXIX.

That sixteen exhibitions of one hundred pounds a year each be founded, as part of the establishment of the said school, for the boys thereof, who shall go off to the University of Oxford or Cambridge, under the regulations herein-after set forth.

N.B.—By an order of the Court of Chancery, dated 14th August 1828, these exhibitions are reduced from four to three in number every year, until a certain debt incurred for erecting the school buildings is satisfied.

XXX.

That such boys as shall be of the first class of scholars, and shall be duly qualified to receive such exhibitions, shall be preferred to those of the second class. Provided such boys have been continuously of the first class for five years, or fifteen school terms preceding; but no boy shall be eligible to an exhibition unless he shall have been a scholar of the said school for five years, or fifteen school terms.

XXXI.

That the boys now in the school, whether above or under nineteen years of age, who shall respectively be applicants to go off to college upon the said exhibitions prior to Christmas, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, shall, in case such boys respectively shall, at the time of such application, have been five years in the said school, immediately after such application, be examined by such person or persons as the governors shall appoint; and, if found duly qualified, such boys shall respectively be thereupon presented by the governors to such exhibitions, provided that a number not exceeding two be presented in any one year.

XXXII.

That until Christmas, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, the said governors shall appoint an examiner to attend at the annual visitation, for the purpose of examining all the boys in the school.

* See 14th additional rule.

XXXIII.

That upon the annual visitation, from and after Christmas, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, an examiner shall be appointed by the governors for the examination of the boys and youths who shall be candidates for the said exhibitions.

XXXIV.

That the said examiner shall be of not less than seven years' standing at, and a resident member of, one of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge, and have taken the degree of Master of Arts, or Bachelor of Civil Law, and that application be made by the said governors to the warden and fellows of the college of All Souls, Oxford, to nominate such examiner, if the said warden and fellows shall think fit.

XXXV.

That the said examiner do, on every annual visitation, publicly examine all the boys and youths in the said school, to ascertain their progress in learning.

XXXVI.

That the said examiner shall subsequently examine in the schoolroom all such boys and youths as shall become candidates for exhibitions, and shall report to the governor and master respectively, the names of all such of the said last-mentioned boys and youths in the said classes respectively, as he shall find qualified to stand for exhibitions.

XXXVII.

That the said examiner shall in such report arrange the names of the said candidates in the said respective classes, according to their respective excellence in classical learning.

XXXVIII.

That from and after Christmas, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, the said governors shall yearly present or give, at their said visitation, the exhibitions to any four of the boys and youths of the said first class, who shall be reported by the said examiner as qualified for the same; and in case there shall not be found in the said first class boys and youths qualified as aforesaid for an university education, to receive the said four exhibitions, then the said governors shall present or give all or so many of the said annual exhibitions as the boys and youths in the first class shall not receive, to any of the boys and youths of the second class, who may be reported by the said examiner as qualified to receive such exhibitions.

XXXIX.

That the said examiner shall be paid the sum of fifteen pounds fifteen shillings; and also the further sum of fifteen pounds fifteen shillings for his travelling and other expenses; and that such payments shall be provided for by the said governors out of the said estates.

XL.

That the said exhibitions shall be held by the said exhibitioners for four years, from the commencement of the university term next after the presentation of such exhibitioner, and for such portion of the said four years only, as they shall be *bonâ fide* resident at one of the universities during the usual terms; and in case any of the said exhibitions shall cease before the expiration of such period as aforesaid, then the said exhibitions, for the residue of the said period, shall be given by the governors of the said school, for the time being, to any youths then, or formerly members of the said school, who shall have undergone the aforesaid examinations, and proved themselves qualified for the exhibitions, although they failed in obtaining the same, and who shall be then resident members of one of the said universities, and be under the degree of Bachelor of Arts; always preferring the youths of the first class to those of the second class.

XLI.

That, it appearing from the list of boys and youths now of the said school, and of the times of their entrance, that a small number only can be qualified to be candidates for the said exhibitions prior to Christmas, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and that the full number of exhibitions intended to be hereby established cannot, at

the soonest, be filled until four years from that period, the unappropriated surplus funds, and the surplus of the general account of the rents of the said estates, shall from time to time be applicable to the expense which will attend the alteration and repairs of the said house of the master, and of that intended for the usher, and of the schoolroom and other buildings, and of the garden and other grounds to be enjoyed therewith respectively, and the purchase of suitable books for a library, and increase of the number of exhibitions, or rewards to the said exhibitioners, who may distinguish themselves at either of the said universities, or for the establishment of other branches of classical education, or for any other purposes for the better establishment of the said school, as the court shall from time to time think proper to order and direct; and that for the purposes aforesaid, the said governors, or any persons interested in the said school, are to be at liberty to apply to the court as they may be advised.

XLII.

That all the assistant masters, which may be necessary for the boys of the second class, shall be provided by the master, and be paid by him, and the usher, in the proportions of their respective salaries.

XLIII.

That in case the scholars of the said school, belonging to the first class, shall amount to the number of forty, there shall be provided at the expense of the said estates, one assistant master, to assist in the education of such boys; and so an additional assistant master shall be provided for every additional twenty scholars, unless it shall appear to the Skinners' Company, with the advice of All Souls College, that an assistant master should be appointed for a less number of scholars in the first class than forty.

XLIV.

That every such assistant master requisite for the boys of the first class, shall be a member of the established religion of England, and, if such can be obtained, shall have taken a degree at either of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge.

XLV.

That the said master shall have the appointment and removal of all assistant masters, subject always to the visitatorial power of the governors.

XLVI.

That every assistant master shall be at liberty to take boys, scholars of the said school, as boarders in his house, not exceeding twenty in number.

XLVII.

That the salary of every such assistant master shall not exceed eighty-four pounds per annum.

XLVIII.

That a sum not exceeding twenty pounds per annum be allowed to the master for supplying the schoolroom with coals.

XLIX.

That the annual sum of two hundred pounds be allowed to the governors for the expenses of the visitation of the said school.

L.

That neither the master, usher, or assistant masters of the said school shall absent themselves therefrom, except at the periods of, and during the vacation.

LI.

That rules and regulations as to the hours of attendance in the school of the master, usher, and assistant masters, and boys, or youths, and the fixed holidays to be given, shall be submitted by the master of the said school to the said governors, during the recess at Christmas, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, who are, before the expiration of such recess, to settle the same; and such governors are, from time to time thereafter, to alter or vary

such rules or regulations, as circumstances may require, and in the settlement of such rules and regulations, and in any subsequent alteration or variation thereof, the said governors are to have regard to the twentieth and twenty-first articles in the statutes of Sir Andrew Judd, in the said report set forth, and the general purpose of the founder as therein expressed.

LII.

That the said rules and regulations, when settled by the said governors, and as the same shall be from time to time altered or varied by them, as in the next preceding article is mentioned, shall be considered as, and be part of the scheme for the future establishment of the said Free Grammar School, and shall be from time to time added to the other articles herein set forth as forming the scheme for the future establishment of the said school, and the future conduct and government thereof, and the same shall be printed with such other articles, as is mentioned in the next or following article.

LIII.

That the governors do provide printed copies of the articles approved for the future government of the said school, to be distributed at their said annual visitation in the said school.

LIV.

That instead of the annual visitation of the governors as directed by the twenty-seventh original order of the said Sir Andrew Judd, being on the first or second day after May-day, it shall hereafter be held on the Tuesday next preceding the day on which the summer vacation in each year is appointed to commence.

ADDITIONAL RULES AND REGULATIONS, SETTLED BY THE GOVERNORS, VIZ. :

I.

That the master and usher, and such assistant masters as may be hereafter appointed, and all the scholars of the said school, shall daily attend at the school, from Lady Day till the 5th of November, at a quarter before seven o'clock, and from the 5th of November till Lady Day, at half-past seven o'clock in the morning, and prayers being read on their first entrance into the school, according to the 12th article, they shall continue in the school till half-past eight o'clock.

II.

That after breakfast, the master and usher, and assistant masters, and all the scholars shall return to the school at half-past nine, and shall continue therein until half-past twelve o'clock on whole school-days, and until one o'clock on half-holidays.

III.

That on whole school-days, the master and usher, and assistant masters, and all the scholars shall return to the school after dinner at two o'clock in the afternoon, and shall continue therein till four o'clock, and that then prayers shall be read according to the form to be by the master prescribed.

IV.

That the master and usher, and all assistant masters shall remain in the school, diligently teaching, reading, and interpreting, during the several hours and times above prescribed, and that neither the master, usher, or any assistant master shall depart, or be absent from the school during such hours or times, without urgent and sufficient cause, and that in anywise either the master or usher shall be present always.

V.

That the master be at liberty to give twelve holidays in the course of the year, the following to form part of the same, viz., the founder's day, the King's birthday, and the gunpowder plot.

VI.

That a certificate of the entry and admission of every boy into the school, in the form subjoined, be forwarded to the governors by the master of the school, on the same day (or following day at farthest to that) on which such entry and admission take place, viz. :

*To the Master and Wardens of the Skinners' Company,
Governors of Tunbridge School.*

This is to certify that
aged years, son of and
of in the county of was this
day entered and admitted a scholar of Tunbridge School
as a boy.

Dated this day of 18 .
(Signed)

Master.

VII.

That no boy leave the school before the day and time appointed by the master for the commencement of the Christmas, Easter, and Midsummer holidays, except upon urgent and unavoidable necessity, and with permission from the master under his own signature.

VIII.

That no boy remain away from the school after the day appointed for his return by the master, except in case of illness or unavoidable necessity, of which notice must have been given to the master; as the active duties of the school will commence on the next day.

IX.

That during the half-year no boy be absent from the school without the especial permission of the master; and that a written notice be given to the master by the parent or guardian of every boy, whenever absence from school may be required.

X.

That all instances of disregard of the above orders be reported to the governors, who may direct that the half-year in which the offence shall be committed shall not be allowed to form part of the five years necessary to qualify a boy to become a candidate for an exhibition.

XI.

That no boy after his admission into the school, shall be permitted to be absent from the same, except at the stated periods of the holidays, unless prevented by illness; of which a certificate, signed by a medical attendant, must be sent to the master, under the penalty of his being disqualified from becoming a candidate for an exhibition.

XII.

That the vacations be at three periods of the year, viz., at Christmas, Easter, and Midsummer; that the Christmas holidays do commence on the Thursday before Christmas Day, and that the boys do return on that day four weeks;—that the Easter holidays do commence on the day before Good Friday, and that the boys do return on that day two weeks;—that the Midsummer holidays do commence on the last Thursday in July, and that the boys do return on that day six weeks.

XIII.

That in all cases of extreme impropriety of conduct on the part of any boy, which may in the opinion of the master render it advisable to expel the boy from the school, the master shall in the first instance have the power of suspending him from attending in the school, and after reporting the case to the governors, shall, with their sanction, proceed to expulsion.

XIV.

That the gilt, parcel gilt, and silver pens be awarded to the three boys who shall, in the judgment of the examiner, have done best in the production of Greek verses, Latin verses, or Latin essays, so that no one boy may receive more than one of the pens as a prize at the same visitation in accordance with the statutes. All other prizes (except those given by the master of the school) to be awarded by the governors, according to the respective merits of the boys, as reported by the examiner.

CHARITABLE ACCOUNTS FOR 1881.

Abstract of Accounts for Year ending December 31st, 1881.

Dr.

ANNUAL INCOME RECEIVABLE FROM
THE ENDOWMENT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sandhills estate, St. Pancras, gross rental	-	2,525	13	0		
Houses in the city, gross rental	-	2,335	0	0		
Houses and land at Tonbridge, gross rental	-	305	15	0		
		5,665	8	0		
Three per Cent. Consols, dividend	-	30	15	3		
Total gross income	-	5,697	3	3		

RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER 31ST, 1881.

From Endowment.

Rents for the year	-	5,483	3	6		
Arrears of rent	-	309	15	8		
Dividends on Government Stocks	-	30	15	3		
Interest on cash at bankers	-	4	4	4		
					5,837	18 9

From Fees of Pupils.

Registration fees	-	12	0	0		
Entrance fees	-	141	0	0		
Tuition fee:—						
1st term	-	1,398	10	0		
2nd „	-	1,398	10	0		
3rd „	-	1,380	0	0		
		4,177	0	0		
					4,330	0 0

Total income of the year	-	10,167	18	9		
Balance at commencement of the account	-	703	7	0		
Total receipts	-	10,871	5	9		
Balance	-	58	16	9		

Cr.

EXPENSES.

Management of the Trust.

Salaries of clerks and other officers	-	410	0	0		
Stationery	-	35	0	7		
Advertisements	-	69	3	8		
Law expenses	-	86	10	6		
Surveyor's charges	-	196	2	6		
					796	17 3

Expenses on Property in the occupation of the
School.

Repairs	-	1,004	18	8		
Rates and taxes	-	264	7	4		
Fire insurance	-	23	19	0		
					1,292	5 0

Temporary Annual Expenses.

Interest of loan	-	3	1	4		
Pensions	-	531	4	0		
Property tax allowed to tenants	-	135	12	2		
					669	17 6

Net Expenditure on the School.

Salary of Head Master:—

Fixed stipend	-	250	0	0		
Capitation fees	-	907	10	0		
					1,157	10 0

Payments for assistant masters	-	3,637	0	2		
School apparatus, &c.	-	874	15	9		

Examiner's fees and expenses	-	75	6	0		
Printing examination papers	-	87	4	10		
					162	10 10

Prizes	-	62	17	2		
Library and museum	-	30	0	0		
Printing and stationery	-	68	19	4		
Gas, water, and coal	-	104	7	2		
Cleaning, portorage, &c.	-	114	15	4		

Special Payments.

Lectures and concerts	-	52	6	6		
Hire of costumes. Prize day	-	2	14	6		
Chapel expenses	-	89	9	4		
Subscription to Games Fund	-	15	10	0		
					6,372	16 1

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

Judd scholarships	-	53	6	8		
Foundation „	-	189	0	0		
Special remissions	-	140	0	0		
Exhibitions	-	1,425	0	0		
					1,798	6 8

10,930 2 6

10,930 2 6

1881.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1881.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
June 23.	To Balance	-	-	-	280 0 1	July 23.	By cash	paid the churchwardens of the parish of Tonbridge for the poor of the said church	-	10 8 0	
1882.								paid for bread	-	0 8 0	
June 23.	" Rents for one year to Lady Day of following premises:—							" Bidboro'	-		10 16 0
	P. Palmer, Watling Street	-	291	0 0				" Speldhurst	-		5 10 0
	Faithful and Palmer, Old Change	-	374	0 0				" Otford	-		5 10 0
	E. Howard, Lime Street	-	227	0 0				" Sutton-at-Hone	-		5 10 0
			892	0 0				" Darenth	-		4 6 8
	Less income tax -	-	18	8 9	873 11 3			" for cloth for 24 poor people of the parishes of Tonbridge, Bidboro' and Speldhurst	-		24 0 0
	" dividends on 2,025l. 18s. Three per Cent. Consols invested from time to time from unappropriated exhibitions to scholars at the universities towards increasing the annual exhibitions given by the will				50 10 4			" Master of Tonbridge School, one year	-		10 0 0
	" dividends on 6,237l. 19s. 5d. Three per Cent. Consols invested on account of the accumulating balance of the Trust				163 5 0			" towards visitation expenses - to the following parishes:—	-		6 13 4
								Tonbridge	-		25 0 0
								Bidboro'	-		25 0 0
								Speldhurst	-		25 0 0
								Otford	-		22 0 0
								Sutton-at-Hone	-		75 0 0
								Shorne	-		25 0 0
								Darenth	-		25 0 0
								Wilmington	-		25 0 0
						Oct. 31.	"	paid in exhibitions to the following:—			
								J. C. Roper, half year to Michaelmas	-	9 0 0	
								H. C. Campion, half year to Michaelmas	-	9 0 0	
								S. Loney, half year to Michaelmas	-	9 0 0	
								C. H. P. Crawford half year to Michaelmas	-	9 0 0	
								W. Ayerst, half year to Michaelmas	-	9 0 0	
								W. J. Harding, half year to Michaelmas	-	9 0 0	
											54 0 0
	Carried forward -	-			1,396 6 8			Carried forward -	-		331 16 0

X x 4

SKINNERS' COMPANY—continued.

The SKINNERS' COMPANY in account with SIR THOMAS SMYTHE'S CHARITABLE TRUSTS—continued.

Dr.		£	s.	d.	1882.		£	s.	d.	Cr.
1882.	Brought forward	1,396	6	8	By cash paid in exhibitions to the like, half year to Lady Day					331 16 0
June					May 5.	for further investments in 622l. 5s. 3d. Three per Cent. Consols on account of Accumulated Fund pending preparation of New Scheme, viz., part of the current balance	450	0	0	
						accrued dividends to Dec. 31, 1881, on previous investment	183	5	0	
					June 23.	law charges				633 5 0
						printing documents, forms, and stationery. Expenses of collecting rent, stamps, and incidentals				64 17 8
						Balance				45 17 0
										286 11 0
										1,396 6 8

The SKINNERS' COMPANY in account with ALICE SMITH'S CHARITABLE TRUST.

1882.

June 23.

To rent of premises, Leadenhall Market, one year to Lady Day :—

H. T. Pitt, 3, Skinners' Place

E. Burnell, 4, Skinners' Place

H. R. Wincott, 5, Skinners' Place

R. Arscott, 6, Skinners' Place

W. Wharf, 7, Skinners' Place

W. Taylor, 8 and 9, Skinners' Place

J. Webb, 10, Skinners' Place

J. Free, 11, Skinners' Place

H. R. Wincott, 12, Skinners' Place

E. Thorne, 13, Skinners' Place

H. Byrne, 14, Skinners' Place

S. Davies, 15, Skinners' Place

Less income tax

„ interest at four per cent. per annum on 1,851l., the amount received from the executors of Mr. Lewis Newberry towards the Almshouses, Mile End

884

5

10

74

0

0

1882.

June 30.

By cash paid to six poor almsmen in almshouses founded by Sir Andw. Judd :—

Jos. Kendall, 13 weeks to Midsummer, at 8d. per week

T. Willy, 13 weeks to Midsummer, at 8d. per week

J. R. Miles, 13 weeks to Midsummer, at 8d. per week

C. Chapman, 13 weeks to Midsummer, at 8d. per week

Jos. Thurman, 13 weeks to Midsummer, at 8d. per week

Jas. Gadd, 13 weeks to Midsummer, at 8d. per week

Oct. 11.

Dec. 20.

1882.

April 4.

to the like, Michaelmas

„ Christmas

„ Lady Day

„ paid to churchwardens of All Saints, Lombard Street, for the relief of three poor women of said parish, one year

„ paid to St. Gabriel's, Fenchurch Street, for two poor women, one year

1881.

June 30.

„ paid out of the residue in additional pensions to the above-named almsmen, to each 5l. 12s. 8d. for a quarter of a year to Midsummer

Oct. 11.

Dec. 20.

1882.

April 4.

„ to the like, Michaelmas

„ „ Christmas

„ „ Lady Day

„ „ occasional donations to the above-named almsmen, medical and incidental expenses

„ gate-keeper at almshouses, one year

April 30.

„ vicar of St. Helen's Easter gift

„ water company

„ gas

„ coals

„ repairs

„ fire insurance

1881.

June 30.

„ paid in pensions to widows of poor freemen :—

C. Robinson, quarter of a year to Midsummer

E. Williams, quarter of a year to Midsummer

E. Eglington, quarter of a year to Midsummer

F. Carr, quarter of a year to Midsummer

A. May, quarter of a year to Midsummer

M. Lumley, quarter of a year to Midsummer

A. Sommers, quarter of a year to Midsummer

J. Shepherd, quarter of a year to Midsummer

E. Chapman, quarter of a year to Midsummer

A. Green, quarter of a year to Midsummer

M. Parkin, quarter of a year to Midsummer

E. Bushell, quarter of a year to Midsummer

Oct. 11.

Dec. 20.

1882.

April 4.

to the like, Michaelmas

„ „ Christmas

„ „ Lady Day

„ „ occasional donations, medical and incidental expenses

57

0

0

57

0

0

57

0

0

57

0

0

31

12

0

Carried forward

528

19

4

SKINNERS' COMPANY—continued.

The SKINNERS' COMPANY in account with ALICE SMITH'S CHARITABLE TRUST—continued

Dr.		1882.		1882.		Cr.	
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
Brought forward	- - -	968	5 10	April 4.	By cash, nurses for aged and sick women	125	0 0
					gate-keeper at almshouses,	10	0 0
					Mile End	14	0 0
					gardener	60	0 0
					chaplain	6	6 0
				April 30.	clerk to chapels	5	13 0
					water company	4	11 8
					gas	50	5 4
					coals	6	6 0
					rates	1	8 0
					fire insurance	1	8 6
					lamplighter	2	12 0
					chapel expenses	97	13 0
					repairs	4	10 0
					law and survey charges		
					expenses of collecting rents,		
					printing, stationery, stamps,		
					and sundry incidental ex-		
					penses	45	3 0
To Balance	- - -	5	10 0			963	15 10
		968	15 10				

The SKINNERS' COMPANY in account with JOHN MEREDITH'S CHARITABLE TRUST.

[illegible]

RANDAL MANNING'S CHARITABLE TRUST.

1882.		£ s. d.	1882.	£ s. d.
June 23.	To cash in respect of the bequest of Randal Manning - -	2 10 0	April 30. By cash paid to churchwardens of St. Switbin, one year - -	2 0 0
			" cash to wardens of the Skinners' Company - - - -	0 6 8
			" cash to clerk - - - -	0 2 0
			" " beadle - - - -	0 1 4
		<u>2 10 0</u>		<u>2 10 0</u>

EDWARD LEWIS'S CHARITABLE TRUST.

[illegible]

SIR JAMES LANCASTER'S CHARITABLE TRUST.

1881.			<i>£ s. d.</i>	1881.			<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
June 23.	To Balance	-	23 11 1	June 30.	By cash paid to three poor widows of freemen of the Company, viz.:—			
July 26.	" cash received from Corporation of Basingstoke, one year	-	103 6 8		C. Downing, quarter to Mid- summer -	1 13 4		
1882.					C. Maughan, quarter to Mid- summer -	1 13 4		
June 23.	" cash, one year's dividend on 171 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> Three per cent. Consols invested from unappropriated exhibitions towards increasing the annual exhibitions given by the will	-	5 0 6		F. A. Jones, quarter to Mid- summer -	1 13 4		
				Oct. 11.	" cash to the like, Michaelmas	-		5 0 0
				Dec. 20.	" " Christmas	-		5 0 0
				1882.				
				April 4.	" " Lady Day	-		5 0 0
	Carried forward	-	131 18 3		Carried forward	-		20 0 0

CITY OF LONDON LIVERY COMPANIES COMMISSION:

SKINNERS' COMPANY—continued.

SIR JAMES LANCASTER'S CHARITABLE TRUST—continued.

Dr.		£ s. d.			£ s. d.	Cr.
	Brought forward - -	131 18 3	1882.	Brought forward - -		20 0 0
			Oct. 11.	By cash to four poor preachers, viz.:-		
				Rev. S. Adams, half year to Michaelmas - -	2 10 0	
				Rev. F. F. Pearson, half year to Michaelmas - -	2 10 0	
				Rev. D. Hughes, half year to Michaelmas - -	2 10 0	
				Rev. T. A. Parnell, one year to Michaelmas - -	5 0 0	
			April 4.	" cash to the like, half year, Lady Day - -		12 10 0
			1881.			10 0 0
			Oct. 30.	" cash to scholars at the universities, viz.:-		
				W. J. Harding, half year to Michaelmas - -	8 0 0	
				A. S. Douglas, half year to Michaelmas - -	8 0 0	
				F. L. Fawcett, half year to Michaelmas - -	8 0 0	
				J. W. Eisdell, half year to Michaelmas - -	8 0 0	
			1882.			32 0 0
			April 4.	" cash to the like, half year to Lady Day - -		32 0 0
				" cash paid, advertising poor preacher's pension - -		1 5 4
			June 3.	" annual payment to the Skinners' Company - -		3 6 8
				" balance - -		20 16 3
						131 18 3

SIR ANDREW JUDD'S CHARITABLE TRUST.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1882.		1881.		
June 23.	To cash for proportion of one year's rent to Lady Day 1882 of the premises devised by the will of Sir A. Judd - -	June 30.	By cash paid to six poor almsmen in almshouses, viz.:-	
	12 3 4		Joe. Kendall, 13 weeks at 8d. per week to Midsummer - -	0 8 8
			Thos. Willy, 13 weeks at 8d. per week to Midsummer - -	0 8 8
			J. E. Miles, 13 weeks at 8d. per week to Midsummer - -	0 8 8
			C. Chapman, 13 weeks at 8d. per week to Midsummer - -	0 8 8
			J. Thurman, 13 weeks at 8d. per week to Midsummer - -	0 8 8
			J. Gadd, 13 weeks at 8d. per week to Midsummer - -	0 8 8
				2 12 0
		Oct. 11.	" cash to the like, Michaelmas - -	2 12 0
		Dec. 20.	" " " Christmas - -	2 12 0
		1882.		
		April 4.	" " " Lady Day - -	2 12 0
			" cash, coals supplied to almsmen - -	1 5 4
			" " renter-warden - -	0 10 0
				12 3 4

THOMAS HUNT'S CHARITABLE TRUST.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1881.			1881.		
June 23.	To Balance - -	1,406 15 9	June 30.	By cash paid in pensions to poor free-men of the Company and their widows, quarter year to Midsummer:-	
1880.				M. Rowsell - -	17 10 0
June 23	" cash received of the following for rent one year to Lady Day 1882:-			S. Chestourgeon - -	12 10 0
	G. Moffatt, 26, Fenchurch St. - -	442 12 0		C. Davis - -	15 0 0
	E. & S. Edwards, 24a, Fenchurch Street - -	630 0 0		K. Williams - -	12 10 0
	Hinton and White, Rood Lane - -	2,100 0 0		F. Knight - -	17 10 0
				J. Appleton - -	10 0 0
				H. Kilsby - -	12 10 0
				G. Fenn - -	17 10 0
				H. Vickery - -	10 0 0
				M. H. Shuttleworth - -	17 10 0
				C. Downing - -	2 13 8
				J. Burt - -	7 10 0
				L. Stevens - -	10 0 0
				E. Saunders - -	12 10 0
				J. C. De Wittie - -	17 10 0
				J. H. Turner - -	17 10 0
				J. Dobie - -	17 10 0
				F. A. Jones - -	4 17 8
				E. Powell - -	5 0 0
				R. Eden - -	17 10 0
				M. Jones - -	17 10 0
				H. K. S. Couston - -	17 10 0
				H. E. Walford - -	17 10 0
				S. Pinnock - -	10 0 0
				W. Scott - -	17 10 0
				A. Rowsell - -	15 0 0
				J. Claxton - -	17 10 0
				W. Seal - -	10 0 0
				M. Tiswell - -	10 0 0
				H. J. Lord - -	17 10 0
				J. Cathro - -	10 5 0
				J. Crestall - -	17 10 0
				R. Kilsby - -	5 0 0
				M. A. Bachhoffer - -	17 10 0
				W. F. Davis - -	5 0 0
					460 6 4
			Oct. 11.	" cash to the like, quarter year to Michaelmas - -	460 6 4
			Dec. 20.	" cash to the like (H. Savage in lieu of H. K. S. Causton), quarter year to Christmas - -	460 6 4
				J. Cathro, increase - -	2 5 0
					462 11 4
			Carried forward		1,363 4 0

SKINNERS' COMPANY—continued.

THOMAS HUNT'S CHARITABLE TRUST—continued.

Dr.		£	s.	d.	1882.		Cr.
	Brought forward	-	-	4,513 17 3		Brought forward	£ 1,383 4 0
					April 4.	By cash to the like, quarter year to Lady Day	462 11 4
						" invested in purchase of 1,494 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> Reduced Three per Cent. Annuities on account of accumulated balance	1,500 0 0
					June 23.	" printing, stamps, stationery, and collecting rents	158 12 0
						" balance	1,009 9 11
				4,513 17 3			4,513 17 3

THOMAS FLETCHER'S CHARITABLE TRUST.

1882.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	1881.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
June 23.	To cash for annual amount of rent charge pursuant to the testator's will			12 0 0			Oct. 31.	By cash paid to the Corporation of New Woodstock, Oxford, one year	12 0 0				
	Less land tax			2 8 0				Less land tax	2 8 0				
				9 12 0									9 12 0

HENRY FISHER'S CHARITABLE TRUST.

1881.	£	s.	d.	1881.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
June 23.	To Balance			76 6 7	June 30.	By cash for a sermon on election day				1 0 0
1882.					Oct. 31.	" paid to Brasenose College, Oxford, for tutor of exhibitioner, one year				4 6 6
June 23.	" cash received for amount charged upon certain premises in fram-church			28 3 2		" cash, principal of college, one year				2 16 8
	" cash for one year's dividend on 176 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> Three per Cent. Consols invested from unappropriated exhibitions towards increasing the annual exhibitions given by the will			5 3 6	1882.					
				109 13 8	April 30.	" cash for an exhibition to W. J. Cousins, half year to Michaelmas 1882.	12 10 0			
						" balance	12 10 0			25 0 0
										76 10 1
										109 13 8

SIR WOLSTON DIXIE'S CHARITABLE TRUST.

1882.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	1882.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
June 23.	To cash interest on the pecuniary bequest of 500 <i>l.</i>			3 6 8	April 30.	By cash paid to the churchwardens of St. Michael Bassishaw for one year's payment to the poor of the said parish							3 6 8
	" one year's rent charge received from the Merchant Taylors' Company upon the premises devised by the will			10 0 0		" cash, one year's payment to the lecturer of St. Michael, Bassishaw	10 0 0						
	Less land tax			2 0 0		Less land tax	2 0 0						
				8 0 0									8 0 0
				11 6 8									11 6 8

FRANCIS CLARK'S CHARITABLE TRUST.

1882.	£	s.	d.	1881.	£	s.	d.
June 23.	To cash payable yearly pursuant to a deed of covenant between Fras. Clark and the Company			10 0 0	Nov. 30.	By cash paid to the treasurer of St. Thomas's Hospital, one year	10 0 0

JOHN DRAPER'S CHARITABLE TRUST.

1882.	£	s.	d.	1882.	£	s.	d.
June 23.	To cash amount charged on the premises devised by the will, one year			0 13 4	April 30.	By cash paid to churchwardens of St. Antholin's for coals, one year	0 13 4

JOHN BUSH'S CHARITABLE TRUST.

1882.	£	s.	d.	1882.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
June 23.	To cash under bond, one year			2 8 0	April 30.	By cash paid to churchwardens of:—				
						St. Margaret Moses, one year	0 16 0			
						St. Giles, Cripplegate, one year	0 16 0			
						St. Sepulchre, one year	0 16 0			2 8 0

MARGARET AUDLEY'S CHARITABLE TRUST.

1882.	£	s.	d.	1882.	£	s.	d.
June 23.	To cash for one year's annuity according to the will			35 0 0	April 30.	By cash paid to churchwardens of Hackney, Middlesex, pursuant to the directions of the will	35 0 0

LAWRENCE ATTWELL'S TRUST.

1881.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	1882.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
June 23.	To Balance			1,136 14 11	June 23.	By cash advanced in loans					600 0 0		
1882.						" paid for collecting rents, stationery, printing, law charges, and incidentals					59 6 10		
June 23.	" cash, being one year's rent to Lady Day last of following premises:—					" cash, premium of insurance, one year on life policy of E. Christmas, assigned as security for repayment of loan					6 15 0		
	J. Moore, Godalming			40 0 0		" cash, annual bequest by the testator's will to the Skinnners' Company					100 0 0		
	Do.			25 0 0		" cash invested in purchase of 1,174 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> New Three per Cent. Annuities on account of the accumulated balance, viz.:—							
	G. Marshall			2 0 0		Part of the current balance	-1,000 0 0						
	N. Barber, 36, Fenchurch St.			310 0 0		Accrued dividends to April 5 on previous investment	173 15 8						
	Pernoli Nicholson, Modiford Court			650 0 0		" balance					1,178 15 8		
	J. Pollock, 12, St. Thomas Apostle			56 17 6							1,042 1 10		
	Less income tax			1,083 17 6									
				22 8 9									
				1,061 8 9									
	" cash, being dividend on investment in New Three per Cent. Annuities on account of the accumulating balance of the Trust			178 15 8									
	" amount of loans paid during the past year			510 0 0									
				2,996 19 4									

SKINNERS' COMPANY- continued.

HENRY SPURLING'S CHARITABLE TRUST.

Dr.		£ s. d.	1882.		£ s. d.	Cr.
1882.	To cash amount of one year's annual income of proceeds of the bequest contained in the will	12 0 0	April 1.	By cash paid the following almswomen in almshouses, Mile End :-		£ s. d.
				C. Robinson, one year to Lady Day	1 0 0	
				E. Williams, one year to Lady Day	1 0 0	
				E. Eglington, one year to Lady Day	1 0 0	
				F. Carr, one year to Lady Day	1 0 0	
				A. May, " "	1 0 0	
				M. Lumley, "one year to Lady Day	1 0 0	
				A. Sommers, one year to Lady Day	1 0 0	
				J. Shephard, one year to Lady Day	1 0 0	
				E. Chapman, one year to Lady Day	1 0 0	
				A. Green, one year to Lady Day	1 0 0	
				M. Parkin, one year to Lady Day	1 0 0	
				C. Ritchie and E. Bushell, one year to Lady Day	1 0 0	
		12 0 0				12 0 0

The SKINNERS' COMPANY in account with the TONBRIDGE SCHOOL ESTATE.

Statement of the Trust relative to the Free Grammar School at Tonbridge, in the County of Kent, founded by Sir Andrew Judd, Knight, of which the Skinners' Company are the Trustees.

1880.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To balance brought forward from last account		591 10	Feb. 3.	By purchase of lands adjoining school premises at Tonbridge	1,800 0 0	
1881.					" costs attending the purchase and fencing same	200 0 0	
Jan. 19.	" proceeds of sale of 1,526l. 7s. Three per Cent. Consols	1,502 15 9			Less amount paid in December 1880	111 16 7	
March 16.	" official trustees, being proceeds of sale of 530l. 19s. 5d. Three per Cent. Consols	497 4 3	2,000 0 0			83 3 5	1,888 3 5
	" The Consols were sold, and proceeds invested in purchase of land adjoining the school premises at Tonbridge.			Dec. 31.	" cash paid on following accounts :-		
Jan. 19.	" J. Burton, 19, Crescent Mews, one year to Michaelmas	9 15 10			Rev. Dr. Welldon, late master, pension, one year to Christmas	500 0 0	
Feb. 7.	" T. Card, Tonbridge, on account	12 10 0			G. Killick, late school porter	31 4 0	531 4 0
	" P. Dawson, 47, Euston Road, half year to Michaelmas	10 10 0			" repairs to school buildings :-		
	Geo. Bishop, 34, Hastings Street, one year to Michaelmas	4 4 0			builder, bricklayer, plumber, &c.	978 0 11	
	" W. Mitchell, 82, Judd Street, one year to Michaelmas	9 9 0			ironmonger, smith, &c.	23 7 9	
	" T. Card, Tonbridge, balance, one year to Michaelmas	13 8 5			" painting landmarks	3 10 0	1,004 18 8
	" C. Jones, 9, Bidboro' Street, half year to Michaelmas	4 4 0			" rates and taxes		205 16 7
March 8.	" W. Houlston, 29, Leigh Street, one year to Michaelmas	7 0 0			" fire insurance :-		
	" W. Houlston, 7, Sandwich Street, one year to Michaelmas	7 10 0			School premises and master's house	15 9 0	
	" W. Houlston, 42, Sandwich Street, one and half years to Michaelmas	20 14 2			Judd House	4 17 6	
	" E. Bishop, 15, Burton Street, half year to Michaelmas	4 14 6			Chapel	1 9 6	
	" W. Bowers, 16, Burton Street, half year to Michaelmas	4 14 6			Hand Fives Court	0 5 0	
	" Bunnell, and others, 81, &c., Euston Road, on account	25 0 0			Houses, Ferox Place	0 18 0	22 19 0
March 11.	" T. Williams, 53, Euston Road, one year	23 5 2			" fire insurance on tenants' premises repaid per contra with the rents		27 18 6
March 29.	" J. Burton, 17, Burton Crescent, half year to Lady Day	3 10 3			" interest on banker's advance, 400l. from August 3 to October 12		3 1 4
	" J. Burton, 49, Burton Street, half year to Lady Day	7 2 6			" clerk for recording proceedings and attendances, one year to Christmas	200 0 0	
	" S. Watson, 24, Sandwich Street, half year to Lady Day	4 9 0			" surveyor to the estate, one year to Christmas	50 0 0	
	" F. Oxley, 38, Judd Street, half year to Lady Day	3 1 6			" accountant and book-keeper, one year to Christmas	100 0 0	
	" J. Body, 79, Euston Road, half year to Lady Day	5 9 11			" receiver of tuition fees at Tonbridge School, one year to Christmas	60 0 0	410 0 0
April 4.	" C. Birch, 29, Bidboro' Street, half year to Lady Day	1 0 0			" law charges		86 10 6
	" C. Birch, 30, Bidboro' Street, half year to Lady Day	7 9 8			" surveys		196 2 6
	" J. Randall, 9, Crescent Mews, half year to Lady Day	2 7 6			" stationery		35 0 7
	" W. Hewett, 11, Mabledon Place, half year to Lady Day	8 19 6			" advertisements		69 3 8
	" H. Nunn, 14, Mabledon Row, half year to Lady Day	3 19 10			" Rev. T. B. Rowe, master, salary, one year to Christmas	250 0 0	
	" P. Matthias, 3, Crescent Mews, half year to Lady Day	3 19 10			Capitation fees	907 10 0	1,157 10 0
	" T. Swinbourne, 1, &c., Claremont Place, half year to Lady Day	7 19 7			" assistant masters		3,637 0 2
	" G. Payne, 38, Tonbridge Street, half year to Lady Day	8 11 0			" school apparatus, plant, chemicals, &c.		887 11 3
April 5.	" J. E. Nicholls, 7, Mabledon Row, half year to Lady Day	11 17 6			" examiner's fees and expenses	75 6 0	
	" J. Burton, 18, Tonbridge Street, half year to Lady Day	3 6 6			" printing examination papers	41 15 9	117 1 9
	" J. Thorne, 24, Bidboro' Street, half year to Lady Day	1 9 0			" prizes		62 17 2
	" W. Cade, 46, Hastings Street, half year to Lady Day	6 13 0			" library and museum		30 0 0
	" J. E. Parry, 48, Hastings Street, half year to Lady Day	8 1 6			" printing		39 2 2
	" J. Burton, 24, Crescent Mews, half year to Lady Day	0 13 3			" paper, ink, &c.		18 4 2
	" J. Burton, 6, Crescent Mews, half year to Lady Day	0 19 0			" gas		20 5 10
	" J. Fuller, 81, Judd Street, half year to Lady Day	8 19 6			" coals		33 9 7
	" J. Burton, 12, Tonbridge Street, half year to Lady Day	7 2 6	274 2 2		" water company		44 0 0
	Carried forward		2,865 19 7		" school porter	52 0 0	
					" cleaning school	27 11 6	79 11 6
					" incidentals, postage, &c.		13 17 8
					" hire of costumes on prize day		2 14 6
					" lectures and concerts		50 15 0
					" chapel expenses :-		
					Organist, salary, one year	50 0 0	
					Attendants, &c.	34 15 6	84 15 6
					" contribution to School Games Fund		15 10 0
					" exhibitions to scholars from the school :-		
					E. E. Evans, one year to Michaelmas	100 0 0	
					G. C. M. Smith, one year to Michaelmas	100 0 0	
					A. F. Bryant, one year to Michaelmas	100 0 0	
					Carried forward	300 0 0	010,774 5 0

SKINNERS' COMPANY—continued.

The SKINNERS' COMPANY in account with the TONBRIDGE SCHOOL ESTATE—continued.

Dr.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Cr.		
1881.					2,965		12	7	1891.	
April 5.	To J. Thorne, 20, Judd Street, half year to Lady Day	9	10	6						
	" J. Chapman, 2, Crescent Mews, half year to Lady Day	1	0	0						
	" J. Simmons, 36, Hastings Street, half year to Lady Day	7	19	7						
	" F. Bunnell, 73, Euston Road, half year to Lady Day	7	2	0						
	" F. Oxley, 67, Euston Road, half year to Lady Day	5	19	8						
	" S. Smith, 36, Tonbridge Street, half year to Lady Day	6	19	8						
	" D. Karr, 13, Mabledon Row, half year to Lady Day	2	9	11						
	" W. Mitchell, 31, Judd Street, half year to Lady Day	8	19	6						
	" W. Mitchell, 80, Judd Street, half year to Lady Day	8	19	6						
	" J. Burton, 51, Burton Crescent, half year to Lady Day	7	2	6						
	" J. Burton, 31, Crescent Mews, half year to Lady Day	2	7	6						
	" C. Knyvett, 7, Judd Street, half year to Lady Day	9	10	0						
	" J. Turner, 20, Judd Street, half year to Lady Day	14	5	0						
	" T. Robinson, 32, Judd Street, half year to Lady Day	14	19	3						
	" T. Robinson, 35, Judd Street, half year to Lady Day	14	19	3						
	" R. Parrott, 46, Judd Street, half year to Lady Day	9	19	6						
	" R. Parrott, 48, Judd Street, half year to Lady Day	9	19	6						
	" R. Parrott, 50, Judd Street, half year to Lady Day	9	19	6						
	" T. Dundas, 55, Judd Street, half year to Lady Day	7	2	6						
	" W. Green, 58, Judd Street, half year to Lady Day	9	19	6						
	" J. Burton, 4, Burton Crescent, half year to Lady Day	7	2	6						
	" J. B. Brine, 1, Crescent Mews, half year to Lady Day	9	10	0						
	" J. Payne, 4, Leigh Street, half year to Lady Day	25	13	0						
	" W. Hart, 5, Draper's Place, half year to Lady Day	4	19	9						
	" W. Ingle, 27, Bidboro' Street, half year to Lady Day	0	19	0						
	" W. Ingle, 28, Hastings Street, half year to Lady Day	3	6	6						
	" T. B. Nash, 42, Judd Street, half year to Lady Day	9	10	0						
	" J. Burton, 10, Bidboro' Street, half year to Lady Day	0	19	0						
	" T. Chandless, 83, Euston Road, half year to Lady Day	9	10	0						
	" J. Burton, 6, Tonbridge Street, half year to Lady Day	7	2	6						
	" J. Burton, 30, Tonbridge Street, half year to Lady Day	2	7	6						
	" T. Chandless, 32, Tonbridge Street, half year to Lady Day	3	6	6						
	" J. Burton, 4, Thanet Street, half year to Lady Day	0	19	0						
	" J. Burton, 22, Sandwich Street, half year to Lady Day	2	7	6						
	" J. Payne, 23, Marchmont Street, half year to Lady Day	3	19	10						
	" T. Chandless, 5, Crescent Mews, half year to Lady Day	2	7	6						
	" V. Wortley, 33, Hastings Street, half year to Lady Day	3	19	10						
	" J. Thornhill, 2, Bull's Head Passage, half year to Lady Day	24	10	0						
	" G. Phillips, Skinners' Place, half year to Lady Day	23	15	0						
	April 6.	" J. Burton, 44, Hastings Street, half year to Lady Day	2	10	0					
		" J. Cuthbert, 14, Burton Street, half year to Lady Day	4	9	9					
		" Wilson and others, 25, Thanet Street, half year to Lady Day	4	14	6					
		" J. Burton, 1, Crescent Place, half year to Lady Day	4	15	0					
		" J. Hallam, 6, Hastings Street, half year to Lady Day	4	19	9					
" E. Woodgate, 71, Woodgate Street, half year to Lady Day		4	19	9						
" E. Woodgate, 72, Woodgate Street, half year to Lady Day		4	19	9						
" C. H. Boyd, 1, Bull's Head Passage, half year to Lady Day		40	8	4						
" J. Burton, 4, Hastings Street, half year to Lady Day		0	19	0						
" J. Burton, 12, Crescent Mews, half year to Lady Day		2	7	6						
" T. Lumley, 32, Bidboro' Street, half year to Lady Day		7	19	7						
" W. Cade, 2, Bidboro' Street, half year to Lady Day		4	1	11						
" J. Burton, 2, Burton Street, half year to Lady Day		14	5	0						
" J. Burton, 31, Burton Street, half year to Lady Day		14	5	0						
" T. Lumley, 9, Mabledon Place, half year to Lady Day		12	9	5						
" J. Burton, 27, Burton Crescent, half year to Lady Day		7	2	6						
April 9.	" J. Burton, 39, Burton Crescent, half year to Lady Day	7	2	6						
	" J. Hobbs, 17, Mabledon Row, half year to Lady Day	1	1	10						
	" W. Holman, 5, Bidboro' Street, half year to Lady Day	10	9	6						
	" J. Luke, 40, Hastings Street, half year to Lady Day	3	19	9	473	13	1			
Carried forward					3,339	5	8	Carried forward		
								12,299	5	0

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SKINNERS' COMPANY—continued.

The SKINNERS' COMPANY in account with the TONBRIDGE SCHOOL ESTATE—continued.

Dr. 1881.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward -		3,339 5 8
April 9.	To J. Bunnell, 5, Mabledon Place, half year to Lady Day -	9 10 0	
	„ W. H. Roberts, 45, Euston Road, half year to Lady Day -	17 2 0	
	„ T. Card, Tonbridge, half year to Lady Day -	24 8 1	
April 11.	„ T. Parker, 43, Thanet Street, half year to Lady Day -	5 19 8	
	„ B. Woods, 91, Euston Road, half year to Lady Day -	7 2 6	
	„ J. Bunnell, 14, Leigh Street, half year to Lady Day -	9 19 6	
	„ Parker and Hallam, 38, Sandwich Street, half year to Lady Day -	3 19 10	
	„ W. Hart, 18, Drapers' Place, half year to Lady Day -	4 19 9	
	„ J. Burton, 19, Crescent Mews, half year to Lady Day -	4 15 0	
April 12.	„ J. Bowers, 4, Mabledon Row, half year to Lady Day -	1 19 11	
	„ B. Hatfield, 6, Mabledon Row, half year to Lady Day -	1 19 11	
	„ J. Payne, 2, Tonbridge Street, half year to Lady Day -	11 9 5	
	„ F. Oxley, 13, Hastings Street, half year to Lady Day -	8 19 6	
	„ T. Lumley, 10, Mabledon Place, half year to Lady Day -	8 19 6	
	„ L. Vulliamy, 19, Mabledon Place, half year to Lady Day -	16 3 0	
	„ J. Hobbs, 2, Hastings Street, half year to Lady Day -	7 9 8	
	„ T. Jennings, 10, Leigh Street, half year to Lady Day -	17 2 0	
	„ J. Payne, 49, Euston Road, half year to Lady Day -	3 19 10	
	„ J. Bowers, 23, Hastings Street, half year to Lady Day -	5 15 0	
	„ T. Allerson, 35, Tonbridge Street, half year to Lady Day -	4 19 9	
	„ J. Burton, 57, Burton Crescent, half year to Lady Day -	3 6 6	
	„ W. Mortlock, 11, Judd Street, half year to Lady Day -	7 2 6	
	„ J. Hill, 3, Sandwich Street, half year to Lady Day -	8 19 6	
	„ E. Bishop, 15, Burton Street, half year to Lady Day -	4 9 9	
	„ W. Bowers, 16, Burton Street, half year to Lady Day -	4 9 9	
	„ J. Venn, 97, Euston Road, half year to Lady Day -	7 2 6	
	„ J. Saunders, 28, Judd Street, half year to Lady Day -	8 19 6	
	„ Camfield and Tucker, 1, Skinners' Place, half year to Lady Day -	33 5 0	
	„ T. Kennett, 3, Bull's Head Passage, half year to Lady Day -	29 2 0	
April 13.	„ M. Kenny, 8, Bidboro' Street, half year to Lady Day -	3 19 10	
	„ T. Lumley, 109, Euston Road, half year to Lady Day -	4 9 9	
	„ T. Jennings, 9, Hastings Street, half year to Lady Day -	4 15 0	
	„ T. Lampert, 45, Euston Road, half year to Lady Day -	5 19 8	
	„ J. Simmons, 24, Euston Road, half year to Lady Day -	3 19 10	
	„ T. Panting, 13, Bidboro' Street, half year to Lady Day -	3 19 10	
	„ T. Williamson, 107, Euston Road, half year to Lady Day -	9 19 6	
April 14.	„ S. Anstice, 13, Mabledon Place, half year to Lady Day -	9 19 6	
	„ C. Knyvett, 1, Judd Street, half year to Lady Day -	14 5 0	
	„ J. R. Parry, 1, Leigh Street, half year to Lady Day -	4 5 6	
	„ S. Davis, 103, Euston Road, half year to Lady Day -	2 8 11	
April 20.	„ J. Thorne, 65, Euston Road, half year to Lady Day -	9 19 6	
	„ J. Thorne, 7, Hastings Street, half year to Lady Day -	1 17 0	
	„ J. Thorne, 28, Hastings Street, half year to Lady Day -	4 19 9	
April 21.	„ J. Burton, 17, Crescent Mews, half year to Lady Day -	1 19 0	
	„ J. Burton, 44, Burton Street, half year to Lady Day -	9 19 6	
	„ T. Swinbourne, 41, Hastings Street, half year to Lady Day -	7 19 7	
	„ J. King, 2, Thanet Street, half year to Lady Day -	5 19 9	
	„ J. Burton, 29, Marchmont Street, half year to Lady Day -	6 8 3	
	„ T. Swinbourne, 14, Claremont Place, half year to Lady Day -	3 6 6	
	„ T. Swinbourne, 8, Bidboro' Street, half year to Lady Day -	6 9 8	
	„ P. Emmins, 31, Bidboro' Street, half year to Lady Day -	4 9 9	
	„ H. B. Hue, 35, Hastings Street, half year to Lady Day -	19 10	
	„ T. Hasker, 118, Burton Street, half year to Lady Day -	0 19 0	
	„ W. H. Rayner, 2, Sandwich Street, half year to Lady Day -	4 9 9	
	„ G. Payne, 37, Euston Road, half year to Lady Day -	23 18 10	
April 22.	„ H. Wagstaff, 26, Hastings Street, half year to Lady Day -	9 15 0	
	„ T. Swinbourne, 3, Claremont Place, half year to Lady Day -	19 19 0	
April 26	„ J. Burton, 26, Burton Street, half year to Lady Day -	7 2	485 5 4
	Carried forward -		3,824 11 0

1881.		Cr. £ s. d.
	Brought forward -	12,299 5 0
	Carried forward -	12,299 5 0

SKINNERS' COMPANY—continued.

The SKINNERS' COMPANY in account with the TONBRIDGE SCHOOL ESTATE—continued.

Dr. 1881.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1881.		Cr. £ s. d.
	Brought forward		3,824 11 0		Brought forward	12,290 5 0
April 26.	To E. Woodgate, 70, Judd Street, half year to Lady Day	4	19 9			
	T. Williams, 53, Euston Road, half year to Lady Day	11	5 8			
April 27.	" J. Porter, 73, Judd Street, half year to Lady Day	3	11 3			
	" J. Porter, 76, Judd Street, half year to Lady Day	9	19 6			
	" J. Burton, 17, Burton Street, half year to Lady Day	2	7 6			
	" J. Burton, 40, Burton Street, half year to Lady Day	7	2 6			
	" J. Burton, 9, Burton Street, half year to Lady Day	4	15 0			
	" J. Green, 42, Thanet Street, half year to Lady Day	3	19 10			
	" J. Thorne, 52, Judd Street, half year to Lady Day	14	19 3			
	" J. Pimm, 21, Mabledon Place, half year to Lady Day	8	9 6			
April 30.	" J. Cooper, 18, Thanet Street, half year to Lady Day	8	18 7			
	" J. Cooper, 20, Thanet Street, half year to Lady Day	8	18 7			
	" R. Champ, 25, Sandwich Street, half year to Lady Day	6	13 0			
	" R. Champ, 16, Mabledon Row, half year to Lady Day	1	0 0			
	" T. Card, Tonbridge (on account), half year to Lady Day	7	8 5			
May 3.	" W. Haenes, Gracechurch Street, half year to Lady Day	1,101	7 6			
	" W. Cade, 1, Bidboro' Street, half year to Lady Day	1	0 0			
	" Bunnell and others, 81, Euston Road (balance), half year to Lady Day	45	3 2			
May 9.	" P. Dawson, 47, Euston Road, half year to Lady Day	9	19 6			
May 20.	" J. Burton, 46, Burton Crescent, one year to Lady Day	14	12 6			
	" J. Burton, 65, Judd Street, one year to Lady Day	9	15 0			
May 24.	" W. Turner, 26, Judd Street, two years to Lady Day	41	0 9			
	" J. Burton, 34, Burton Crescent, one year to Lady Day	14	12 6			
	" W. McDaniel, 26, Bidboro' Street, one year to Lady Day	29	16 0			
June 1.	" J. Balchin, 22, Mabledon Place, half year to Lady Day	8	9 6			
June 8.	" J. Burton, 22, Thanet Street, half year to Lady Day	7	17 0			
June 22.	" J. Gunn, 4, Bull's Head Passage, half year to Lady Day	101	7 0			
July 12.	" Bunnell and others, 81, Euston Road, &c., half year to Lady Day	3	18 2			
	" E. Smith, 3, Thanet Street, half year to Lady Day	2	5 7			
July 15.	" W. Houlston, 29, Leigh Street, half year to Lady Day	6	13 0			
	" W. Houlston, 7, Sandwich Street, half year to Lady Day	7	2 6			
	" W. Houlston, 42, Sandwich Street, half year to Lady Day	6	13 0			
July 22.	" W. Mitchell, 82, Judd Street, half year to Lady Day	8	19 6			
	" C. Jones, 9 Bidboro' Street, half year to Lady Day	3	19 10			
Aug. 16.	" G. Bishop, 34, Hastings Street, half year to Lady Day	3	19 10			
Oct. 4.	" F. Oxley, 38, Judd Street, half year to Michaelmas	3	1 9			
	" J. Burton, 17, Burton Crescent, half year to Michaelmas	3	10 6			
Oct 7.	" J. Burton, 18, Tonbridge Street, half year to Michaelmas	3	10 0			
	" J. Burton, 24, Crescent Mews, half year to Michaelmas	0	14 0			
	" J. Thorne, 24, Bidboro' Street, half year to Michaelmas	1	10 6			
	" J. Burton, 51, Burton Crescent, half year to Michaelmas	7	10 0			
	" Wilson and others, 25, Thanet Street, half year to Michaelmas	4	14 6			
	" T. Chandless, 83, Euston Road, half year to Michaelmas	10	0 0			
	" J. Burton, 6, Tonbridge Street, half year to Michaelmas	7	10 0			
	" J. Burton, 30, Tonbridge Street, half year to Michaelmas	2	10 0			
	" T. Chandless, 32, Tonbridge Street, half year to Michaelmas	3	10 0			
	" J. Burton, 4, Thanet Street, half year to Michaelmas	1	0 0			
	" J. Burton, 23, Sandwich Street, half year to Michaelmas	2	10 0			
	" J. Payne, 28, Marchmont Street, half year to Michaelmas	4	4 0			
	" T. Chandless, 5, Crescent Mews, half year to Michaelmas	2	10 0			
	" P. Matthias, 8, Crescent Mews, half year to Michaelmas	4	4 0			
	" J. Payne, 4, Leigh Street, half year to Michaelmas	27	0 0			
	" T. Lumley, 9, Mabledon Place, half year to Michaelmas	13	2 6			
	" S. Davis, 103, Euston Road, half year to Michaelmas	2	11 6			
	" E. Smith, 3, Thanet Street, half year to Michaelmas	2	8 0			
	" J. Burton, 57, Burton Crescent, half year to Michaelmas	3	10 0			
	" J. B. Nicholls, 7, Mabledon Row, half year to Michaelmas	13	18 0			
	" C. Knyvett, 7, Judd Street, half year to Michaelmas	10	0 0			
	Carried forward		5,463 11 5		Carried forward	12,290 5 0
						Y y 4

SKINNERS' COMPANY—continued.

The SKINNERS' COMPANY in account with the TONBRIDGE SCHOOL ESTATE—continued.

Dr. 1881.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	1881.		Cr. £	s.	d.
	Brought forward				5,493	11	5		Brought forward	12,299	5	0
Oct. 11.	To J. Turner, 30, Judd Street, half year to Michaelmas	15	0	0								
	" T. Robinson, 32, Judd Street, half year to Michaelmas	15	15	0								
	" T. Robinson, 35, Judd Street, half year to Michaelmas	15	15	0								
	" R. Parrott, 40, Judd Street, half year to Michaelmas	10	10	0								
	" R. Parrott, 48, Judd Street, half year to Michaelmas	10	10	0								
	" R. Parrott, 50, Judd Street, half year to Michaelmas	10	10	0								
	" T. Dundas, 55, Judd Street, half year to Michaelmas	7	10	0								
	" W. Green, 58, Judd Street, half year to Michaelmas	10	10	0								
	" W. Turner, 20, Judd Street, half year to Michaelmas	10	10	0								
	" F. Bunnell, 73, Euston Road, half year to Michaelmas	7	10	0								
	" J. Hobbs, 2, Hastings Street, half year to Michaelmas	7	17	6								
	" W. Cade, 40, Hastings Street, half year to Michaelmas	7	0	0								
	" J. Chapman, 2, Crescent Mews, half year to Michaelmas	1	1	0								
	" J. Fuller, 81, Judd Street, half year to Michaelmas	9	9	0								
	" C. Birch, 29, Bidboro' Street, half year to Michaelmas	1	1	0								
	" C. Birch, 30, Bidboro' Street, half year to Michaelmas	7	17	6								
	" E. Woodgate, 71, Judd Street, half year to Michaelmas	5	5	0								
	" E. Woodgate, 72, Judd Street, half year to Michaelmas	5	5	0								
	" W. Ingle, 27, Bidboro' Street, half year to Michaelmas	1	0	0								
	" W. Ingle, 26, Hastings Street, half year to Michaelmas	3	10	0								
	" J. Hallam, 6, Hastings Street, half year to Michaelmas	5	5	0								
	" W. Hewitt, 11, Mabledon Place, half year to Michaelmas	9	9	0								
	" T. Panting, 13, Bidboro' Street, half year to Michaelmas	4	4	0								
	" J. Burton, 27, Burton Crescent, half year to Michaelmas	7	10	0								
	" J. Burton, 34, Burton Crescent, half year to Michaelmas	7	10	0								
	" J. Burton, 39, Burton Crescent, half year to Michaelmas	7	10	0								
	" F. Oxley, 13, Hastings Street, half year to Michaelmas	9	9	0								
	" T. Lumley, 10, Mabledon Place, half year to Michaelmas	9	9	0								
	" L. Vulliamy, 19, Mabledon Place, half year to Michaelmas	17	0	0								
	" J. B. Brine, 1, Crescent Mews, half year to Michaelmas	10	0	0								
	" S. Smith, 36, Tonbridge Street, half year to Michaelmas	7	7	0								
	" D. Karr, 13, Mabledon Row, half year to Michaelmas	2	17	6								
	" J. Burton, 12, Tonbridge Street, half year to Michaelmas	7	10	0								
	" T. Hasker, 13, Burton Street, half year to Michaelmas	1	0	0								
	" J. Hobbs, 17, Mabledon Row, half year to Michaelmas	1	3	0								
	" W. Mitchell, 80, Judd Street, half year to Michaelmas	9	9	0								
	" V. Wortley, 33, Hastings Street, half year to Michaelmas	4	4	0								
	" S. Watson, 24, Sandwich Street, half year to Michaelmas	4	14	6								
	" J. Burton, 40, Burton Street, half year to Michaelmas	7	10	0								
Oct. 11.	" J. Thorne, 29, Judd Street, half year to Michaelmas	10	10	0								
	" C. H. Boyd, 1, Bull's Head Passage, half year to Michaelmas	40	0	0								
	" G. Phillips, 2, Skimmers' Place, half year to Michaelmas	25	9	0								
	" J. Thornhill, 2, Bull's Head Passage, half year to Michaelmas	25	0	0								
	" T. Allison, 35, Tonbridge Street, half year to Michaelmas	5	5	0								
Oct. 12.	" G. Payne, 38, Tonbridge Street, half year to Michaelmas	9	0	0								
	" J. R. Parry, 48, Hastings Street, half year to Michaelmas	8	10	0								
	" T. Parker, 43, Thanet Street, half year to Michaelmas	6	6	0								
	" J. Burton, 5, Burton Crescent, half year to Michaelmas	7	10	0								
	" B. Wood, 91, Euston Road, half year to Michaelmas	7	10	0								
	" W. Hart, 5, Drapers' Place, half year to Michaelmas	5	5	0								
	" T. Williamson, 107, Euston Road, half year to Michaelmas	10	10	0								
	" J. Burton, 31, Crescent Mews, half year to Michaelmas	2	10	0								
Oct. 13.	" M. Kenny, 8, Bidboro' Street, half year to Michaelmas	4	4	0								
	" J. Burton, 40, Burton Crescent, half year to Michaelmas	7	10	0								
	" T. B. Mash, 42, Judd Street, half year to Michaelmas	10	0	0								
Oct. 14.	" W. Mitchell, 31, Judd Street, half year to Michaelmas	9	9	0								
	" J. Payne, 49, Euston Road, half year to Michaelmas	4	4	0								
Oct. 17.	" T. Card, Tonbridge, half year to Michaelmas	33	10	0	529	9	0					
	Carried forward				6,023	0	5		Carried forward	12,299	5	0

SKINNERS' COMPANY—continued.

The SKINNERS' COMPANY in account with the TONBRIDGE SCHOOL ESTATE—continued.

Dr. 1881.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1881.		Cr. £ s. d.
	Brought forward		6,023 0 5		Brought forward	12,299 5 0
Oct. 17.	To T. Lumley, 33, Bidboro' Street, half year to Michaelmas	8	8 0			
	„ Parker and Hallam, 38, Sandwich Street, half year to Michaelmas	4	4 0			
	„ J. C. Venn, 97, Euston Road, half year to Michaelmas	7	10 0			
	„ T. Swinbourne, 1, Claremont Place, half year to Michaelmas	8	8 0			
	„ J. Bunnell, 14, Leigh Street, half year to Michaelmas	10	10 0			
	„ J. Randall, 9, Crescent Mews, half year to Michaelmas	2	10 0			
	„ J. Bowers, 23, Hastings Street, half year to Michaelmas	6	1 0			
Oct. 18.	„ J. Green, 42, Thanet Street, half year to Michaelmas	4	4 0			
	„ J. Thorne, 62, Judd Street, half year to Michaelmas	15	15 0			
	„ J. Pimm, 21, Mabledon Place, half year to Michaelmas	8	18 6			
	„ J. Burton, 2, Burton Street, half year to Michaelmas					
	„ J. Burton, 31, Burton Street, half year to Michaelmas					
	„ J. Hill, 3, Sandwich Street, half year to Michaelmas					
	„ T. Jennings, 10, Leigh Street, half year to Michaelmas	18	0 0			
	„ J. Bowers, 4, Mabledon Row, half year to Michaelmas	2	2 0			
	„ E. Hatfield, 6, Mabledon Row, half year to Michaelmas	2	2 0			
	„ E. Woodgate, 70, Judd Street, half year to Michaelmas	5	5 0			
	„ J. Saunders, 23, Judd Street, half year to Michaelmas	9	9 0			
	„ T. Lampers, 45, Hastings Street, half year to Michaelmas	6	6 0			
	„ J. Payne, 2, Tonbridge Street, half year to Michaelmas	12	1 6			
	„ Bunnell and others, 81, Euston Road, half year to Michaelmas	24	0 0			
	„ Bunnell and others, Ground behind, half year to Michaelmas	1				
	„ J. Burton, 65, Judd Street, half year to Michaelmas	5	0 0			
	„ J. Thorne, 65, Euston Road, half year to Michaelmas	10	10 0			
	„ J. Thorne, 7, Hastings Street, half year to Michaelmas	1	19 0			
	„ J. Bunnell, 3, Mabledon Place, half year to Michaelmas	10	0 0			
	„ T. Lumley, 109, Euston Road, half year to Michaelmas	4	14 6			
	„ Camfield and others, 1, Skinners' Place, half year to Michaelmas	35	9 0			
	„ T. Kennett, 3, Bull's Head Passage, half year to Michaelmas	30	0 0			
Oct. 19.	„ W. Mortlock, 11, Judd Street, half year to Michaelmas	7	10 0			
	„ T. Jennings, 9, Hastings Street, half year to Michaelmas	5	0 0			
	„ J. Simmons, 24, Hastings Street, half year to Michaelmas	4	4 0			
Oct. 20.	„ J. Burton, 1, Crescent Place, half year to Michaelmas	5	0 0			
	„ W. H. Roberts, 45, Euston Road, half year to Michaelmas	21	2 6			
	„ W. Haynes, Gracechurch Street, half year to Michaelmas	1,180	10 0			
Oct. 21.	„ F. Oxley, 67, Euston Road, half year to Michaelmas	6	6 0			
	„ S. Anstee, 15, Mabledon Place, half year to Michaelmas	10	10 0			
	„ P. Dawson, 47, Euston Road, half year to Michaelmas	10	10 0			
Oct. 22.	„ J. Burton, 44, Burton Street, half year to Michaelmas	10	10 0			
	„ J. King, 2, Thanet Street, half year to Michaelmas	6	6 0			
	„ J. Burton, 29, Marchmont Street, half year to Michaelmas	6	15 0			
	„ T. Swinbourne, 3, Bidboro' Street, half year to Michaelmas	6	16 6			
	„ P. Emmins, 31, Bidboro' Street, half year to Michaelmas	4	14 6			
	„ J. Burton, 19, Crescent Mews, half year to Michaelmas	5	0 0			
	„ J. Burton, 12, Crescent Mews, half year to Michaelmas	2	10 0			
	„ W. H. Rayner, 3, Sandwich Street, half year to Michaelmas	4	14 6			
	„ J. Burton, 6, Crescent Mews, half year to Michaelmas	1	0 0			
	„ J. Luke, 40, Hastings Street, half year to Michaelmas	4	4 0			
	„ T. Swinbourne, 3, Claremont Place, half year to Michaelmas	21	0 0			
	„ G. Payne, 37, Euston Road, half year to Michaelmas	25	4 0			
	„ T. Williams, 53, Euston Road, half year to Michaelmas	11	17 6			
	„ J. Body, 79, Euston Road, half year to Michaelmas	5	15 6			
	„ J. Burton, 38, Burton Street, half year to Michaelmas	7	10 0			
	„ J. Cuthbert, 14, Burton Street, half year to Michaelmas	4	14 6			
Nov. 2.	„ H. Nunn, 14, Mabledon Row, half year to Michaelmas	4	4 0			
	„ W. Houlston, 29, Leigh Street, half year to Michaelmas	7	0 0			
	„ W. Houlston, 7, Sandwich Street, half year to Michaelmas	7	10 0			
	„ W. Houlston, 42, Sandwich Street, half year to Michaelmas	7	0 0			
	Carried forward	7,721	14 5		Carried forward	12,299 5 0
A 14546.						Z z

SKINNERS' COMPANY—continued.

The SKINNERS' COMPANY in account with the TONBRIDGE SCHOOL ESTATE—continued.

Dr. 1881.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1881		Cr. £ s. d.
	Brought forward		7,781 14 5		Brought forward	12,290 5 0
Nov. 2.	To W. Cade, 1, Bidboro' Street, half year to Michaelmas	1 1 0				
	„ J. Cooper, 18, Thanet Street, half year to Michaelmas	9 8 0				
	„ J. Cooper, 20, Thanet Street, half year to Michaelmas	9 8 0				
	„ R. Champ, 25, Sandwich Street, half year to Michaelmas	7 0 0				
	„ R. Champ, 16, Mabledon Row, half year to Michaelmas	1 1 0				
	„ J. Porter, 73, Judd Street, half year to Michaelmas	3 15 0				
	„ J. Porter, 76, Judd Street, half year to Michaelmas	10 10 0				
	„ J. Burton, 17, Burton Street, half year to Michaelmas	2 10 0				
	„ J. Burton, 39, Burton Street, half year to Michaelmas	7 10 0				
	„ J. Burton, 9, Burton Street, half year to Michaelmas	5 0 0				
	„ E. Bishop, 15, Burton Street, half year to Michaelmas	4 14 6				
	„ W. Bowers, 16, Burton Street, half year to Michaelmas	4 14 6				
	„ W. McDaniel, 26, Bidboro' Street, half year to Michaelmas	15 11 0				
Nov. 12.	„ C. Knyvett, 1, Judd Street, half year to Michaelmas	15 0 0				
	„ H. Wagstaff, 25, Hastings Street, half year to Michaelmas	10 0 0				
	„ W. Turner, 14, Judd Street, two and a half years to Michaelmas	73 12 6				
	„ J. R. Parry, 1, Leigh Street, half year to Michaelmas	4 10 0				
	„ W. Hart, 18, Drapers' Place, half year to Michaelmas	5 5 0				
	„ J. Burton, 22, Thanet Street, half year to Michaelmas	8 0 0				
ov. 16.	„ W. B. Hull, 35, Hastings Street, half year to Michaelmas	4 4 0				
	„ G. Bishop, 34, Hastings Street, half year to Michaelmas	4 4 0				
	„ J. Gunn, 4, Bull's Head Passage, half year to Michaelmas	95 0 0				
Dec. 13.	„ T. Swinbourne, 41, Hastings Street, half year to Michaelmas	8 8 0				
	„ J. Thorne, 28, Hastings Street, half year to Michaelmas	5 5 0				
	„ J. Venn, 1, Mabledon Place, one and a half years to Michaelmas	29 10 0				
Dec. 31.	„ Rev. J. A. Babington, Tonbridge, one year to Christmas	220 0 0	565 1 6			
	„ dividends on Three per Cent. Consols to July 1881		30 15 3			
	„ interest on temporary deposit of 1,000l. at bankers from 5th November to 19th December		4 4 4			
	„ fees from pupils:—					
	registration fees	12 0 0				
	entrance	141 0 0	153 0 0			
	„ tuition fees:—					
	Easter term	1,307 0 0				
	Midsummer	1,296 0 0				
	Christmas	1,262 0 0	3,865 0 0			
	pupils for chemicals		14 15 6		„ balance	47 6 0
			12,346 11 0			12,346 11 0
ASSETS, DECEMBER 31ST, 1881.				LIABILITIES, DECEMBER 31ST, 1881.		
1881.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
	Balance at bankers	47 6 0			Rates and taxes	58 10 9
	Head master, cash in hand for petty expenses	100 0 0	147 6 0		Printing examination and other papers	57 2 1
	Sundry rents due at Michaelmas, &c.		223 6 6		Cleaning school	23 6 2
	Claim for repayment of income tax allowed to tenants		256 6 11		Judd Scholarships	53 0 8
	Fees due from pupils		37 17 6		Sundry small accounts	14 17 1
			604 16 11			206 2 9
						206 2 9

MERCHANT TAYLORS' COMPANY.

MR. HARE'S REPORT.

TO THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS FOR
ENGLAND AND WALES.

In pursuance of a Minute of the Board of the 7th day of November 1862, I have inquired into the condition and circumstances of the following Charities under the management of the *Merchant Taylors' Company* of the *City of London*, and I have stated in the Report under the head of each specific Endowment the result of my investigation.

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The Merchant Taylors Company under the style of "The Master and Wardens of the Merchant Taylors of the Fraternity of St. John the Baptist, in the City of London," consists of—

The Master and four Wardens and Court of Assistants.

The freedom of the Company is obtained by patrimony, redemption, and servitude. The number of freemen is not known, but they are supposed to diminish in number.

ALSTON'S CHARITY.

Judith Alston in 1687 gave to the Company 300*l.* to pay,—

	£	s.	d.
To the vicar of St. Giles', Cripplegate,			
for the use of the poor -	5	0	0
To the vicar of St. Andrew, Holborn -	5	0	0
To the vicar of St. Mary, Whitechapel -	5	0	0

The bonds stated by the Commissioners of Inquiry to have been given for these sums are probably not in existence, and if they were, would not, I apprehend, be available by the successive incumbents. No special investment exists in respect of the donation, but it forms a charge on the corporate funds.

The three sums of 5*l.* per annum are paid to the three incumbents upon their several receipts.

DR. JOHN ANDREW'S EXHIBITION.

Dr. John Andrew, by his will of the 15th May, 1747, directed all his stock in the Bank of England to be sold out and invested in the purchase of a freehold estate, and that the rents (after the payment of certain life estates) should be paid to Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

And he directed that four new scholarships from the Merchant Taylors' School should be founded, each to receive 5*l.* quarterly, and that the remainder of the rents should be invested in Government securities until there should be raised 20,000*l.* to be laid out in additional buildings to the said college; and after such 20,000*l.* should be raised, he directed that four new civil law fellowships should be erected and added to their number.

And the testator gave to his brother William 1,050*l.* for the support of his son John for life, and after his decease to the said college.

And he gave to his brother's son William the dividends of 500*l.* Bank Stock for life, the said stock to be transferred to the said college.

The arrangements for carrying out this bequest between the representatives of the testator and the Merchant Taylors' Company were made under a decree of the Court of Chancery of the 21st June, 1802 which is set forth in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (vol. 17, page 453). The sum agreed to be accepted by the Company in satisfaction of the bequest was accumulated to the sum of 10,140*l.* Consols at the time of the

last enquiry, and at the end of 1861 the amount of the capital applicable to this charity was 13,446*l.* 16*s.* Con-
sols, producing an annual dividend of 403*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*

There are six exhibitioners of 60*l.* each at St. John's College, Oxford. They are chosen from the Merchant Taylors' School according to rule set forth in the indenture of the 6th February 1801, which provided that the money should be paid to the Company for establishing six scholarships or exhibitions so soon as the funds and accumulating interest would admit thereof at 50*l.* per annum each, to be elected from the said school, and taken out of the bench or table thereof from among such as had been four years at least scholars in the said school, or from such other persons as had been at the bench or table and in the school four years, but had left the said school, not under 16 nor above 20 years of age at the time of election, who were to continue 12 years and not longer, and to be accounted civil law scholars or civil law exhibitioners, with such other provision respecting their residence and accommodation and studies at college as therein mentioned.

The following were the proposals agreed to between the Company and the President and Scholars of St. John's College, Oxford, which received the sanction of the Court of Chancery.

That the sum of 2,610*l.* cash, with interest at 5 per cent., and 2,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Consols, to be allotted out of the funds in the name of the accountant-general in trust in the cause to remain in the name of the accountant-general, and the dividends to be paid to the Company for establishing six scholarships of the said College, as soon as the said funds and accumulating interest will admit, and that such number of the said six scholarships be in the meantime established at 50*l.* per annum each, as the Company should think proper.

Such scholars to be elected at the Feast of St. Barnabas by the said Company, with the assent of the President or Vice-President and two senior Fellows of the said College, in the chapel of the grammar school of the said Company, immediately after the election is had and made of the scholars directed by Sir Thomas White, Knight, deceased, formerly one of the assistants of the said fraternity, to be elected from the said Merchant Taylors' School and admitted into the said College, and such scholars to be taken out of the bench or table of the said school who have been scholars of the said school four years at least, or from such other persons

who have been at the bench or table and in the school for four years, but have left the said school, not under 16 or above 20 years of age at the time of election, and to continue 12 years and not longer, and to be accounted civil law exhibitioners.

To remain unmarried and to reside at the College for the same time in every year as the commoners of the said College are required to reside, and to proceed regularly to their law degrees, and that after the first four years, during the remainder of the term for which they hold their scholarships, they shall reside at least 30 days in every year.

The scholars to be provided with residence within the College for the first four years, they paying for their rooms the same rent which the commoners do, and to observe all the rules of the College; and the scholarships to become vacant in case of any scholar entering into holy orders, marrying, or entering into any employment incompatible with the practice of the civil law, or by resignation of such scholar or expulsion by the College, or by quitting the said College, or on any other account; on a vacancy to a scholarship the College to certify the vacancy to the said Master and Wardens.

In case of a vacancy of a scholar not exceeding six months, the pension to go to the immediate succeeding scholar, and if longer than six months to constitute a part of the accumulated fund.

These rules have not undergone any change, but the stipends have been increased to 60*l.* each.

After paying the amount of these scholarships to the holders annually, or so far as they are full, the surplus income is added to the capital from which, according to the present disposition of the Company, it is intended to increase the annual stipends, as the fund may hereafter admit.

They are at present full, and on the occasion of a vacancy the election is made in June.

There is not an election annually.

It appears by the following table that during the 10 years there has been on an average less than two annually:—

1853	-	3	1858	-	Nil.
1854	-	2	1859	-	4
1855	-	Nil.	1860	-	4
1856	-	1	1861	-	2
1857	-	Nil.	1862	-	Nil.

EXHIBITIONS FOUNDED BY DR. JOHN ANDREW.

By an Order of the Board, dated 10th December 1875, it was provided by way of scheme that the annual value of each of these exhibitions which should thenceforth be five in number, should be raised to the sum of 86*l.*, and that the same should be tenable for not more than five years, and that the Company should have power from time to time, subject to the approval of the Board, to frame rules and regulations for the election and examination of candidates for such exhibitions or scholarships.

The following regulations were sanctioned by an Order of the Board, dated 19th May 1876, namely—

1. The election of candidates for the said exhibitions or scholarships, which are henceforth to be five in number, of the value of 86*l.* a year each, and tenable for a period of not more than five years, shall be made by the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Merchant Taylors' Company, and the President or Vice-President, and two Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford, or such of them as shall be present at and take part in the election on St. Barnabas' Day at Merchant Taylors' School, immediately after the election of Sir Thomas White's scholars.

2. At the date of election, candidates must be in the head form of the Merchant Taylors' School, and not under 16 or above 20 years of age, and must have been in the school at least four years.

3. Candidates shall be examined by examiners appointed for the purpose by the said Master and Wardens; and in order to be eligible for election must satisfy the examiners that they have attained such a knowledge of classics and mathematics as would enable them to pass the responsions examination in their first term at Oxford, and the election shall be made from the candidates who satisfy that test according to their proficiency in history and modern languages, except that, in any case in which there shall be no duly qualified candidate whose proficiency in history and modern languages is considered to entitle him to

election, a candidate may be elected for proficiency in any branch of study.

4. The exhibitions are to be paid half-yearly at Christmas and Midsummer, and each exhibitioner will be required to become and remain a member of St. John's College, Oxford, and must, during the first four years after he shall have proceeded to the University, or until he shall have taken some degree in the University, produce before any half-yearly payment on account of the exhibition is made, a certificate from the President or Vice-President of that College of his residence, good conduct, and satisfactory progress, down to the end of the academical term next preceding the time fixed for such payment.

5. The exhibitions will be tenable for five years from the date of election, but any exhibition will be rendered vacant by the resignation or expulsion from the College of the exhibitioner, or by the exhibitioner's name being taken off the books of the College, or by his ceasing to reside during an entire academical year without good cause to be allowed by the President or Vice-President of the College, and any exhibition may be declared vacated by the Master and Wardens, if the exhibitioner shall fail to produce such certificate from the President or Vice-President of the College as is required by the last regulation, or in such case the Master and Wardens may hold the exhibitioner disentitled to any half-yearly payments of the exhibition without depriving him of the exhibition altogether.

6. Pending the establishment of a regular recurring vacancy in each year, the Master and Wardens reserve to themselves the power of suspending the election to any exhibition over and above one in each year.

7. The Master and Wardens reserve to themselves the power to add to the corpus of the exhibition fund any unapplied income that may arise, under the last preceding regulation or otherwise, from any exhibitions which during any period cease to be payable wholly or in part, and to increase the value of the exhibitions hereafter at their discretion out of the improved income.

BARKER'S CHARITY.

Reynold Barker, by deed of the 21st September 1608, granted to the Company certain lands at Bow, Essex, to bestow the rents amongst the poor almsmen and almswomen in the Company's almshouses.

The estate of this Charity consists of about one acre and two roods of land in the parish of Stratford-le-Bow, bounded by the high road from London to Stratford on the south, and property belonging to the Corporation of London to the N.N.W. and N.E., and intersected by the River Lea.

It is at present let in two portions:—

	£	s.	d.
1.—The houses (being a public house and cottages) situated on the high road, are demised by a lease of the 21st March 1858 to Messrs. Charrington, Head, and Co., Brewers, for 21 years, from Lady Day 1858, at - - - - -	150	0	0
2.—The remainder, consisting of the land at the back abutting on the river and dock, and on which warehouses and buildings have been erected, are demised to Messrs. Howards, Manufacturing Chemists, for 21 years, from Lady Day 1858 - - - - -	100	0	0
	250	0	0

The sum of 250*l.* a year is carried to the Almshouse Account without any deduction.

BIGG'S CHARITY.

Walter Bigg, by an indenture of the 6th June 1659, assigned to the Company a messuage in St. Giles-

CHARITY OF WALTER BIGG.

This property, known as Nos. 3, 4, and 5, Little Denmark Street, St. Giles, is now (1882) let to Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, at the rent of 350*l.* a year.

In consequence of the increase of the annual income available for the benefit of the poor freemen of the Company, by an order of the Board, dated 28th July 1874, it was directed by way of scheme that the annual pensions payable to four poor freemen of the Company

BLUNDELL'S CHARITY.

Peter Blundell, by his will of the 9th June 1599, gave to the Company 150*l.* to purchase lands, &c., out of which 2*l.* was directed to be paid to the poor prisoners in Newgate, London.

The rentcharge of 2*l.* is upon a house in Threadneedle Street, and is paid annually to Mr. Temple at the Guildhall, for administration by the Corporation of London.

BOONE'S CHARITY.

A full account of this endowment is set forth in my report of the 2nd July 1862, made on the occasion of the application of the Company for a new scheme in consequence of the increased income of this Charity.

RE CHRISTOPHER BOONE'S CHARITY.

Particulars of Leases granted by the Company.

Premises.	Lessees.	Term of Years.	Commencement of Term.	Annual Rent.
Belmont Lodge, Belmont, Lee, Kent.	Alfred Nelson Cherrill - -	98	Michaelmas, 1854 -	£ 30
No. 4, Belmont	Frederick Le Gros Clark - -	96 and a half	Lady-day, 1856 -	5
" 5 "	John Gillespie - -	96	Michaelmas, 1856 -	5
" 6 "	Henry George Noyes - -	96	Michaelmas, 1856 -	5
" 7 "	John and Christopher William Todd	96 and a quarter	Midsummer, 1856 -	5
" 8 "	William Abidah Heddy - -	96 and a half	Lady-day, 1856 -	5
" 9 "	John and Christopher William Todd	98	Michaelmas, 1854 -	5
" 10 "	Sarah Remnant - -	96 and three quarters.	Christmas, 1855 -	5
" 11 "	Sarah Elizabeth Weir - -	90 and a half	Lady-day, 1862 -	15
" 1 & 4, Blessington Road	William Derriter - -	97	Michaelmas, 1855 -	4. No. 1. 8. No. 4.
" 3 "	Lewis Glenton - -	94 and a half	Lady-day, 1858 -	4
" 5 "	Lewis Glenton - -	94 and a half	Lady-day, 1858 -	4
" 6 "	John and Christopher William Todd	94 and a quarter	Midsummer, 1858 -	4
" 7 "	Lewis Glenton - -	94 and a half	Lady day, 1858 -	4
" 8 "	Mary Gertrude Anne Vallance	90 and three quarters,	Christmas, 1861 -	4
Carried forward				£112

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in-the-Fields, Middlesex, for the remainder of a term of 1,000 years, in trust to bestow the rents thereof in manner following:—

	£	s.	d.
To 4 poor men of the Company -	10	0	0
To 10 poor persons of Wallingford, Berks - - - - -	10	0	0
To the Free Grammar School at Wallingford - - - - -	10	0	0

The property is situated at the back of Great and Little Denmark Street, Soho, in the parish of St. Giles, and is let by lease of 11 July 1809 to Joseph Seger, for a term of 61 years, from Midsummer 1806, at a rent of 80*l.*

It appears to be entered from a court in Little Denmark Street, through which there is an access into Lloyd's Court. It is bounded on the east by Little Denmark Street, on the north by the backs of the houses in Great Denmark Street, on the south by Lloyd's Court, and on the west by houses at the back of Crown Street.

The distribution of the rent is made pro rata according to the original gift of 30*l.* a year.

The sum thus appropriated to the poor of the Company amounts to 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, which is given to four pensioners, being free of the Company, in the sum of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each.

The pensioners are not elected under 50 years of age, and being once elected are continued as pensioners unless removed for a good cause. The pensions may be held with some other pension from other Charities.

The remaining two-thirds, amounting to 53*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, is annually paid over to the treasurer of the Wallingford Municipal Charities, and is suffered to be applied by them, according to the terms of the foundation, amongst the poor, and for the grammar school.

should be increased from 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to 12*l.* each, and that the residue of the income thereof, which should remain after providing for the payment of such augmented pensions, should be applied in paying yearly pensions of 10*l.* each, to be awarded under such reasonable regulations as might be prescribed by the Company unto deserving poor freemen, or the widows or orphan daughters of such freemen, all of whom should be called "Bigg's Pensioners."

The estate is situated in the parish of Lee, and consists mainly of 22*a.* 3*r.* 26*p.* of land, bounded partly by the road from London to Eltham (through Lewisham) and partly by the Church Lane, which separates it from the almshouses of the Company.

There is also a small detached plot at the corner of Church Lane, Lee Road, and the lands which are occupied by the Chapel, almshouses, and gardens which face the same road from London to Eltham.

The main portion of the property has lately been let under an agreement for building to Messrs. Todd, builders, under which leases, which have received the sanction of the Board, have been granted as follows:—

Premises.	Lessees.	Term of Years.	Commencement of Term.	Annual Rent.
No. 9, Blessington Road	Lewis Glenton - - -	94 and a half	Brought forward £ 112	
" 10 & 12 "	John and Christopher William Todd	94 and a quarter	Lady-day, 1858 - 4	4. No. 10.
" 11 & 13 "	John and Christopher William Todd	94	Midsummer, 1858 - 4	4. No. 12.
" 14 "	Christopher William Todd - -	94 and a half	Midsummer, 1858 - 4	4. No. 11.
" 15 & 17 "	John and Christopher William Todd	94	Lady-day, 1858 - 8	4. No. 13.
" 16 "	John Hodder Bussell - - -	94	Michaelmas, 1858 - 4	4. No. 15.
" 18 "	John and Christopher William Todd	94	Lady-day, 1859 - 4	4. No. 17.
" 19 "	Thomas Osborn Todd - - -	93 and a half	Michaelmas, 1859 - 12	
" 20 "	Abraham Hammond - - -	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 12	
" 21 "	Thomas Osborn Todd - - -	94	Michaelmas, 1859 - 12	
" 22 "	John Novard - - -	94	Michaelmas, 1859 - 12	
" 23 & 25 "	Thomas Osborn Todd - - -	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 12	
" 24 "	John and Christopher William Todd	93 and a half	Lady-day, 1859 - 4	4. No. 23.
" 26 & 28 "	Thomas Osborn Todd - - -	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 12	4. No. 25.
" 27 & 29 "	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 26.
" 30 & 32 "	John and Christopher William Todd	93 and a half	Lady-day, 1859 - 4	4. No. 28.
" 31, 33, 35, & 37, Blessington Road.	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 27.
" 36, Blessington Road	John and Christopher William Todd	93 and a half	Lady-day, 1859 - 4	4. No. 29.
" 38 "	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 30.
" 39 & 41 "	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 32.
" 40 "	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 31.
" 42 "	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 33.
" 43 "	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 35.
" 44 "	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 37.
" 45 "	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 39.
" 46 "	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 41.
" 47 "	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 43.
" 48 & 50 "	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 45.
" 49 "	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 47.
" 51 "	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 49.
" 53 "	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 51.
" 55 "	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 53.
" 57 "	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 55.
" 59 "	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 57.
" 61 "	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 59.
" 1, Torrington Villas	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 61.
" 2 "	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 63.
" 3 "	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 65.
" 4 "	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 67.
" 5 "	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 69.
" 6 "	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 71.
" 7 "	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 73.
" 8 "	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 75.
" 9 & 10 "	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 77.
" 11 and 12 "	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 79.
" 13 and 14 "	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 81.
" 1 Marlborough Road	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 83.
" 2 "	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 85.
" 3 "	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 87.
" 4 "	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 89.
" 5 "	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 91.
" 6 "	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 93.
" 7 "	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 95.
" 8 "	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 97.
" 9 "	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 99.
" 10 "	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 101.
" 11 "	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 103.
" 12 "	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 105.
" 14 "	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 107.
" 7, Middleton Road	John and Christopher William Todd	93	Michaelmas, 1859 - 4	4. No. 109.
				£ 426 0 0
In addition to the above, leases of other property belonging to this endowment are in the course of preparation, the annual rental of which will amount to				£ 184 0 0
The rent charge from the City of Hereford				£ 40 0 0
The rent of the detached plot in Church Lane, let to Lewis Glenton, under an agreement for building				£ 12 0 0
Easement				£ 0 1 0
				662 1 0

CHARITY OF CHRISTOPHER BOONE.

The following Leases have been subsequently granted with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners.

Premises.	Lessees.	Term of Years.	Commencement of Term.	Annual Rent.
No. 8, Belmont Park (formerly called Middleton Road.)	George Fredk. Wenborn - -	87	29 Sept. 1865 -	£ s. d. 10 10 0
" 9 Do. - -	Do. - -	87	Do. -	10 10 0
" 10 Do. - -	Do. - -	87	Do. -	10 10 0
" 11 Do. - -	George Robert Scott - -	87	Do. -	10 10 0
Havelock Villa, Lee Road -	William Leonard - -	92½	25 Dec. 1859 -	3 0 0
Clyde Villa, Lee Road -	Do. - -	92½	Do. -	3 0 0
No. 5, Belmont Park - -	George Fredk. Wenborn - -	86½	25 Dec. 1865 -	8 0 0
" 6, Belmont Park - -	Do. - -	86½	Do. -	8 0 0
" 4, Belmont Park - -	Do. - -	86½	24 June 1866 -	8 0 0
" 1, Belmont Park - -	Do. - -	86½	Do. -	8 0 0
" 2, Belmont Park - -	Do. - -	86½	Do. -	8 0 0
" 3, Belmont Park (formerly called Middleton Road.)	Richard Westall - -	86½	Do. -	8 0 0
" 12 Do. - -	George Fredk. Wenborn - -	86	29 Sept. 1866 -	5 5 0
" 13 Do. - -	Lewis Glenton - -	86	Do. -	2 0 0
" 14 Do. - -	John Christian Church - -	86	Do. -	2 0 0
" 19 Do. - -	George Fredk. Wenborn - -	85½	25 March 1867 -	5 0 0
" 26 Do. - -	Do. - -	85½	Do. -	4 0 0
" 27 Do. - -	Do. - -	85½	Do. -	4 0 0
Stables and coachhouses at Lee, Kent, and the roadway leading thereto from Belmont Park.	Do. - -	85½	Do. -	10 0 0
No. 16a, Brandram Road -	Do. - -	85½	24 June 1867 -	3 0 0
" 17 Do. - -	Do. - -	85½	Do. -	3 0 0
" 17a Do. - -	Do. - -	85½	Do. -	3 0 0
" 20, Belmont Park - -	Do. - -	85	29 Sept. 1867 -	3 0 0
" 21 Do. - -	Do. - -	85	Do. -	3 0 9
" 22 Do. - -	Do. - -	84½	25 Dec. 1867 -	3 0 0
" 25 Do. - -	Do. - -	84½	Do. -	3 0 0
" 34, Blessington Road -	George Bush - -	84½	Do. -	8 10 0
" 34a Do. - -	Do. - -	84½	Do. -	8 10 0
" 18, Belmont Park - -	George Fredk. Wenborn - -	84½	25 March 1868 -	2 0 0
" 18a Do. - -	Do. - -	84½	Do. -	2 0 0
" 17 Do. - -	Do. - -	84½	24 June 1868 -	2 0 0
" 28 Do. - -	Do. - -	84½	Do. -	2 0 0
" 24 Do. - -	Do. - -	84½	Do. -	2 0 0
" 15 Do. - -	Do. - -	84	29 Sept. 1868 -	2 0 0
" 16 Do. - -	Do. - -	84	Do. -	2 0 0
Garden Ground adjoining No. 24, Belmont Park.	John Wilson - -	83½	25 Dec. 1868 -	3 0 0
No. 4, Oxford Villas - -	Lewis Glenton - -	83½	24 June 1869 -	3 17 6
" 5 Do. - -	Do. - -	83½	Do. -	3 17 6
Ground and 1st house west of Brandram Road.	Wm. Hancock - -	80	29 Sept. 1879 -	12 0 0
Ground and 2nd house west of Brandram Road.	Wm. Greaves - -	80	Do. -	2 0 0
Ground and 3rd house west of Brandram Road.	Do. - -	80	Do. -	2 0 0
Ground and 4th house west of Brandram Road.	Do. - -	80	Do. -	4 0 0
				£ 637 0 0*

* In consequence of the increased income of the Charity arising from the development of the Trust Estate, application was made to the Commissioners, and by an Order of the Board, dated 27th November 1868, a scheme was established for its future regulation and management. The provisions of the scheme are as follows:—

Boone's Charity Scheme.

1. This Charity and the funds and endowments thereof shall be managed and administered by the Master and Wardens of the Merchant Taylors' Company of the City of London as the trustees thereof in conformity with the provisions of this scheme.

2. The trustees, with the sanction of the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, shall be at liberty to rebuild the almshouses and chapel belonging to the Charity upon sites and in accordance with plans and estimates to be approved by the said Commissioners, and to apply the sum at their disposal arising from the accumulations of income of the Charity (so far as the same will extend) towards the cost of such new buildings, and to provide the remainder of such cost by means of a loan or loans to be raised and borrowed by the trustees either upon the security of the Charity estate or a competent part thereof or in such other manner as the said Commissioners shall sanction or approve.

In the reconstruction of the chapel, accommodation shall be provided primarily for the almspeople and the officers and other persons belonging or attached to the Charity, and subject thereto for the lessees or tenants of the Charity estate and other persons resident in the locality, to whom the privilege of attending the services in the chapel may be conceded by the trustees upon such terms and conditions, and subject to such reasonable regulations as they shall from time to time think fitting and expedient.

The pew rents (if any) to be reserved by the trustees in exercise of the foregoing authority for sittings in the said chapel, shall be applicable towards the maintenance of the chapel and its services and the payment of the salaries of the chaplain and clerk, and subject thereto to the general purposes of the Charity. One half at least, however, of the pews and sittings in the chapel shall be free.

3. The clear amount of the annual income of the Charity, after the payment thereof of the cost of repairing and insuring the almshouse buildings and chapel and all other necessary and proper outgoings and expenses of management and receiver's commission for collecting the rents shall be applied by the trustees first in the payment of the annual interest of the principal sum or sums (if any) that may for the time being be due and owing in respect of any such loan or loans

RALPH BOLTON'S CHARITY.

Ralph Bolton, by a deed poll of the 27th February 1648, gave to the said Company 466*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* on condition that they should pay yearly 20*l.* towards the maintenance of a free school at Audlem, in the county of Chester. The Company pay 20*l.* per annum to the master of the grammar school at Audlem, in Cheshire.

BRAYBROOKE'S CHARITY.

Gerard Braybrooke, by his will, gave 2*l.*, of which 6*s.* was for an obit, at St. Martin Outwich, and the residue for the Company.

The sum of 2*s.* 3*d.* a year, which is the entire charitable charge, is paid to the churchwardens of St. Martin Outwich annually.

as aforesaid, and in the establishment of a sinking fund for the repayment of such loan or loans within the period of 20 years from the date of their respective contraction, and subject thereto to the several purposes herein-after mentioned.

The Almshouses.

4. There shall in future be 12 almspeople belonging to the Charity, who shall respectively be single persons of either sex of good character, being of the age of 57 years at the least, who shall have resided in one of the parishes of Lee, Lewisham, or Greenwich, for not less than five years next preceding the time of election, and who shall not during that period have been in receipt of parochial relief, with a preference for those persons qualified as aforesaid who from misfortune or accident shall have fallen from better circumstances into indigence. Provided that candidates from the parish of Lee having the qualifications aforesaid shall in every case be entitled to be elected in preference to candidates from either of the parishes of Lewisham or Greenwich, and candidates from the said parish of Lewisham in preference to those from Greenwich. A married couple, having each of them the qualifications aforesaid, may in special cases be appointed in lieu of and with the same stipend and emoluments as a single almsperson, and the survivor of any such couple may continue to hold his or her appointment in the same manner as a single almsperson after the death or removal of the other of them.

5. The trustees may appoint one of the almspeople to be the superintendent. It shall be the duty of the superintendent, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the trustees, to assist the trustees and the chaplain in maintaining order and discipline amongst the almspeople, and to report to the chaplain, for the information of the trustees, any breach of rule or other occurrence calling for their notice or intervention. The superintendent shall be removable from his distinctive office at any time by the trustees at their discretion.

6. There shall be paid out of the income of the Charity to each of the almspeople a weekly stipend or sum of 10*s.*, and to the superintendent a further weekly sum of 4*s.* in addition to his stipend as an almsperson.

7. The almspeople shall be nominated and appointed in manner herein-after mentioned. There shall be a body of "nominators," who shall consist of the rector and churchwardens of the parish of Lee, and the respective incumbents and churchwardens of the districts of Christ Church and Holy Trinity in the same parish, and their respective successors for the time being, and of seven other persons resident in one of the said parishes of Lee, Lewisham, or Greenwich, who shall be elected by the vestry of the said parish of Lee, as soon as conveniently may be after the establishment of this scheme, and whose election shall be forthwith notified to the said trustees by the vestry clerk of the same parish. Upon the death, resignation, or removal from residence in one of the aforesaid parishes of any elective nominator, a fresh election of a nominator shall be made by the said vestry in a similar manner. The power of appointing the elective nominators shall lapse to and be exercisable by the trustees if the election by the vestry shall not have been fully made and notified to the trustees as aforesaid as to the first election within the period of three calendar months next after the establishment of this scheme, and as to any subsequent election within the like period next after the occurrence of the vacancy. In the event of any further division of the said parish of Lee the body of nominators may be increased by the addition of any official or other persons as may be directed by the order of the Charity Commissioners upon the application of the trustees.

8. A written notification of the occurrence of every vacancy in the almshouses shall be forthwith given by the trustees or their clerk to the vestry clerk of the parish of Lee, who shall thereupon convene a meeting of the nominators, stating in the notices convening the meeting the particulars of the existing vacancy or vacancies; and such nominators, or a quorum of them, consisting of not less than nine, present at such meeting, shall, by a resolution adopted by a majority at least

of them, proceed to elect and nominate to the trustees for appointment some duly qualified person or persons to fill such vacancy or vacancies respectively; and the person or persons so elected and nominated shall be appointed accordingly by the trustees. In the event of the number of votes of the nominators upon an election being equal, the chairman to be elected by those present at such meeting to preside thereat shall have a double or casting vote.

If and so often as the nominators shall neglect or omit to elect and nominate to the trustees a duly qualified candidate for appointment to the almshouse as aforesaid within the period of three calendar months next after the transmission of the notice of the vacancy to the vestry clerk of the said parish, the trustees shall be at liberty to appoint some duly qualified person to fill such vacancy without any further communication with the nominators.

9. The trustees shall be at liberty to appoint a medical officer to attend upon the almspeople and to supply them with medicines and such medical appliances as may be necessary, at a yearly salary not exceeding 20*l.*, such salary to include the cost of such medicines and appliances. A special payment may, however, be made by the trustees to the medical officer in addition to his fixed annual salary as a remuneration to him for his attendance and services in any case requiring extraordinary care and treatment.

10. No almsperson shall be absent from the almshouse for a period exceeding 24 hours without the consent in writing of the chaplain, but in special cases such consent may, for any sufficient reason, be given retrospectively after the absence has occurred.

11. If any almsperson shall be guilty of insobriety, insubordination, breach of rules, or immoral or unbecoming conduct, or shall become disqualified from retaining his or her appointment, or if in any case it should appear that any almsperson has been appointed without having the required qualifications, the trustees, upon proof thereof to their satisfaction, may remove such almsperson and take possession of the tenement or room occupied by him or her, and may proceed to appoint another almsperson in his or her place, or in any such case (except that of disqualification) the trustees may, if they so think fit, suspend the payment of the stipend to the almsperson either wholly or in part, during such time as they shall think fit and expedient.

12. No almsperson shall be permitted to let or part with the possession of the room or rooms allotted to him or her, or to suffer any stranger, except in cases to be allowed by the trustees, of sickness or infirmity, to occupy the same or any part thereof.

13. The almspeople, unless prevented by sickness or other reasonable cause, shall attend divine service in the chapel once at least on every Sunday and on every Good Friday and Christmas Day.

The Chaplain.

14. There shall be a chaplain for the purposes of the charity, who shall be appointed by the trustees, and shall be a clergyman of the Church of England, in priest's orders.

15. The rector for the time being of the parish of Lee, if resident therein and willing to accept the office of chaplain, shall be preferred by the trustees in making any appointment to the office, unless the vacancy shall have been occasioned by the removal of such rector from the chaplaincy or his resignation of that office.

16. The trustees shall pay to the chaplain out of the income of the charity a yearly salary or stipend of not less than 75*l.* and not more than 100*l.*, as they shall from time to time determine.

17. The chaplain shall be required to perform either in person or by his licensed curate, or substitute appointed as herein-after mentioned, one full service at the least in the chapel attached to the almshouses on every Sunday throughout the year, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, or such other hour as shall be from time to time prescribed by the trustees, having regard to the convenience of the almspeople and other persons attending such service.

CANDISH'S CHARITY.

Hugh Candish, by his will of the 29th May 1640, gave to the Company messuages and tenements in St. John Walbrook and St. Mary Fenchurch, to pay—

	s.	d.
To the wardens and officers of the Company	11	8
For certain superstitious uses in St. Martin Outwich	6	8

And the residue for the Company.

Notwithstanding the gift of the residue of this estate to the Company for their own use, they apply the entire residue to charitable purposes.

After the small payment to the officers of the Company and 1s. 7d. to St. Martin's Outwich, and the 15s. 1d. to the Company in respect of their purchase of the superstitious charges (confirmed by the Statute of the 4th James I., for which see my report on the Fishmongers' Company), the residue of the rents, amounting in the last year to 168l. 11s. 8d., was carried to the almshouse account.

The property consists of a house No. 30, Fenchurch Street, bounded on the west by premises belonging to Christ's Hospital, and extending backwards 64 feet. It is let to Thomas Snelling, oilman, for a term of 21 years from Lady-day 1847, at a rent of 170l.

CHADWICK'S CHARITY.

James Chadwick, by will of the 4th April 1679, gave to the Company 100l. to pay to four poor women 5s. each quarterly.

The trustees may, if they so think fit, require that the chaplain shall provide for the performance of two full services in the said chapel on each Sunday, and they may in that case make such an additional payment to him out of the income of the Charity, if sufficient for that purpose, as shall make up his full yearly stipend to any sum not exceeding 150l.

18. The chaplain shall visit and administer spiritual consolation to the almspeople, and shall have the immediate superintendence and control over them, subject to the superior authority and direction of the trustees. The chaplain shall also once at least in each year make a report to the trustees upon the state and condition of the almshouse branch of the Charity, mentioning in such report any special circumstances which shall in his judgment call for attention on the part of the trustees.

19. The chaplain may be removed from his office by a resolution of the trustees for incapacity or refusal or omission to perform the duties of such office, or for any other sufficient cause to be determined by the trustees. During the temporary legal absence of the chaplain the duties of the office may be performed by a duly qualified substitute to be appointed by him subject to the approval of the trustees.

20. The trustees may pay out of the income of the Charity a yearly sum not exceeding 15l. for the salary of the clerk of the said chapel, who shall be appointed by the said trustees upon the recommendation of the chaplain, and who in consideration of such salary shall attend the services in the chapel, and perform all the duties of clerk, pew opener, and sexton thereof, as shall be directed by the chaplain, and shall also keep in order the garden and ground attached to the almshouses and chapel, and the tomb or vault of the founder of the said Charity in the churchyard of the parish of Lee.

The trustees shall also apply a further yearly sum not exceeding 25l. in lighting and warming the said chapel, and providing and maintaining the requisite furniture, books, and utensils, and for the other expenses incidental to the due performance of divine service in the same chapel.

21. The trustees may from time to time prescribe such reasonable regulations as they may consider expedient for the government of the almshouse and the inmates, officers, and attendants thereof, provided that no such rules shall be inconsistent with the provisions of this scheme.

The Education Fund.

22. Out of the clear yearly income of the Charity which shall remain after providing for and satisfying the several payments and purposes aforesaid, the trustees shall reserve and set apart a yearly sum of 120l., or such other less sum as the said residuary income shall be sufficient to provide, and shall invest the same

▲ 14546.

The Company pay 4l. a year, which is given in sums of 1l. a year each to four poor widows of freemen. These are generally added to other gifts, which make up a larger sum to the particular pensioners. I have elsewhere stated the number of widow pensioners and their amounts.

CHURCH'S CHARITY.

James Church, by a deed poll of the 16th January 1681, gave to the Company 500l.,—to lend 200l. to four young men, gratis, and to pay interest on the remaining 300l., at 4 per cent., to 12 poor men and 12 poor women.

The 200l. being apparently lost by loans, the only endowment remaining is the 12l. per annum, which is made up to 12l. 12s., and is distributed on Good Friday to 12 poor persons of each sex who attend St. Margaret Lothbury, being selected by the court and receiving half a guinea each. The rules as to receiving no other pension, and as to attendance at divine service are adhered to.

FRANCIS CLARKE'S CHARITY.

Francis Clarke, about the year 1608, gave to the Company 200l.,—to pay 10l. a year to the parish of Odiham, county of Southampton, towards the relief of the poor there.

And the said F. Clarke, in 1609, gave a further sum of 200l. to the Company to pay 10l. a year to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

There are no specific funds representing this capital, but 10l. a year is paid to the churchwardens of the

in the purchase of 3l. per cent. consolidated annuities, the dividends whereof shall be accumulated and invested in like manner for the formation of a fund to be called "the education fund," which shall be applicable to educational purposes for the benefit of the parish of Lee and the adjoining parishes or districts, according to a further scheme to be hereafter established by the order of the Charity Commissioners upon the application of the trustees.

23. The residue (if any) of the yearly income of the Charity shall be reserved and invested by the trustees in like manner as a residuary fund, which shall be applicable in furtherance of the objects of the Foundation, according to the provisions of a similar scheme to be established in like manner by the order of the Commissioners.

24. If any doubt or question shall arise amongst the trustees or any of them, as to the construction or proper application of any of the provisions of the scheme, or the management of the Charity, application shall be made by them to the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales for their opinion and advice, which when given shall be conclusive on all persons interested and claiming under the Charity.

By an Order of the Board dated 26th July 1872, the Company were authorised to purchase a site for the new almshouses, at the price of 2,250l., to be provided out of the accumulated income of the Charity.

A piece of freehold land situate at Lee was duly conveyed to the trustees by an indenture dated 31st July 1872, and by an Order of the Board dated 17th January 1873, the legal estate in the hereditaments comprised therein was vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands.

The new almshouses and chapel have been erected and completed at an aggregate cost (including architect's commission and all incidental expenses) of 7,831l. 12s. 2d., which was provided for as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Proceeds of sale of 1,774l. 11s. 7d.			
Consols -	1,639	5	3
Sale of site of old almshouse and buildings, by Order of the Board dated 17th February 1880 -	1,750	0	0
Surplus income -	1,642	6	11
Loan at 4 per cent. advanced out of Company's corporate funds -	2,800	0	0
	£7,831	12	2

This expenditure was authorised by Order of the Board dated 6th May 1879, whereby it was directed that the sum of 2,800l. advanced by the Company should be repaid within 20 years by instalments of 150l. each to be reserved out of the income of the Charity.

3 A

parish of Odiham, and 10*l.* a year to the treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

COLBORN'S CHARITY.

Henry Colborn, or Colbron, by a codicil to his will of the 1st August 1655, gave to the Company 1,000*l.* to purchase lands for erecting and endowing a free school in Ashwell, Herts; and he gave the Master and Wardens 100*l.* for their pains and the endowment of the schoolmaster.

The Company received only 637*l.* 10*s.* applicable to these purposes, of which they applied 290*l.* in the land and building, and reserved 347*l.* 10*s.* for the endowment. The Company pay 17*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* a year interest in respect of that sum.

The premises at Ashwell consist of a residence for the master, and a school room, built by the Company, and an orchard and garden, or about one and a half acres. On the occasion of an enclosure of a common, an allotment has lately been made to the property.

The Company appoint a schoolmaster at 50*l.* a year, and they have lately allowed to the retiring schoolmaster a pension of 40*l.* a year. The Company insure the school from fire at a premium of 16*s.* 6*d.* a year. The late schoolmaster was allowed a stipend of 63*l.* a year. The whole amount beyond the 17*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* is paid by the Company out of their proper funds. The Rev. H. W. Hodgson, the incumbent, is the visitor, and reports favourably to the Company of the condition of the school, as very beneficial to the agricultural population of the neighbourhood.

CONYERS' CHARITY.

John Conyers, in 1591, gave to the Company 100*l.*, in consideration that they should pay to the churchwardens of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, 5*l.* a year, out of the Company's inn in Aldermanbury.

This, which constitutes a rentcharge of 5*l.* on the property of the Company in Aldermanbury, is paid annually (deducting 1*l.* for land tax) to the churchwardens of St. Botolph, Aldersgate.

COVENTRY'S CHARITY.

Thomas Coventry and Hugh Dashfield, by indenture of the 10th July 1636, granted to the Company a yearly fee farm rent of 10*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* out of the rectory of East Moulsey, Surrey, a fee-farm rent of 14*l.* out of the rectory of Winslowe, Bucks, and a fee-farm rent of 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* out of the rectory of Kympton, Herts, upon trust, to pay—

	£	s.	d.
For apprenticing two or more poor children in St. Andrew Undershaft, London	10	0	0
Ditto in St. Antholin, London	10	0	0
To the overseers of the poor of St. Pancras, and to the overseers of the poor of Hornsey, equally, to be bestowed for the relief of poor people dwelling as well in that part of Hornsey as in that part of St. Pancras which is situated near Highgate, whereof one-half should be to poor dwelling at or near Highgate in the parish of St. Pancras, and the other half to poor dwelling at or near Highgate and in the parish of Hornsey, the same to be bestowed in fuel and clothes	10	0	0
To the Master and Wardens, 20 <i>s.</i> , and Clerk, 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	1	16	8

The Company receive the four rents, after deducting land tax.

	£	s.	d.
1. From Thomas Sutton (through Messrs. Bateman, New Square, Lincoln's Inn), in respect of the rectory of East Moulsey	3	7	4
2. From Robert Taylor (through Mr. Foulkes, of Binfield Road, Clapham), in respect of the rectory of East Moulsey	4	16	0
3. From W. S. Lowndes (through S. P. Dudley, of Winslowe, Bucks), in respect of the rectory of Winslowe	11	4	0
Carried forward	£19	7	4

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	19	7	4
4. From Lord Dacre (through Messrs. Herries & Co., bankers) in respect of the rectory of Kympton, Herts	6	2	8
	£25	10	0

The Company held in their hands at the end of the year 1861, a sum of 179*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* cash, in respect of accumulations of the apprenticeship fund of the parish of St. Antholin, and 119*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* accumulations of the like fund for the parish of St. Andrew Undershaft. These sums are not invested.

The payments out of the 25*l.* 10*s.* a year, actually made, are,

The Master, Wardens, and Clerk, 1*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, and a sum of 10*l.* a year to a receiver, appointed under an instrument which is annually signed by the incumbent of Hornsey, and other gentlemen described as trustees of the Charity of Thomas Coventry to the poor of Highgate, which is expressed to indemnify the Company against any claim of the overseers of St. Pancras.

The indemnity is thus expressed:—

"And in consideration of the said payment being made to us, or to our order as aforesaid, and notwithstanding any notice having been heretofore given to the said minister and churchwardens on behalf of the overseers of the parish of St. Pancras, Middlesex, as to or touching the payment of the said annual sum of 10*l.*, we do hereby undertake to save harmless and keep indemnified the said Master and Wardens, and their successors and their estate and effects, of, from, and against all such actions, suits, proceedings, costs, expences, claims, and demands whatsoever, at law or in equity, which the said Master and Wardens or their successors shall at any time hereafter suffer, sustain, or be subject or liable to or charged or affected with by reason or on account of the said 10*l.*, which became due by the said Master and Wardens on All Saints' Day 1861, by virtue of the trusts or directions of the said deed of 10th July 1635, or by reason of the said Master and Wardens making or having made such a payment to us or to our order instead of to the overseers of St. Pancras and Hornsey, to be by them applied for the purposes in the said deed mentioned as we the said trustees or the more part of us should appoint."

SIR WILLIAM CRAVEN'S CHARITY.

Sir William Craven, by indenture of the 20th December 1615, granted to the Company all that messuage and shops thereunto belonging in the parishes of St. Mary Woolnoth and St. Michael Cornhill, upon trust, to pay to him, Sir William Craven, for life, 140*l.* a year.

And by his will of the 9th August 1616, he appointed that the Company should pay yearly to 24 poor aged men 96*l.*, part of the said 140*l.*, of which—

	£	s.	d.
To poor of the Clothworkers' Company	16	0	0
To the churchwardens of Burnshall, Yorks., for the grammar school	20	0	0
For the repairs of the church there	2	0	0
For the repairs for the school and bridges	8	0	0
To the poor of St. Antholin, London, for coal	4	0	0
To the poor of St. Andrew Undershaft for coal	4	0	0
The Company's officers	6	0	0

The gifts, amounting in the whole to 140*l.* a year, are charged on property devised to the Company in Pope's Head Alley, Cornhill.

	£	s.	d.
The Company pay 20 pensions of 4 <i>l.</i> a year each to poor freemen of the Company. These freemen are generally in receipt of some other pensions. They also pay 4 <i>l.</i> a year to four freemen of the Clothworkers' Company, elected by the Merchant Taylors' Company out of twice that number recommended by the Clothworkers to that Company, who attend at the Merchant Taylors' Hall to receive their pensions	96	0	0
Carried forward	£96	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	96	0	0
The Company pay to the churchwardens of St. Andrew Undershaft (deducting 16s. a year land tax)	3	4	0
The Company pay to the churchwardens of St. Antholin (without deduction of land tax)	4	0	0
To the churchwardens of the parish of Burnsall (without deduction)	20	0	0
Carried forward	£123	4	0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	123	4	0
To the churchwardens of the same parish, in respect of the 2l. for the reparation of the church and 8l. for the school (deducting 2l. land tax)	8	0	0
To the master, wardens, clerk, and beadle	6	0	0
	£137	4	0*

* CHARITY OF SIR WILLIAM CRAVEN.

By an Order of the Board, dated 12th November 1867, the premises No. 7, Pope's Head Alley, were let to Mr.

Frederick King for the term of 80 years, from Christmas 1866, at a yearly rent of 500l., a sum of not less than 3,000l. having previously been expended in rebuilding.

CREEK'S CHARITY.

John Creek, by his will of the 22nd November 1418, gave to the Company a messuage in St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, for certain superstitious uses in St. Mary Abchurch, and for providing 13 quarters of coal for the poor of that parish.

The Charity is entitled to no more than the value of the coals, of which the Company deliver four tons and a half to the order of the churchwardens, which cost in the year 1861 the sum of 5l. 10s. 3d.

The Company are entitled to the house in Tower Street under this devise, and became the purchasers of the charge for superstitious uses, under the instrument of 4 Edward VI., confirmed by the statute 4 James I., to which I have elsewhere referred.

DANDY'S CHARITY.

Andrew Dandy, by his will of the 29th March 1673, gave to the Company his house and ground in St. Thomas the Apostle parish, London, upon trust, to pay out of the rents:—

	£	s.	d.
To 12 poor men and women in the Tower Hill almshouses	12	0	0
To 6 poor men and women in the parish of St. Sepulchre	6	0	0
To 6 poor men and women of St. Giles, Cripplegate	6	0	0
To 6 poor men and women of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate	6	0	0

And upon the expiration of the existing lease and improvement of the rent, to pay such improvement to so many poor men and women of the Company as such future improvement would amount to at 20s. per annum, each man and woman to be elected at the discretion of the master, wardens, and court of assistants of the said Company.

The Charity estate, which consisted of a house in Queen Street, was taken by the Corporation of London, under the City Improvement Act, and is now represented by a sum of 2,264l. 3s., 3l. per cent. Consols, standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, and producing an annual dividend of 67l. 18s. 6d.

	£	s.	d.
The Company pay to the almshouses account	12	0	0
To the six poor men and women of the parish of St. Sepulchre, chosen by the Company out of twice the number of nominees presented by the churchwardens of the parish (paid quarterly)	6	0	0
To the six poor men or women of the parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, (chosen in the same manner)	6	0	0
To six poor men or women of the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate (chosen in the same manner)	6	0	0
To 29 poor widows of freemen of the Company, pensions of 1l. each	29	0	0
To the Company's poor account, out of which sundry pensions and gifts are made by the Company, which are not included under any other head	8	18	6
	£67	18	6

The Company have in their hand a sum of 8l. from arrears of the above payments to the poor of those parishes which have not been applied for.

DONKIN'S CHARITY.

Robert Donkin, by his will of the 1st December 1570, gave to the Company certain lands and tenements in St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, directing them to provide for 12 poor men, and 12 poor women, clothing of the annual value of 21l. 10s., and to pay to the chamberlain and town clerk 10s. each, for their pains in seeing the bequest performed.

The residuary clause of the will is as follows:—

"And so that the whole residue of the said rents and profits of the said lands, tents, and gardens they do mainteigne and geather yearly into one whole stocke, and therewth doo and kepe the repacons of the said tents to them devysed and yf nede be newe buildinge the same, as to there dyscrecons nede shall appeare, as the same stocke will faull oute."

The property consists of a number of houses in Sun Street, Bishopsgate, producing a rental the amount of which has not been returned to this office nor disclosed to me. The construction always adopted by the Company, and which seems to have been acquiesced in by the commissioners of inquiry, is that the residue after keeping the estate in repair is given to the Company for their own use. The words, it will be observed, do not express that the residue is to be taken for the use of the Company, but only that it is to be kept in the Company's stock to repair.

It may be a question for the consideration of the Board whether the actual construction of this gift should be determined by any legal proceeding, and whether the Company should be required to render the account of the estate as of an endowment wholly charitable.

I may add that the amount of the residue, whatever it may be, is represented as not exceeding the sum which the Company annually devote to the support of the Merchant Taylor's School, an institution not otherwise endowed.

The Company stated to the Public School Commissioners (Appendix, Vol. 2, p. 249) that they expended from 2,000l. to 3,000l. a year on the school from their own funds, and had recently laid out about 20,000l. for the purpose of adding to the site and buildings.

The Company purchase annually 72 ells of Irish linen, and 120 yards of cloth, or brown stuff, and 24 pairs of hose. These articles cost in the year 1861 the sums of 7l. 4s., 18l., and 2l. 16s. respectively. The sum of 3l. was paid for making up the cloaks.

The gifts are divided equally between 12 men and 12 women, being either freemen of the Company, or freemen's widows, each receiving three ells of linen and five yards of cloth, and each also having 5s. in money.

A sum of 1l. 1s. is paid to the town clerk when demanded, and in one case, when not demanded was carried to the poor account.

The whole of the above payments amounted in 1861, to 38l. 1s.*

* ROBERT DONKIN'S CHARITY.

The question of the proper construction of the will of the founder was raised in the year 1870 by the Com-

pany in proceedings taken by them against the Attorney-General. It was held by the Master of the Rolls, whose decision was confirmed on appeal, that the Merchant

DOWE'S CHARITY.

By deed of the 28th August 1605, between the Company of the one part, and Robert Dowe of the other part, reciting that the said Robert Dowe had paid to the Company at various times 2,158*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* for the pur-

chase of lands, &c., for decayed brethren, and that the Company had made such purchase for 1,212*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, leaving 945*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* to be employed on a further purchase; and reciting that the said Robert Dowe had appointed several yearly pensions to be paid out of the rents of the lands purchased and to be purchased;

Taylor's Company were not entitled to the surplus for their own benefit, but were bound to apply it for charitable purposes.—*Merchant Taylors' Company v. Attorney-General*, Law Reports, 11 Eq. 35, and 6 Ch., Ap. 512.

In 1869 the trust funds of the Charity consisted of the sum of 34,893*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* consols, arising from the proceeds of the sale, under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, of 21 houses in Sun Street, Bishopsgate, to the Great Eastern Railway Company, and from the sale of 12 houses to the North London Railway Company, and 12,358*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* reduced 3*l.* per cents. purchased from time to time with the amounts received in respect of dividends on the stock and the rents and profits of the real estate.

The Charity was also possessed of certain other freehold messuages situate in Sun Street, Bishopsgate, and No. 145, Bishopsgate Street, producing an annual rent of 572*l.*

By an Order of the Board, dated 25th February 1870, the Company as the trustees of the Charity were authorised to purchase for the sum of 9,500*l.* the freehold property known as Fitzleet House, situate at Bognor, and the grounds belonging thereto, containing 7*a.* 2*r.* 8*p.*, which was duly conveyed to the Company by an indenture dated 25th March, 1870.

By an indenture of 1st June 1870, in consideration of the sum of 100*l.*, a pew in St. John's Church, Bognor, and four other sittings in the Church, were conveyed for the purposes of the Charity.

The trustees further acquired, in consideration of the sum of 100*l.*, a piece of ground adjoining the premises comprised in the above-mentioned deed of 25th March 1870.

By an Order of the Board, dated 26th March 1872, all the land and other hereditaments held in trust for the Charity were vested in "the Official Trustee of Charity Lands" and his successors.

And by the same Order the following SCHEME was established for the Management and Regulation of the CHARITY.

1. Merchant Taylors' Company to have the administration of the Charity as "The Governors" thereof.

2. Clerk.

3. Clear income of Charity after payment of expenses of management applicable to support of the Convalescent Home.

4. To be established at Fitzleet House, Bognor.

5. Design of the Convalescent Home.

The master and wardens of the Merchant Taylors of the fraternity of St. John Baptist in the City of London, usually called "The Merchant Taylors' Company," and their successors (hereinafter called "the Governors"), shall be the trustees or governors of the Charity, and shall have the administration and management thereof, subject to and in conformity with the provisions of this Scheme.

"The Governors" shall be at liberty to employ a clerk or other similar officer for their assistance in the administration of the Charity, and to pay to him a reasonable annual salary out of the income thereof.

The clear annual income of the Charity which shall remain after the payment thereof of the necessary and proper outgoings and expenses of management, and the several annual sums required for providing the specific gifts of clothing and money directed by the founder (so far as there shall be duly qualified applicants for the same), shall be applied by "The Governors" in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme in or towards the maintenance and support of the Convalescent Home or institution herein-after mentioned.

The said Convalescent Home shall be established and carried on in the building known as "Fitzleet House," situate at Bognor in the county of Sussex, which has been recently purchased by the said Company with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, and which building, with the grounds and appurtenances attached thereto, shall be appropriated and used for the purposes of the said home.

The design of the said home shall be the temporary reception, treatment, and maintenance of deserving poor persons of either sex, who shall have partially

recovered from, but shall be still incapacitated to some extent by the effects of, an injury or surgical operation, or any illness not of a contagious or infectious character, with the object of promoting their complete restoration to health.

"The Governors" may from time to time appoint a committee of 12 persons, consisting of the master and wardens for the time being and seven other members of the Court of Assistants of the said Company, to whom shall be committed the immediate supervision and control of the said home, and the inmates, officers, and servants thereof, subject to the superior authority and direction of "the Governors;" and the members of the said committee shall hold office until others shall be appointed in their respective places.

The inmates to be placed in the said home shall be selected by the said committee after due inquiry from persons who have been recently discharged as patients from any hospital in or near London, or from any other duly qualified applicants whom the said committee may consider fit and proper objects for admission according to the provisions of this scheme.

The inmates shall be lodged and boarded, and supplied with all necessary medical attendance in the home gratuitously, except that in special cases the said committee, having regard to the circumstances of any inmate, may, if they so think fit, require a moderate weekly or other payment to be made by such inmate towards the cost of his or her maintenance.

The number of inmates to be admitted to the home shall also be fixed from time to time by the said committee, having regard to the extent of the available accommodation, and the resources of the Charity.

The inmates shall be allowed to continue in the home during such period, not exceeding three calendar months, as shall be fixed from time to time by a resolution of the committee; provided that in cases of sickness, or other necessity, the committee shall have power to make any necessary extension of that period; but every such case shall be specially reported by the said committee to "the Governors" for their approval.

Any inmate having the qualifications required by the will of Robert Donkyn may, if the Governors think fit, be selected as a recipient of a gift of clothing thereunder.

For the effective conduct of the home, the committee may from time to time appoint:—

1st. A duly qualified medical officer, resident in London or its vicinity, whose duty it shall be to examine the applicants for admission to the home, and to report thereon to the committee.

2nd. A duly qualified medical officer, resident in Bognor or its immediate vicinity, whose duty it shall be to visit and give all necessary medical attendance and medicines to the inmates of the home.

3rd. A matron, being a deserving woman of not less than 30 or more than 50 years of age at the time of appointment, who shall either have been trained as a nurse in some public metropolitan hospital, or shall have furnished such other proof of her qualifications as the committee may require, and who shall reside in the said home, and have the general charge of its domestic and internal management, and of the inmates and servants thereof, subject to the directions and authority of the committee.

4th. All such servants and temporary or other nurses and attendants as shall, in the judgment of the committee, be required from time to time for the purposes of the institution.

Every such medical officer, matron, servant, nurse, and attendant, shall be removable at any time, at the discretion of the committee, who, subject to the approval

6. Committee of Management.

7. Qualification and selection of inmates of home.

8. Inmates to be lodged and boarded, &c. in the home.

9. Number of inmates.

10. Period of continuance of inmates in the home.

11. Inmates may be selected as recipients of clothing gifts.

12. Officers of institution.

13. Removal and salaries of officers.

The said Company covenanted with the said R. Dowe to make the several payments as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To 13 poor aged brethren (6l. 13s. 4d. each)	86	13	4
For gowns for the almsmen, for every third year	9	7	9
To six persons, reversioners to succeed to the 13 (1l. 6s. 8d. apiece)	8	0	0
For gowns for them, to be expended every third year	3	0	0
To the clerk for attending pensioners to church	0	0	2
For dinners	1	13	4
For burials (three every year)	1	0	0
Clerk of Company	0	3	0
To the poor of St. Botolph, Aldgate	10	6	0
Renter Warden	0	1	0
Almswomen at East Smithfield	6	0	0
Fuel for the same	2	0	0
Candle light for the same	0	6	8
To be expended yearly in Lent for their comfort	2	0	0
Company's officers	2	10	0
Chamberlain and town clerk, to see charity performed	0	6	10
	£133	8	1

And by another deed of the 4th. April 1610, in consideration of 800l. paid by the said Robert Dowe, the Company covenanted to pay as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To Gregory Smith's almswomen	2	12	0
To R. Dowe's almswomen	1	4	0
To the churchwardens of St. Botolph, Aldgate, for the poor	10	3	0
To the wardens' substitutes	0	17	0
To the clerk on the death of any member	0	5	0
Carried forward	£15	1	0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	15	1	0
To expend at the probation of Merchant Taylors' School	8	0	0
For the release of prisoners in London	20	0	0
To the Company's officers	1	4	0
For tending the lantern at almshouses	0	1	4
For clothing	2	10	0
	£46	16	4

The estate charged with this payment, being the property purchased with the gift, is situated in Threadneedle Street, Martin's Lane, in Cannon Street, Lawrence Pountney Lane, Bow Lane, and Watling Street. The liability of the Company is expressed by the covenant, and amounts to the aggregate of the various charges above mentioned.

The Company give pensions of 6l. 13s. 4d. to 13 aged freemen of the Company.

In 1861 there was a vacancy, and the payments were made to 12 only, amounting to 80l. in the whole. A sum of 14l. 12s. 1d. is carried on, and expended every third year, when it amounts to a sum of 43l. 16s. 3d. or thereabouts.

In 1859 the cloth purchased was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Cloth	26	9	3
Baize	7	5	0
Making the gowns and cloaks	5	14	0
Badges	5	4	6
	£44	12	9

Most of the pensioners receive other pensions, in addition to those derived from this Charity.

	£	s.	d.
There is also the six yearly pensions of 2l. 2s. to other poor freemen	12	12	0
To the churchwardens of St. Botolph, Aldgate	20	8	0
To the almshouse account (which is considered as including the coals and candle money)	13	11	4

of "the Governors," may also fix from time to time the amount of the salary or remuneration to be paid to every such person out of the income of the Charity.

14. Rules.

"The Governors" may from time to time make and establish proper rules and regulations (not being inconsistent with the provisions of this scheme) for the conduct of their proceedings, and of the proceedings of the committee in connexion with the administration of the Charity, and for the government and management of the said home and the inmates thereof, and of the said medical officers, matron, attendants, and servants.

15. Scheme. to be printed.

"The Governors" may cause this scheme to be printed at the expense of the Charity, and copies may be given by them to any person interested in the Charity, and may be sold at such reasonable prices as the Governors may put upon them.

16. Questions to be referred to Commissioners.

If any doubt or question shall arise amongst "the Governors," or any of them, as to the construction of proper application of any of the provisions of this scheme, or the management of the Charity, application shall be made by them to the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales for their opinion and advice, which when given shall be conclusive.

By a further Order of the Board, dated 5th July 1872, the Commissioners sanctioned the payment out of the funds of the Charity of the two sums of 100l. each above-mentioned, and the disbursements made by the trustees in respect of repairs, improvements, and alterations of the buildings at Bognor, and the expenses of maintaining the establishment, &c., amounting in the aggregate to 4,250l.

Under an Order of the Court of Chancery, dated 2nd August 1873, certain freehold property known as No. 3, Angel Court, let on lease for a term of 28 years from 24th June 1871, at an annual rent of 800l., was purchased

by the Company for a sum of 16,800l., which property was duly conveyed to the company by deed, dated 20th January 1874.

Under another Order of the Court of Chancery of the same date (2nd August 1873), a sum of 11,200l. was invested in the purchase of certain freehold property known as Nos. 66 and 67, Cheapside, let on lease for a term of 99 years from 25th December 1839, at the annual rent of 400l., which property was duly conveyed by deed, dated 10th December 1873, to the company in trust for the purposes of the Charity.

The real estate in the hereditaments comprised in the above-mentioned indentures of 10th December 1873, and of 20th January 1874, was by Orders of the Board respectively, dated 27th July 1875, vested in "The Official Trustees of Charity Lands" in trust for the Charity.

In the result of the foregoing dealings with the property, the sum of stock now belonging to the Charity amounts to 11,589l. 19s. 1d. consols and 2,921l. 17s. 6d. reduced 3l. per cent. annuities; and the real estate belonging to the Charity consists of the premises Nos. 66 and 67, Cheapside, and No. 3, Angel Court, Throgmorton Street, above mentioned; the house No. 145, Bishopsgate Street, and the houses Nos. 83, 85, 87, 89, and 91, Sun Street; and also the premises known as Nos. 93, 95, and 97, Sun Street, producing a gross rental of 1,689l.

The clear annual income, subject to the payment of the several annual sums required for providing the specific gifts of clothing and money directed by the founder, is directed by the scheme above mentioned towards the maintenance and support of the convalescent home at Bognor.

For other funds applicable towards the support of this institution, see note *infra*, Prisoners' Fund Account.

The Probation of Merchant Taylors' School - - - 8 0 0
This is carried to the Company's school account. It is expended in refreshments on the day.

There is carried to the Prison Fund Account (see Prisoners Fund Account) - 20 0 0
The Officers of the Company, Master, Wardens, Clerk, and Beadle - - 4 13 4*

* CHARITY OF ROBERT DOWE.

Under the authority of an Order of the Board, dated 9th April 1872, the messuage and premises No. 73, Watling Street, held by the Company under Robert Dowe's gift, and then known by the name or sign of the Crown Tap, was leased for the term of 70 years from Michaelmas 1871 at the annual rent of 130*l.* to Mr. J. Godwin Smith, the lessee covenanting to rebuild the said messuage at a cost of not less than 1,000*l.*, which is now used as a warehouse.

By an Order of the Board, dated 7th January 1876, the annual sums amounting in the aggregate to 158*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* for the relief of poor members of the Company, the release of poor prisoners for debt, the provision of bread and beer for the masters and exa-

miners at the Probation of Merchant Taylors' School, and the payment of certain small sums to the officers of the Company, were redeemed by the transfer to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds of the sum of 5,288*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* consols, and the dividends thereof are now applied for the original purposes of the Charity, with the exception that the sum of 20*l.* formerly applied for the relief of poor prisoners is paid towards the support of the convalescent home at Bognor by order of the Court of Chancery dated 8th December 1876.

[See note infra, Prisoners' Fund Account.]

By an Order of the Board dated 7th January 1876 the annual payment of 20*l.* 9*s.* to the churchwardens of St. Botolph without Aldgate was redeemed by the transfer of the sum of 681*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* consols into the name of "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds."

DAME DUCIE'S CHARITY.

Dame Elizabeth Ducie, by her will of the 16th December 1635, gave to the Company 100*l.* towards maintaining the widows of almsmen.

The Company charge themselves with 5*l.* a year, which is paid to the Almshouse Account.

ELWES' CHARITY.

Jeffery Elwes, by his will of the 8th April 1666, gave to the Company 400*l.* for the perpetual relief of the poor. There is no specific investment of this fund; 20*l.* a year is carried to the Company's Poor Account. From this account various payments are made in the shape of pensions, various gifts to poor members of the Company and their widows, and various sums by way of increase of other small pensions. The sum carried to this account in 1861 was about 1,100*l.*

Under the several heads of relief, there was paid in the same year—

	£	s.	d.
As pensions - - -	350	0	0
As casual gifts - - -	513	5	0
As increase or excess in pensions - - -	19	3	4

And a balance of 1,013*l.* 19*s.* was carried on to the next account, 1862.

* CHARITY OF WALTER FISH.

The lease of No. 60, Cannon Street and 17, Nicholas Lane having expired, the premises have been let under the authority of an Order of the Board, dated 16th October 1882, to Mr. C. V. Game for 80 years from Christmas 1864, at an annual rent of 240*l.*

The accumulated fund now (1881) amounts to 2,291*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* reduced 3*l.* per cents.

	£	s.	d.
There are five Exhibitions at St. John's College, Oxford, which are now increased to 25 <i>l.</i> a year each - - -	125	0	0

SIR WILLIAM FITZWILLIAM'S CHARITY.

By an indenture (date unknown) between the Company of the first part, Sir William Fitzwilliam of the second part, and Thomas Coles of the third part, the said Company, in consideration of 800*l.* paid by the said Sir William Fitzwilliam, granted to the said Thomas Coles an annuity of 20*l.* charged upon premises in Lombard Street and Cornhill, and

Thomas Coles, by his will, devised the said annuity of 20*l.* for superstitious uses to the parish of Marham.

The Company pay 20*l.* a year in respect of this gift, of which 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* is carried to the credit of Fish's Charity, and 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* paid to the churchwardens of Marham, in Northamptonshire, annually.

SIR JAMES GORE'S CHARITY.

Sir James Gore, by his will of the 23rd January 1636, gave to the Company 12*l.* a year issuing out of a tene-

FISH'S CHARITY.

Walter Fish, by his will of the 17th September, 22nd Elizabeth (1580), devised to the Company a house in Cannon Street, purchased with 103*l.* 5*s.*, arrears of the annuity mentioned in Sir William Fitzwilliam's Charity, and also the annuity of 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, upon trust to pay the rent between five poor scholars of St. John's College, Oxford, and the 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* as follows: 6*s.* 8*d.* to the clerk and beadle, and 7*l.* amongst the almsmen of the livery.

The estate of this Charity is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
No. 60, Cannon Street, and 17, Nicholas Lane, let to N. Game, on lease for 31 years from Lady-day, 1848 (the tenant having expended money in improvements) - - -	120	0	0
Annuity from Sir William Fitzwilliam's account, the same having been granted by Queen Elizabeth to this donor - - -	7	6	8
The sum of 1,012 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> , 3 per cent. reduced annuities, the produce of accumulating investments of the surplus - - -	30	7	6
	£157	14	2*

The Exhibitions are now full, they are nominated by the Court of the Company having been elected from the school, and sometimes from scholars at the college who have left the school.

A sum carried to the poor account (see Elwes' Charity) - - -

The surplus is still invested as it accrues.

ment in Trinity Lane, London, for the relief of three poor old freemen 4*l.* apiece.

The rentcharge (deducting 2*l.* 8*s.* for land tax, is now paid by Mr. Edward White, of 26, Mark Lane, solicitor.

The sum is distributed in pensions to three men, each receiving 3*l.* 4*s.*

GRAY'S CHARITY.

Robert Gray, by his will in the year 1639, gave to the Company 1,500*l.*, and a reversionary interest in 1,000*l.*, for the almswomen of the Company.

The Company charge themselves with interest at 5 per cent. on 2,132*l.*, the amount received by them in respect of these legacies.

The interest, amounting to 106*l.* 12*s.*, is carried to the almshouse account.

GULSTON'S CHARITY.

Helen Gulston, by her will of the 15th July 1637, gave 600*l.* to be laid out in rents answerable for that sum, for the relief of six widows, two of citizens, two of ministers, and two of gentlemen, and she requested that the Company would purchase rents with the said money, and distribute the same among the widows by 5*l.* each, and the overplus of the rents, if they should amount to more, to be divided amongst them. The fund was not laid out in rents or land, but the Company charge themselves with 30*l.* a year. The widows elected are not necessarily widows of freemen of the Company, but persons of the different classes specified apply to the Company on the occasion of vacancies.

A list of all vacant pensions remains posted at the hall door for about a fortnight before the meeting of the Charity Committee, which takes place about four times a year, and applications are made on a form of petition which is given to those who apply first, and which requires the signature of a member of the court, which is never refused, so that all may have a hearing.

SIR JOHN HANBURY'S CHARITY.

Sir John Hanbury, by will of the 27th March 1639, gave to the Company 500*l.* to purchase lands, upon trust, to pay:—

	£	s.	d.
To the poor of Feckenham, Worcester	13	0	0
To the poor of the parish of Hanbury, adjoining	6	10	0

and the overplus to the Company.

The Company charge themselves with 19*l.* 10*s.* a year, which is paid to the churchwardens of the respective parishes in the proportions mentioned above.

J. HARRISON'S CHARITY.

John Harrison, by his will of the 15th May 1618, gave to the Company 500*l.* to erect a grammar school at Great Crosby, parish of Sefton, Lancashire, for educating children and youth in grammar, to be called "The Merchant Taylors' School, founded at the charges of "John Harrison." And he gave to the Company several messuages in St. Augustine and St. Swithin's parishes, London, on trust, to pay:—

	£	s.	d.
To the master of the school	30	0	0
To the usher	20	0	0
To the poor of St. Augustine's	20	0	0
For repairs	5	0	0

and the remainder to the poor brethren of the Company, 20*s.* a quarter apiece.

The property of the Charity now consists of the following particulars:—

	£	s.	d.
The great portion of Messrs. Leaf's premises, Old Change, extending from west to east, 137 feet, and a frontage of 48 feet 5 inches in the Old Change, and extending to about 10 feet greater breadth at a spot commencing about 34 feet farther back, let to William Leaf, for 21 years, from Christmas 1847	700	0	0
No. 30, Old Change, let on a building lease to Robert Price, for 61 years from Midsummer 1813	30	0	0
No. 6, St. Swithin's Lane, let to Edward Stride, for 21 years from Lady-day 1844	45	0	0
An easement, lights paid by J. C. Joyner	0	10	0
	775	10	0

A scheme was settled by the Court of Chancery by an order of the 28th July 1849. The substance of the scheme was that there should be a schoolmaster and usher, and that the stipend of the master should be increased to 130*l.* a year, and the stipend of the usher should be increased to 80*l.* a year, the scholars to be limited to 100, 40 on and 60 not on the foundation; the master was to be permitted to take boarders, and that there should be a half-yearly examination.

The fifteenth clause provided that the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants for the time being, and their successors, shall continue to be Governors of the said school, and shall have full power from time to time to make such new or other rules, orders, and regulations for the management and conduct of the said school, and the children to be educated therein, and for the master and usher, and generally in reference to the school, and from time to time to alter such rules, orders, and regulations, as the said Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants and their successors shall think fit, having regard nevertheless to the principles and system of education pointed out by the said John Harrison, the founder, and enlarged in manner herein-before mentioned.

And the sixteenth clause was as follows:—That after setting apart the several sums herein-before mentioned for the purposes of the said school, or such increased sums as aforesaid, the said Master and Wardens and Court of Assistants shall be at liberty to pay out of the said charity funds an increased annual pension or sum not exceeding 8*l.* per annum, to each of the poor brethren of the said company, for the time being, and accumulate the surplus moneys (if any) from time to time to be hereafter applied for the maintenance of the said trust property or otherwise for charitable purposes pursuant to the said will of the said John Harrison, the founder, as occasion may require or opportunity offer.

Under an order of the court of the Company of the 2nd May 1861, made in pursuance of the powers reserved to them by the foregoing fifteenth clause of the scheme, other rules and regulations were framed for the government of the school, in the place of those contained in the foregoing scheme. These rules and regulations I append.

The expenses of the establishment of the school are—

	£	s.	d.
The stipend of the head master	120	0	0
The present head master is the Rev. Robert Oliver Carter. He was appointed in 1860. In addition to his stipend he is allowed under the first clause of the scheme 5 <i>s.</i> for each boy taught in the school during the whole of the quarter.			
He is also allowed a moiety of the quarterage of 25 <i>s.</i> per quarter, payable by all boys, except the 28 free boys called Harrison's scholars.	42	0	0
The Harrison's scholars are admitted by the visitors. In the quarter ending March 1862 there were 42 boys altogether in the school. The master has also a residence, which is large enough to take boarders, but the present master is precluded from taking boarders			
The usher's stipend	100	0	0
He is also allowed 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per head, per quarter, for each boy on the register an entire quarter	12	12	0
One quarter of the quarterage of 25 <i>s.</i> paid by the scholars			
Paid the master towards warming and lighting the school	5	0	0
Books and stationery	30	0	0
Examiner's fees (clause 10)	10	0	0
Repairs and insurance (clause 1)	20	0	0
	339	12	0

(The excess has been provided for out of the Company's funds.)

There were several exceptional charges in 1861.

	£	s.	d.
Printing, &c. in connexion with the new rules of 1861	24	11	6
Advertising for a head master	11	7	6
Law charges in reference to the contemplated purchase of a field for a playground	4	3	10
Paid for fixtures on the retirement of the late master	54	16	5
	£94	19	3

The disbursements of the Charity to the poor are—		
Thirty-nine yearly pensions to poor free-	£	s. d.
men of the Company, at 8l. a year		
each	312	0 0
Nine poor women, widows of freemen,		
at 4l. each	36	0 0
These, as they lapse, will not be filled up. It is intended to add to the number of the men, but the Company require the fund at present, with the view to repairs which are expected to be necessary to be done in the school house at Crosby.		
Carried forward		

	£	s. d.
Brought forward		
The churchwardens of St. Augustine, for the poor in Lamb Alley	16	0 0
The sum of 4l. is deducted for land tax, which is stated to have been redeemed by the Company.		
	£364	0 0

The balance in hand at the end of the year 1861, on account of this Charity, was 566l. 6s. 6d.

The present surplus income at the existing scale of charges is 64l. 10s. 8d.*

* CHARITY OF JOHN HARRISON.

The lease of No. 6, St. Swithin's Lane having expired, by an Order of the Board, dated 23rd February 1866, these premises were let on lease to Mr. Charles Hendrey for a term of 80 years from Lady Day 1865, at a yearly rent of 200l., the lessee having previously laid out a sum exceeding 1,000l. in the erection of a new building.

The leases of Nos. 33 and 34, Old Change have also expired, and are now (1882) let to Messrs. Leaf, Sons, and Co., at an annual rent of 1,600l.

By an Order of the Board of 30th January 1872, the Company as the trustees of this Charity were authorised to enfranchise a piece of copyhold land containing 17 perches, forming part of the garden of the Old School at Great Crosby, for the sum of 25l. 10s., and by a subsequent Order, dated 17th January 1873, the legal estate was vested in the "Official Trustee of Charity Lands."

With a view to the development of the school at Great Crosby, the Company as the trustees of the Charity were authorised by an Order of the Board, dated 20th March 1874, to purchase 10 acres in the parish of Great Crosby for the sum of 3,500l., to be provided out of the accumulated income of the Charity.

By indenture, dated 25th June 1874, the land was duly conveyed upon trust for the master and wardens of the Company, and by an indenture dated 14th July 1876, indorsed on the above-mentioned indenture of 25th June 1874, it was declared that the said piece of land should be held upon the trusts of the scheme hereafter mentioned for the school branch of the Charity.

By an Order of the Board, dated 4th August 1876, the said piece of land was vested in "The Official Trustee of Charity Lands" in trust for the school.

New school buildings have been erected, and the school is now regulated by the provisions of a scheme of the Endowed School Commissioners, approved by Her Majesty in Council, 6th August 1874, the provisions of which are as follows:—

Part I.—General Scope of Trust.

General object.

- 1.—The object of this Foundation or Trust shall be—
 - (a.) To supply a liberal and practical education for boys and girls by means of schools at Great Crosby;
 - (b.) To relieve certain poor persons.

And from the date of this scheme all the particulars which by the Endowed Schools Acts, 1869 and 1873, are capable of hereby being repealed and abrogated, shall, so far as relates to the management of this endowment, be repealed and abrogated.

Part II.—The School Branch and the Alms Branch.

Governing Body.

2. The governing body of this foundation shall be the same as hitherto, namely, the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Merchant Taylors' Company, herein-after called the governors.

Division into School branch and Alms branch. Provision for the School branch.

3. From the date of this scheme this foundation shall consist of two distinct branches, the school branch and the alms branch.

4. From the date of this scheme the school branch of this foundation shall be deemed entitled to the land and buildings hitherto occupied under this trust exclusively for the purposes of the school, and to the piece of land at Great Crosby, lately contracted to be purchased by the Merchant Taylors' Company from Mr. Myers as a site for a school, and to three-fourth parts of the income of the other property belonging to the whole foundation.

5. Subject to the appropriation of any property of the trust for the purposes of school sites and the payment of all costs and expenses of or incident to the provision or adaptation of buildings as herein-after provided, the part of the endowment hereby apportioned to the school branch shall be applied as nearly as may be, three fifths to the education of boys, and two fifths to the education of girls, and there shall be under this trust a school for boys and a school for girls, as herein-after provided, to be called "The Merchant Taylors' School of the Foundation of John Harrison."

6. From the date of this scheme the alms branch of this foundation shall, subject as aforesaid, be deemed entitled to one fourth part of the income of the property belonging to the whole foundation.

7. The part of the endowment hereby apportioned to the alms branch shall be administered on the same trusts for the benefit of the poor brethren of the Company and other poor persons as hitherto in force for such purposes respectively under a scheme of the Court of Chancery and the will of the founder, or as near thereto as the changes effected by this scheme will admit.

8. The capital funds required for the purposes of this scheme shall be raised out of the property or income hereby appropriated to the school branch by mortgage or otherwise, as the Charity Commissioners may approve.

9. From the date of this scheme all rights and powers reserved to, belonging to, or claimed by, or capable of being exercised by, any person or persons other than Her Majesty as visitor or visitors of this trust, shall be transferred to Her Majesty, and all such rights and powers, and also any like rights and powers vested in Her Majesty on the 2nd day of August 1869, shall be exercised only through and by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales.

10. From the date of this scheme all jurisdiction of the ordinary relating to or arising from the licensing of any teacher under this trust shall be abolished.

11. Religious opinions, or attendance or non-attendance at any particular form of religious worship, shall not in any way affect the qualification of any person for being a member of the governing body or of the local committee under this scheme.

12. A minute book and proper books of account shall be provided by the Governors, and kept in some convenient and secure place of deposit to be provided or appointed by them for that purpose, and minutes of all proceedings of the Governors relating to the school branch shall be entered in such minute book, and duly signed.

13. Full accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the trust shall be kept by the Governors, and such accounts shall be stated for each year, and examined and passed annually at the first meeting in the ensuing year, and signed by the Governors then present.

14. The Governors shall cause sufficient abstracts of the accounts to be published annually in two local newspapers. Such abstracts shall be in accordance with the provisions of the schedule hereto, unless any form is prescribed by the Charity Commissioners, in which case the form so prescribed shall be followed.

Part III.—The Boys' School and its Management.

15. The Governors shall appoint a Local Committee to aid them in the supervision of the school. The Local Committee shall consist of not less than three nor more than five persons living in the parish of Sefton, who shall be appointed to office for three years, and may be re-appointed. Their functions, duties, and

Provision for Alms branch.

Trusts of Alms branch.

Money to be raised for purposes of Scheme.

Visitorial jurisdiction transferred to the Crown.

Jurisdiction of Ordinary abolished.

Religious opinions of Governors.

Minutes.

Accounts.

Publication of accounts.

Local Committee.

CHARITIES OF ROBERT HAWES AND OTHERS.

Robert Hawes, by his will of the 17th January 1595, after reciting that John Robinson, William Offley, Robert Dow, Richard Venables, William Craven, and the testator had subscribed 336*l.*, and purchased messuages in St. Benet Fink parish, which had been conveyed to the testator, gave the same to the Company upon trust to pay to five poor widows of the Company, and one widow of the parish of St. Botolph, Aldgate, 3*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, a year each, and the residue of the rents to the Company, the said testator not doubting that should

the rents increase to a good balance, the Company would increase the pensions.

The property is situated in Finch Lane, and produces a rent of about 800*l.* a year. The Company have increased the allowances to six almswomen in respect of this gift to 27*l.* a year each, making an annual charge of - - - - - £162 0 0

The Company also carry another sum to the almshouse account generally of - 238 0 0

Making together a disbursement of - £400 0 0

powers shall be such as may be delegated to them from time to time by the Governors.

16. The school shall be a day school only.

17. As soon as practicable after the date of this scheme the Governors shall provide on the said piece of land lately contracted to be purchased by the Merchant Taylors' Company, school buildings suitable for not less than 200 scholars, with a residence for the head master, and arranged so as to admit of convenient extension. Such buildings shall be according to plans and estimates approved by the Endowed School Commissioners, or after their powers have ceased, by the Charity Commissioners. Until such new buildings are completed the boys' school shall be carried on in the present school buildings. The Governors may make such improvements and alterations as they think desirable in the present school buildings, but having regard to the intended use of these buildings hereafter for a girls' school. For these purposes they may spend a sufficient sum of money to be raised as herein-before provided, but not exceeding 5,000*l.*, unless with the consent of the Charity Commissioners.

18. No person shall be disqualified for being a Master in the school by reason only of his not being, or not intending to be, in holy orders.

19. The Head Master shall be a graduate of some university within the British Empire. The circumstance that he has taken or made, or omitted to take or make, any oath or declaration on obtaining a degree shall not affect his qualification.

20. The Governors shall appoint the Head Master at some meeting to be called for that purpose, as soon as conveniently may be after the occurrence of a vacancy, or after notice of an intended vacancy. In order to obtain the best candidates the Governors shall for a sufficient time before making any appointment, give public notice of the vacancy, and invite competition by advertisements in newspapers or other methods as they may judge best calculated to secure the object.

21. The Governors may dismiss the Head Master without assigning cause, after six calendar months' written notice given to him in pursuance of a resolution passed at two consecutive meetings held at an interval of at least 14 days and duly convened for that express purpose, such resolution being affirmed at each meeting by not less than two thirds of the Governors present.

22. For urgent cause the Governors may by resolution passed at a special meeting duly convened for that express purpose, and affirmed by not less than two thirds of the whole existing number of Governors, declare that the Head Master ought to be dismissed from his office, and in that case they may appoint another special meeting to be held not less than a week after the former one, and may then, by a similar resolution, affirmed by as large a proportion of Governors, wholly and finally dismiss him. And if the Governors assembled at the first of such meetings think fit at once to suspend the Head Master from his office until the next meeting, they may do so by resolution affirmed by as large a proportion of Governors. Full notice and opportunity of defence at both meetings shall be given to the Head Master.

23. Every Head Master previously to entering into office shall be required to sign a declaration, to be entered in the minute book of the Governors in the following form:—

"I, _____ declare that I will always, to the best of my ability, discharge the duties of Head Master of the Merchant Taylors' Boys' School of the foundation of John Harrison, during my tenure of the office, and that if I am removed by the Governors, according to the constitution of the said school, I will acquiesce in such removal, and will thereupon relinquish all claim to the mastership and its future emoluments, and will deliver up to the Governors, or as they direct,

possession of all their property then in my possession or occupation."

24. The Head Master shall dwell in the residence assigned for him. He shall have the occupation and use of such residence and of any other property of the trust of which he becomes occupant, in respect of his official character and duties, and not as tenant, and shall, if removed from his office, deliver up possession of such residence and other property to the Governors or as they direct. He shall not, except with the permission of the Governors, permit any person to occupy such residence or any part thereof.

25. The Head Master shall give his personal attention to the duties of the school, and during his tenure of office he shall not accept or hold any benefice having the cure of souls, or any office or appointment which, in the opinion of the Governors, may interfere with the proper performance of his duties as Head Master.

26. Neither the Head Master nor any Assistant Master shall receive or demand from any boy in the school, or from any person whomsoever on behalf of any such boy, any gratuity, fee, or payment, except such payments as are prescribed or authorised by this scheme.

27. Within the limits fixed by this scheme the Governors shall prescribe the general subjects of instruction, the relative prominence and value to be assigned to each group of subjects, the division of the year into term and vacation, the payments of scholars, and the number of holidays to be given in the term. They shall take general supervision of the sanitary condition of the school buildings and arrangements. They shall determine what number of Assistant Masters shall be employed. They shall every year assign the amount which they think proper to be paid out of the income of the trust for the purpose of maintaining Assistant Masters and a proper plant or apparatus for carrying on the instruction given in the school.

28. Before making any regulations under the last foregoing clause, the Governors shall consult the Head Master in such a manner as to give him full opportunity for the expression of his views.

29. Subject to the rules prescribed by or under the authority of this scheme, the Head Master shall have under his control the choice of books, the methods of teaching, the arrangement of classes and school hours, and generally the whole internal organisation, management, and discipline of the school: Provided that no boy shall be expelled from the school, without the opportunity of appeal to the Governors.

30. The Head Master shall have the sole power of appointing and, subject to appeal to the Governors, of dismissing all Assistant Masters, and shall determine, subject to the approval of the Governors, in what proportions the sum assigned by the Governors for the maintenance of Assistant Masters and of plant or apparatus shall be divided among the various persons and objects for which it is assigned in the aggregate. And the Governors shall pay the same accordingly, either through the hands of the Head Master or directly, as they think best.

31. The Head Master may from time to time submit proposals to the Governors for making or altering regulations concerning any matter within their province, and the Governors shall consider such proposals and decide upon them.

32. The Head Master shall receive a fixed stipend of 200*l.* a year. He shall also receive head money calculated on such a scale, uniform or graduated, as may be agreed upon between him and the Governors, being at the rate of not less than 2*l.* nor more than 4*l.* yearly for each boy. These payments shall be made terminally or quarterly as the Governors think fit.

33. All boys, except as herein-after provided, shall pay such entrance and tuition fees as the Governors

Head Master's official residence.

Head Master not to have other employment

Masters not to receive other than authorised fees.

Jurisdiction of Governor over school arrangements

Governors to consult the Head Master.

Jurisdiction of Head Master over school arrangements.

Appointment and dismissal of Assistant Master and distribution of fund assigned to Assistant Masters or plant.

Proposals by Head Master.

Income of Head Master.

Payments for entrance and tuition.

HEYDON'S CHARITY.

Mr. Alderman Heydon, by will of the 11th March 1519, gave to the Company 100*l.* to lend the same at 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum, to be paid to the Mercers' Company.

The Company pay a sum of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year to the Mercers' Company. Nothing now is known of the capital fund.

HEYMAN'S CHARITY.

John Heyman, by will of the 15th October 1646, gave to the wardens of the parish of St. Saviour, Southwark, all his houses at Barnet, Herts, to pay to the Company 40*s.* for two poor citizens tailors, and 4*s.* to the clerk.

The churchwardens of St. Saviour, Southwark, pay 2*l.* 4*s.* a year to the Company, which is given to two poor members of the Company in pensions of 1*l.* each, annually, added to other pensions.

The 4*s.* a year is paid to the clerk of the Company.

shall fix from time to time, provided that no such entrance fee shall exceed 1*l.*, and that no such tuition fee shall be less than 6*l.* or more than 16*l.* a year. No difference in respect of these fees shall be made between any scholars on account of place of birth or residence. No extras of any kind shall be allowed without the sanction of the Governors, and written consent on behalf of the scholar concerned.

34. All payments for entrance or tuition shall be made in advance to the Head Master, or to such other person as the Governors shall from time to time determine, and shall be accounted for by the person receiving them to the Governors, and treated by them as part of the general income of their trust.

35. No boy shall be admitted into the school unless he has attained the age of eight years. No boy shall remain in the school after the end of the term in which he attains the age of 17 years.

36. Subject to the provisions established by or under the authority of this scheme, the school and all advantages of the school shall be open to all boys who are of good character and sufficient health, and who are residing with their parents, guardians, or next friends, or with some person chosen by them and approved by the Governors and the Head Master.

37. Applications for admission to the school shall be made to the Head Master, or to some other person named by the Governors, according to a printed form to be approved of by the Governors, and delivered to all applicants.

38. The Head Master or other person named by the Governors shall keep a register of applications showing the date at which every application is made for the admission of a boy, the date of his admission, withdrawal, or rejection, the cause of rejection, and the age of the boy at the date of the application. Provided that every person requiring an application to be entered shall pay such fee as the Governors may fix, not exceeding five shillings.

39. Every applicant for admission shall be examined by or under the direction of the Head Master, or by such other person as the Governors shall from time to time appoint, who shall appoint convenient times for that purpose, and give reasonable notice to the parents of those whose turn is arriving. No boy shall be admitted to the school except after undergoing such examination and being found fit for admission. Those who are so found fit shall, if there is room for them, be admitted in order according to the dates of their application. If there is not room for all applicants, boys living with their parents, guardians, or next friends in the parish of Sefton shall be preferred. Subject as aforesaid the Governors may direct that the priority of applicants shall be determined by competitive examination.

40. The examination for admission shall be graduated according to the age of the boy, but it shall never fall below the following standard, that is to say:—Reading monosyllabic narrative, writing text hand, easy sums in the first two rules of arithmetic, with the multiplication table.

41. The parent or guardian of or person liable to maintain or having the actual custody of any dayscholar may claim, by notice in writing addressed to the Head Master, the exemption of such scholar from attending prayer or religious worship, or from any lesson or series of lessons on a religious subject, and such scholar shall be exempted accordingly, and a scholar shall not by reason of any exemption from attending prayer or religious worship, or from any lesson or series of lessons on a religious subject, be deprived of any advantage or emolument in this school or out of this trust to which he would otherwise have been entitled. If any teacher in the course of other lessons at which any such scholar is in accordance with the ordinary rules of the school present, teaches systematically and persistently any particular religious doctrine, from the teaching of which any

exemption has been claimed, as in this clause before provided, the Governors shall, on complaint made in writing to them by the parent, guardian, or person liable to maintain or having the actual custody of such scholar, hear the complainant, and inquire into the circumstances, and if the complaint is judged to be reasonable, make all proper provisions for remedying the matter complained of.

42. The Governors and Head Master shall, within their respective departments, as herein-before defined, and subject to the provisions of this scheme, make proper regulations for the religious instruction to be given in the school.

43. No alteration in any regulations made by the Governors respecting the religious instruction to be given in the school shall take effect until the expiration of not less than one year after notice of the making of he alteration is given.

44. The subjects of secular instruction shall be as follows:—Reading, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, geography, history, English grammar, composition and literature, Latin, at least one modern European language other than English, natural science, drawing, and music. The boys shall be instructed in the foregoing subjects according to the classification and arrangements made by the Head Master. Greek may be taught as an extra at an additional fee of not less than 3*l.* a year for each boy. But such additional fee shall not be required from any boy whose name was on the roll of the school on the 2nd day of August 1870, unless the Governors shall otherwise direct.

45. There shall be at least once in every year an examination of the scholars by an Examiner or Examiners appointed for that purpose by the Governors, and paid by them, but otherwise unconnected with the school. The Examiners shall report to the Governors on the proficiency of the scholars, and on the position of the school as regards instruction and discipline, as shown by the results of the examination. The Governors shall communicate the report to the Head Master.

46. The Head Master shall make a report in writing to the Governors, yearly or oftener as the Governors may direct, on the general condition of the school, and on any special occurrences affecting the same. He also may mention the names of any boys who in his judgment are worthy of praise or substantial reward, having regard both to proficiency and conduct.

47. By way of Exhibitions tenable at the School, the Governors shall grant exemptions from the payment of tuition fees for such periods and on such conditions as they think fit, at the rate of one such Exhibitioner for every 10 boys in average attendance at the school. These Exhibitions shall be called Harrison scholarships, and shall be given as the reward of merit only. They shall be assigned, in the case of candidates for admission, on the result of the examination for admission, and in the case of boys already attending the school, on the reports of the Examiners and Head Master, and no such Exhibition shall be granted to any such boy if the Head Master reports that he is rendered undeserving of it by ill-conduct.

48. The Governors may also in cases in which they think it expedient, if the state of the funds admits, grant further Exhibitions tenable at the school, by awarding to Exhibitioners or other deserving scholars on the recommendation of the Head Master gratuities not exceeding in the case of any scholar the amount of 3*l.* in a year, towards the cost of books and stationery and other expenses incident to their attendance at the school.

49. The Governors shall, as soon as circumstances permit, establish scholarships to be awarded one or more in each year, and called the Great Crosby scholarships, tenable at other places of education, or for the purpose of fitting the holder for some profession or calling. Each such scholarship shall be of the yearly value of not less than 40*l.* or more than 50*l.*, and tenable

Instruction:
Religious.

Secular.

Annual
examination.

Head
Master's
Annual
Report.

Free places
at the
School as
Exhibitions.

Further
exhibitions.

Scholarships
tenable
elsewhere.

Age for the
School.

To whom
School is
open.

Mode of
admission.

Register of
applications.

Entrance
examination.

Religious
exemptions.

HILLES' CHARITY.

Richard Hilles, by his will of the 28th June 1586, gave to the Company all his tenements and gardens in St. Botolph, Aldgate, parish, subject to the payment of

5*l.* amongst six of the most impotent poor aged men of the Company.

The Company, out of the rents of these houses, charge themselves with 5*l.* a year, which is carried to the poor account (see Elwes' Charity).

for three years, and shall be awarded by open competition among the boys who have been educated at the school for such time not less than three years immediately previous to the grant thereof, as the Governors may determine.

50. The scholarships and exhibitions established under this scheme shall be tenable only for the purposes of education. If the holder dies, his representatives shall be entitled only to the next instalment whenever payable. If the holder is guilty of gross misconduct or idleness, or wilfully ceases to pursue his education, profession, or calling, the Governors may determine the scholarship or exhibition.

Part IV.—The Girls' School and its Management.

51. To aid them in the supervision of the girls' school the Governors shall appoint a local committee, either being or not being the same persons as the local committee of the boys' school, subject to the like provisions as herein-before contained with regard to the local committee for the boys' school.

52. When and so soon as the new buildings herein-before provided for the boys' school are completed, the Governors shall adapt and use the old school buildings as a school for girls. Until such time they may, if they think fit, make arrangements for procuring temporary accommodation for a school for girls by renting any buildings, or otherwise as they may find practicable.

53. The school shall be a day school only under a Head Mistress, independent of the Head Master of the boys' school.

54. The Head Mistress shall receive a fixed stipend of 120*l.* a year. She shall also receive head money, after the manner and according to the conditions herein-before prescribed for the Head Master of the boys' school, provided that such payment shall be at the rate of not less than 2*l.* and not more than 4*l.* yearly for each girl.

55. Payments for entrance and tuition shall be made by the girls after the manner and according to the conditions herein-before prescribed for the boys' school, provided that no such entrance fee shall be more than 1*l.*, and that no such tuition fee shall be less than 5*l.* or more than 10*l.* a year.

56. If the Governors think fit they may in special cases allow girls to remain in the school after the limit of age prescribed in the case of boys.

57. The subjects of secular instruction shall be the same as for the boys, but with domestic economy and needlework in addition. The Governors shall also arrange for a course of physical training for the girls. The girls shall be instructed in the foregoing subjects according to the classification and arrangement made by the Head Mistress.

58. The Governors shall grant Exhibitions and Scholarships for girls after the manner and under the conditions herein-before prescribed for the boys' school.

59. In the conduct of all examinations of the girls the Governors shall be careful to provide that too great publicity or mental strain shall be avoided.

60. As to every matter relating to the girls' school of the kind mentioned in this part of this scheme, or of the kind mentioned in Part III. of this scheme as relating to the boys' school, the Governors and the Head Mistress respectively shall have the same authorities, rights, and duties as are conferred on the Governors and the Head Master by Part III. of this scheme.

61. Subject to the special provisions of this part of this scheme, the girls' school shall be governed by the same regulations and provisions as in Part III. of this scheme are prescribed for the boys' school, except as regards the provisions of clause 19.

Part V.—Application of Income.

62. The Governors shall, as soon as funds are available for the purpose, place the sum of 2,000*l.* consols to a separate account, entitled "Repairs and Improvements." The income shall be applied by the Governors in ordinary repairs or improvements of property used for the purposes of the schools, if wanted, and if not wanted for that purpose shall be accumulated by them to the same account. The Governors shall draw upon the accumulations at their discretion for the purpose of any such repairs or improvements, but shall not encroach upon the capital, except for the purpose of substantial repairs or renewal, and then not without the consent of the Charity Commissioners, and under such conditions of replacing the capital as that Board may think right.

63. Until the repairs and improvements fund is provided the Governors shall treat the sum of 60*l.* yearly as applicable to the same purposes as the repairs and improvements fund.

64. After defraying the expenses of management and of any ordinary repairs or improvements which the income of the repairs and improvement fund may be insufficient to answer, and any legal claims on the Governors which may be due, the Governors shall employ three fifths of the income of the school branch for the benefit of the boys' school in paying the Head Master as herein-before prescribed, in paying the amount assigned for the Assistant Masters and school plant or apparatus, and paying the Examiner or Examiners, and in providing for such scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes as they may have adjudged.

65. The Governors may also, if they think fit and the funds suffice for the purpose, agree with the Head Master for the formation of a fund in the nature of a pension or superannuation fund, the main principle of such agreement being that the Head Master and the trust fund shall each contribute annually for a period of 20 years such sums as may be fixed on; that these contributions shall accumulate at compound interest; that in case the Head Master serves his office 20 years he shall on his retirement be entitled to the whole fund; that in case he retires earlier on account of permanent disability from illness he shall also be entitled to the whole fund; that in all other cases he shall, on his ceasing to be Master, be entitled to the amount produced by his own contributions.

66. If there is any residue of the income herein-before directed to be employed by the Governors for the benefit of the boys' school, they may so employ it in increasing the stipend of the Head Master, or the funds applicable to the payment of Assistant Masters and school plant or apparatus, in improving the accommodation of the school buildings, in aiding the games of the scholars, or generally in promoting the spirit and efficiency of the school. Whatever they do not think fit to spend in these ways they shall on passing the yearly accounts state as unapplied surplus, and shall deposit it in a bank; and if the sums so deposited rise to 300*l.* they shall invest the same in Government Stock to the general credit of the trust.

67. The other two fifths of the income of the school branch shall be employed by the Governors for the benefit of the girls' school in the like manner and with the like powers and discretion as by the three last foregoing clauses is provided with respect to the income employed for the benefit of the boys' school.

Part VI.—General.

68. If the Governors dismiss Mr. Wilkinson Ritson, the present Second Master of the school, except for such cause as before the passing of this scheme would have justified his dismissal, the Governors shall thenceforth pay to him the sum of 85*l.* yearly for his life.

Repairs and improvements fund.

Other expenses.

Payments for boys' school.

Pensions.

Residue.

Unapplied surplus.

Payments for girls' school.

Saving of interests.

HOLLAND'S CHARITY.

Ralph Holland, by his will of the 2nd May 1452, gave to the Company certain lands and tenements in St. Alban, Wood Street, and three shops and garden ground in St. Clement's Lane; also a certain tenement in St. Mary Aldermanbury, and a certain inn in St. Andrew Undershaft.

And the testator, by another will of the 3rd May 1452, gave to the Company two tenements in St. Dionis Backchurch, and a tenement in St. Botolph Aldgate, upon trust, for relieving the poor of the Company, and for superstitious uses.

The Commissioners of Inquiry state that the only property known to have been devised under this will is the George Inn, Aldermanbury. This is now let to Francis Brighton for 61 years from Lady-day 1831, at a rent of 165*l.* a year. The Company carry to their own account 13*s.* 4*d.* annually, as given to superstitious uses, and purchased by the Company from the Crown, and carry the residue, 164*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, to the poor account.

HOWDEN'S CHARITY.

John Howden gave to the Company 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and certain plate, they agreeing to pay yearly—

	£	s.	d.
For superstitious uses	7	10	11
For the poor of St. Mary Abchurch	0	15	9
To the Master and Wardens 5 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , and to the clerk 1 <i>s.</i>	0	6	8

The charge for superstitious uses was purchased by the Company, and the alienation confirmed by the Act of the 4th James 1st. The sum of 15*s.* 9*d.* a year is paid to the churchwardens of St. Mary Abchurch, and 6*s.* 8*d.* to the officers of the Company.

HULL'S CHARITY.

Walter Hull, by will (date unknown), gave to the Company 2*l.* 4*s.* a year for two poor members of the Company.

The Company pay two pensions of 1*l.* each to poor freemen, and 4*s.* to the clerk.

J. HYDE'S CHARITY.

John Hyde, by his will of the 8th September 1604, gave to the Company certain lands and hereditaments

in the Minories and Fleet Street, London, to pay as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To the parson and churchwardens of St. Andrew Undershaft	2	0	0
To the vicar and churchwardens of St. Brides, Fleet Street	1	10	0
To the minister and churchwardens of Trinity, Minories	0	16	0
To the almswomen of the Company	5	0	0
To the grammar school of Hayfield, Derbyshire	10	0	0
To the clerk and beadle	1	10	0

And the rest of the rents for the discharge of poor prisoners for debt in London.

The estate of the Charity consists of the following particulars:—

	£	s.	d.
No. 27, Church Street, Minories, let to Hezekiah Lane, for 21 years from Michaelmas 1850	90	0	0
No. 56, Church Street, Minories, let to George Norris, for 21 years from Lady-day 1851	30	0	0
No. 1, Church Street, Minories, let to George Norris, for 21 years from Lady-day 1849	20	0	0
A warehouse and premises (formerly No. 4 to 7, Church Street, let on building lease to David King, for 80 years from Lady-day 1859. (This was granted under the authority of the Board, by order of the 4th March 1859)	84	0	0
No. 123, Fleet Street, let to Alpha Lewis for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1854	225	0	0
	<u>£449</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

The payments out of this income are:—

	£	s.	d.
The churchwardens of St. Andrew Undershaft (deducting 8 <i>s.</i> for land tax)	1	12	0
The churchwardens of St. Brides	1	10	0
The minister and churchwardens of the Holy Trinity, Minories	0	16	0
The minister of the chapel, Hayfield, Derbyshire	10	0	0
The almshouse account of the Company	5	0	0
	<u>£18</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>0</u>

69. Nothing in this scheme shall affect any interest which was on or before the second day of August 1870 legally vested in any scholar on this foundation.

70. The Governors may receive any additional donations or endowments for the general purposes of the schools, or either of them. They may also receive donations or endowments for any special objects directed by the donors, provided that such objects are certified by the Charity Commissioners to be for the general benefit of the schools or either of them, and not calculated to give privileges to any scholar on any other ground than that of merit, and not otherwise inconsistent with or calculated to impede the due working of the provisions of this scheme.

71. If any doubt or question arises among the Governors as to the proper construction or application of any of the provisions of this scheme, the Governors may apply to the Charity Commissioners for their opinion and advice thereon, which opinion and advice when given shall be binding on the Governors.

72. The Charity Commissioners may from time to time in the exercise of their ordinary jurisdiction

frame schemes for the alteration of any provisions of this scheme or otherwise for the government or regulation of the trust, provided that such schemes be not inconsistent with clause 1 (a) of this scheme, or with anything contained in the Endowed Schools Acts, 1869 and 1873.

73. This scheme shall be printed and a copy given to every person who shall become a member of the Governing Body or the Local Committee, and to every Master or Assistant Master, Mistress, or Teacher, appointed to either school, and copies shall be sold at a reasonable price to all persons who may wish to buy.

74. The date of this scheme shall be the day on which Her Majesty by Order in Council declares her approbation of it.

Since the establishment of the scheme the sum of 20,393*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* has been expended in building, drainage, and other works, of which 14,500*l.* has been advanced by the Company, the greater portion without interest.

Further endowments.

Charity Commissioners to decide in doubtful questions.

Charity Commissioners to

make new Schemes.

Scheme to be printed and sold.

Date of Scheme.

The Company carry over the residue of the rents, under the direction of a scheme which is set out under my report on the "Prison Fund Account."

The sum thus carried over in the year 1861 was 428*l.* 4*s.**

* CHARITY OF JOHN HYDE.

The premises formerly Nos. 1 and 56, Church Street, and the warehouse in Church Street, and also the "Three Lords" public-house in the Minorities (presumably No. 27, Church Street), have been taken by the Metropolitan Railway Company, and the net money is represented by the sum of 5,895*l.* 9*s.* consols.

The house No. 125, Fleet Street, is now let to Messrs. A. & H. Marshall, at an annual rent of 400*l.*

The fixed payments are still made to the several objects, but the residue formerly applicable for the discharge of poor prisoners for debt in London is carried to the Company's Convalescent Home account under the order of the Court dated 8th December 1876.

[See Note infra, Prisoners' Fund Account.]

JENKINSON'S CHARITY.

Robert Jenkinson, by his will of the 15th April 1616, gave to the Company 120*l.*, on trust to distribute 6*l.* on All Saints' day to 14 poor ancient widows in the Tower Hill almshouses in clothing.

And by a codicil of the 14th October 1617, he gave 20*l.* in augmentation.

The Company charge themselves with 7*l.* a year interest on 140*l.* at 5*l.* per cent., which they carry to the almshouse account.

JUXON'S CHARITY.

John Juxon, by his will of the 17th August 1626, gave to the Company 12*l.* a year issuing out of certain lands at Mortlake, Surrey, for poor scholars at Oxford or Cambridge.

This rent-charge is now paid by General Popham, the owner of a farm said to be called Brickfarm.

The sum of 9*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.* only is received by the Company, who make up the 12*l.* by adding 2*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.* from their funds, and bestow the whole upon a poor scholar at one of the Universities alternately each year.

MASON'S CHARITY.

Peter Mason, by his will of the 6th December 1412, gave to the Company certain tenements and shops in the Poultry, upon trust to pay 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to certain superstitious uses, and the residue for the poor of the Company.

The following table exhibits the present description and income of the property.

	£	s.	d.
No. 1, Poultry, let to Messrs. R. & P. Brooks (the silversmith), on lease for 25½ years from Christmas 1848 at a rent of	200	0	0
No. 4, Poultry, let to the administrators of William Thodey (glover), for 14 years from Christmas 1857	180	0	0
No. 5, Poultry. This was let to Mr. Samuel Hale for 61 years from Midsummer 1803, at a rent of 40 <i>l.</i> per annum. The lease refers to the plan in the margin, which describes			

the limits of the estate demised as 16 ft. 5 in. frontage in the Poultry, with an eastern boundary extending 14 ft. 9 in. backwards, and a western boundary of 10 ft. 8 in., and abutting on premises at the rear stated to belong to Mr. Samuel Hale. The Company purchased the residue of Mr. Hale's lease about or previously to the year 1851, together with other freehold premises in the rear, and on the 3rd December 1851 the Company demised this portion of the charity estate, together with other premises in the rear of the same breadth and frontage in Bucklesbury, to Eugenius Fenning, for 21 years from Christmas 1850, at a rent of 210*l.* Of this rent the Company credit the charity with the rent reserved on the lease of 1803

£ 40 0 0
£420 0 0

The estate is subject to a quit rent of 9*s.* a year to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and to an annual payment for superstitious uses of 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, which has been purchased by the Company and confirmed by statute before referred to

8 2 4
£411 17 8

The Company apply the income in the payment of pensions :—

	£	s.	d.
Three of 40 <i>l.</i> each to four liverymen of the Company	120	0	0
Six of 30 <i>l.</i> a year to poor liverymen of the Company	180	0	0
	£300	0	0

The residue is carried over to the poor account of the Company, the nature of which I have described in my report on Elwes' Charity.*

* CHARITY OF PETER MASON.

The premises No. 1, Poultry, are now occupied by Mr. Charles Tighe, at the rent of 220*l.* a year.

By an order of the Board, dated 2nd August 1870, the premises Nos. 4 and 5, Poultry, were leased to Mr.

Frederick Sawyer, for a term of 80 years from Lady Day 1866. The lease comprises also adjoining property not belonging to the Charity, the rent apportioned to the Charity property being 370*l.* The lessee expended a sum exceeding 700*l.* in the completion of a building agreed to be erected on the site of these two houses.

CHARITY OF PETER BLUNDELL.

See Note infra, Prisoners' Fund Account.

LADY JANE MAYNARD'S CHARITY.

Lady Jane Maynard, by her will of the 14th March 1660, devised two messuages and 73 acres in Leicham, Kent, and divers marsh lands containing 138 acres in Romney Marsh, to certain persons in tail male, and in default of issue to trustees, upon trust to grant to the said Company a rent-charge of 50*l.* a year issuing out of the said lands for honest well-disposed freemen of the Company.

The Company receive 40*l.* a year from the agent of Sir John Bridges, deducting 10*l.* a year for land tax. The sum of 20*l.* annually is given to each of two young men free of the Company, who have served their apprenticeship and are about to set up in trade. Evidence is required by the committee of the Company of these facts before the sum is granted, but no other record is taken than the names and addresses of the parties.

The two last recipients of this gift were—

1. Mr. John Mackintosh New, of No. 24, Tavistock Place, Tavistock Square; and,
2. John White Smith, of No. 3, the Grove, Homerton.

MOORE'S CHARITY.

William Moore, by his will (date unknown), gave to the Company an annuity of 20*s.* issuing out of a house in St. Andrew Undershaft, to be distributed amongst the wardens substitutes in decay.

The churchwardens of St. Andrew Undershaft pay 16*s.* a year, which the Company pay to their poor account.

OSMOTHERLAW'S CHARITY.

Richard Osmotherlaw, by will of the 7 May 1612, gave to the Company all the residue of the rents of his freehold lands and tenements in St. Botolph, Aldersgate, subject to the payments following :—

	£	s.	d.
To his wife, her heirs and assigns, for ever	10	0	0
To the poor of St. Botolph, Aldersgate	4	6	8
For a sermon there 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , churchwardens 4 <i>s.</i> , clerk and sexton 2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	0	13	4
To his cousin John Osmotherlaw and his heirs for ever	5	0	0
To Robert Osmotherlaw and his heirs for ever	2	0	0
To Bromefield School, Cumberland	10	0	0

John Osmotherlaw purchased an annuity of 6*l.* (part of the annuity of 10*l.* to the wife), and the annuity of 2*l.* to Robert, which with his own of 5*l.*, making together 13*l.*, he afterwards by will of the 1st June 1642 devised as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
To the Clothworkers Company	2	10	0
To Christ's Hospital	2	10	0
To St. James's Garlickhithe parish, London	8	0	0
To one Andrews	5	0	0

The Company are in possession of property in Aldersgate Street and Little Britain, which produces a considerable rental, of which they charge themselves a rent-charge with 23*l.* per annum, the amount of the charitable gifts of John Osmotherlaw, the devisee, and of the charitable gifts of Rd. Osmotherlaw, the testator, beyond which there are no claimants.

The 23*l.* a year is thus applied :—

	£	s.	d.
To the churchwardens of St. Botolph, Aldersgate (less 1 <i>l.</i> for land tax, a customary deduction for a long period)	4	0	0
To the minister and churchwardens of the parish of Bromfield, Cumberland, on condition of maintaining a school-master to teach 15 poor men's children of Langridge and Bromfield	10	0	0
To the Clothworkers' Company	2	10	0
Carried forward	£16	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	-	-	16 10 0
To Christ's Hospital	-	-	2 10 0
To the churchwardens of St. James, Garlickhithe	-	-	3 0 0
			<u>22 0 0</u>

I wrote to the Rev. C. H. Wyberg, vicar of Bromfield, to inquire as to the existence of this school. He informed me in reply that the money is applied in teaching the number of children mentioned, and that the condition of the school is quite satisfactory.

ROBERT PARKER'S CHARITY.

Robert Parker, by his will of the 10th January 1622, gave to the Company 400*l.* to purchase lands for good uses in Staffordshire, on trust to pay 20*l.* a year to the poor of Walsall.

And he gave 100*l.* to the Company to lay out in land in Walsall to pay to the organ player and his blower in Walsall Church 5*l.*

And he gave 100*l.* to the Company to pay to themselves and their officers 5*l.* a year.

And he gave 100*l.* to the Company to pay 5*l.* to the poor of St. Antholin, London.

There has been no investment of the funds in land. The Company charge themselves with 35*l.* a year, of which sums of 20*l.* and 5*l.* a year are paid to the churchwardens of Walsall, and 5*l.* to the churchwardens of St. Antholin, the remaining 5*l.* is paid to the clerk and beadle of the Company.

WILLIAM PARKER'S CHARITY.

William Parker, by his will in 1616, gave to the Company 2,000*l.*, to pay 80*l.* a year as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
To the parson of St. Antholin	10	0	0
To the clerk and sexton	5	0	0
To the minister of Great Bloxwich	20	0	0
To poor prisoners in the Compter, Wood Street	2	0	0
To poor prisoners in the Compter, Poultry	2	0	0
To poor prisoners in Newgate	2	0	0
To poor prisoners in Ludgate	1	10	0
To poor prisoners in the Fleet	1	10	0
To Bethlehem hospital	1	0	0
To five poor aged men of the Company	20	0	0
To the almsmen of the Company	2	10	0
To the almswomen	5	0	0
To the officers of the Company	5	0	0
To the Master and Wardens	2	10	0

The Company charge themselves with the 80*l.* a year, out of which they pay as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
To the churchwardens of St. Antholin	8	0	0
To the clerk and sexton of St. Antholin (deducting 2 <i>l.</i> for land tax)	5	0	0
To the minister or perpetual curate of Great Bloxwich, from whom the Company receive a report of the state of the school which this bequest assists to maintain	20	0	0
The payment for the City prisons is made to Mr. Temple, the officer of the Corporation	7	10	0
The receiver of Bethelam hospital	1	0	0
The keeper of the Queen's prison (Mr. Hudson)	1	10	0
Five yearly pensions of 4 <i>l.</i> each to poor freemen of the Company	20	0	0
The almshouse account of the Company	7	10	0
The Master, Wardens, clerk, and beadle of the Company	7	10	0
	<u>£78</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

* CHARITY OF WILLIAM PARKER.

See note *infra*, Prisoners' Fund Account.

PARKIN'S CHARITY.

This Charity was founded by the will of John Parkin, of the 17th June 1759, whereby, after stating that he was entitled to several sums of money due on certain securities in his said will particularly mentioned, he out of the annual interest arising from such securities gave 60*l.* per annum to his sister Sarah Parkin, and 16*l.* per annum to his sister Grace Sharpe, and declared that on the death of his said sisters all the said securities should be vested in the Master, Fellows, and scholars of Pembroke College, Cambridge (then commonly called or known as Pembroke Hall), and he thereby gave and granted the same to the said Master, Fellows, and scholars, together with what should remain yearly out of the annual interest of the said securities after payment of the said annual sums of 60*l.* and 16*l.* to his sisters; and he directed that upon the death of either of his said sisters her legacy should cease, and be vested immediately in the said Master, Fellows, and scholars. And he gave all the said securities to the said Master, Fellows, and scholars upon trust for founding five or six Scholarships or Exhibitions in Pembroke College, to be appropriated to and conferred upon five or six scholars educated in Merchant Taylors' School at London, regard being always had to their seniority and station therein, and particularly to those who were head of the school and became superannuated, whom he preferred as *emeriti milites*; and he directed that one other scholar should be of the free school of Bowes, in the county of York, founded by his late uncle William Hutchinson, Esquire, of Clement's Inn, and of Aldenham, in Hertfordshire. And he declared that it was his intention that those five or six scholars should each have an equal portion or dividend, and be chosen within the space of two months after any avoidance or vacancy by the Master of Pembroke Hall for the time being, and that they should be resident at least nine months in every year, and might enjoy the same till they were of seven years' standing in the University, and no longer; but he directed that until the whole property and interest of the said securities should be in the Master, Fellows, and scholars aforesaid, no more scholarships or exhibitions should be settled than in proportion to the interest money that they were by his will entitled to an should actually receive, and which he left to their judgment and discretion.

The testator died on the 27th August 1765.

By an order of the court of the 9th December 1854, it was ordered that the College of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, should transfer the sum of 6,700*l.*, bank 3 per cent annuities, into the name of the Accountant-General in trust in the cause, and that the college should sell the sum of 100*l.* new 3 per cents, standing in their names, and pay the produce thereof to the credit of the same cause, and that the same be laid out in the purchase of bank 3 per cent. annuities.

And it was ordered that of the aggregate amount of bank 3 per cent. annuities, which after such transfer and investment should be standing in trust in the cause "Attorney General versus Parkin," including in such aggregate the 5,824*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* bank 3 per cent. annuities standing in the name of the Accountant-general in trust in the cause, 20 equal 42 parts of the said bank annuities to be carried over to an account to be entitled, "In the matter of Parkin's Charity the account of the master and wardens of the Merchant Taylors of the fraternity of St. John Baptist in the City of London."

And after directing the taxation of costs, and the sale of so much of the said bank annuities as would be sufficient for the payment thereof, it was ordered that the dividends be from time to time paid to the Company, and that such dividends be applied by the Company in providing four exhibitions, to be called the "Parkin Exhibitions," for scholars educated at Merchant Taylors' School and proceeding to the University of Cambridge for four years, and to be subject to such rules, orders, and regulations in regard to residence or otherwise as the Company should from time to time establish.

The college in 1855, in addition to the stock transferred to the account of the cause, paid the sum of cash of 184*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*

The capital fund which now stands in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery in the cause "Attorney-General v. Parkin," is 5,887*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, 3*l.* per cent. consols, producing an annual dividend of 176*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

The Company provide four exhibitions for scholars of the Merchant Taylors at Pembroke College of 50*l.* a year. The cash paid over by the college has hitherto provided the deficiency between the amount of the

dividend and the 200*l.*, and this deficiency, I am informed, it is the design of the Company to make up from their own funds when the cash balance is exhausted.

PARRY'S CHARITY.

Fowlk Parry, by his will in 1658, gave to the Company 50*l.*, and the interest whereof to be distributed to the poor yearly. The Company pay 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum, as the interest of this fund, to the poor account.

(See Elwes' Charity.)

M. PARSON'S CHARITY.

Margaret Parsons, by deed of the 10th December, 5th Elizabeth (1562), granted to the Company an annuity of 4*l.* issuing out of a tenement in St. Christopher, Cornhill, to pay:—

	£	s.	d.
To the Parish of St. Michael 20 <i>s.</i> , and St. Christopher 10 <i>s.</i>	-	1	10 0
To 13 poor Merchant Tailors 12 <i>d.</i> a-piece	-	0	13 0
To 4 poor maidens' marriages, &c., 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> each	-	1	10 0
To the clerk 5 <i>s.</i> , and to the beadle 2 <i>s.</i>	-	0	7 0

The Company having received the value of this rent-charge from the Bank of England, on the removal of the property for the construction of that edifice, pay 4*l.* a year, as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To the churchwardens of St. Michael, Cornhill	-	1	0 0
To the churchwardens of St. Christopher-le	-	0	10 0
To the poor account of the Company	-	0	13 0
To the officers of the Company	-	0	7 0
	£2	10	0

The remaining 30*s.* a year, to be given to poor maidens' servants, or children of Merchant Tailors, in sums of 7*s.* 6*d.*, has not been distributed for three or four years there is a balance of 6*l.* 10*s.* in hand.

SIR JOHN PERCIVAL'S AND DAME THOMASINE PERCIVAL'S CHARITIES.

Sir John Percival, by his will of the 21st February 1507, gave to the Company certain messuages in Lombard Street and Cornhill, for certain superstitious uses, and to pay 10*s.* yearly to poor householders of St. Mary Woolnoth, 6*s.* to the churchwardens of the said parish, and 30*s.* for coals to the said parish, and the residue for the said Company; and

Dame Thomasine Percival, by her will of the 12th February 1508, gave to the Company certain messuages, to apply the rents in performance of the will of her husband, Sir John Percival, and also to pay—

To the churchwardens of St. Mary Woolnoth 8*s.* 0*d.*
And to five poor householders 5*d.* weekly - 21*s.* 8*d.*

The Company are in possession of the property charged by these wills, and pay a sum of 3*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* annually to the churchwardens of St. Mary Woolnoth, upon their receipt.

PITT'S CHARITY.

Christopher Pitt, by deed of the 16th August 1683, gave to the Company 300*l.*, the Company covenanting to pay to six poor men or women 10*s.* quarterly each (12*l.*)

There is no specific investment of the 300*l.* The Company pay 12*l.* 12*s.* a year (guineas instead of pounds) for six yearly pensions of 2*l.* 2*s.* each, to poor widows of members of the Company.

WM. PRIESTLY'S CHARITY.

William Priestly, by his will of the 2nd May 1620, gave to the Company 250*l.*, on trust to maintain eight poor men, allowing them 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year each, four of the Company, and four of the parish of Hornsey.

The Company charge themselves with the annual payment of 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, being the sum directed by the will, and also with a further sum of 3*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*, making up

together 13*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* The four pensions to the poor freemen of the Company they have raised to 2*l.* 2*s.* each, and the four pensions to the poor men of Hornsey remain at 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each. The poor men at Hornsey are chosen by the parishioners in vestry, and the nomination is accepted by the Company. The Company pay the amount to the churchwarden for his distribution.

PROCTOR'S CHARITY.

Samuel Proctor, by his will of the 1st February 1636, gave to the Company 100*l.* in trust, to pay at Christmas to

	£	s.	d.
Nine poor brethren 10 <i>s.</i> each	-	4	10
To the clerk 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , to the beadle 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	-	0	10

The Company pay 5*l.* per annum, of which 4*l.* 10*s.* goes to the poor account, and the residue to the officers.

DAME MARY RAMSAY'S CHARITY.

Dame Mary Ramsay, by her will of the 8th July 1601, gave to the Company 200*l.*, to be lent at 5 per cent. to brethren of the Company, and the profit distributed towards the relief of the poor.

This, although supposed to be lost, is introduced in the list of the loan charities.

The Charity is credited with the payment of interest received on the loan fund which belongs to it. Thus, in the year 1861, this Charity was credited with two-eighths of 27*l.*, which had been received from the executrix of one of the sureties of Mr. C. K. Thompson, for two years' interest on 300*l.* lent to him under the scheme, at 4½ per cent.

This amount, being 6*l.* 15*s.*, was carried to the poor account.

RENNECK'S CHARITY.

Edward Renneck, by his will in 1656, gave to the Company 100*l.*, to be lent out to two young men, they paying each 20*s.* a year for interest.

This is one of the loan charities which is credited with the share of the interest received from the borrowers.

In 1861, 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* was brought to this account, being one-eighth of the interest received from the sureties of Thompson, which was carried to the poor account of the Company.

SIR ABRAHAM REYNARDSON'S CHARITY.

Sir Abraham Reynardson, by his will of the 10th May 1661, gave to the Company 300*l.*, to pay 16*l.* a year, issuing out of a house in Cornhill, to six poor men and six poor women of the Company.

The Company pay 16*l.* a year, in pensions of 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each, to six poor freemen and six poor widows of freemen annually.

RICHARDS' CHARITY.

Henry Richards, by his will of the 29th January 1674, gave to the Company 500*l.*, to be lent to young men of the Company at 4 per cent. interest, to be disposed of amongst the poorest and most impotent widows, children, and other persons. The fund is lent out under the scheme, and the Charity is credited with its share of the actual interest received.

Thus in the year 1861, the Charity received credit for the sum of 16*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* for two years' interest due on the 300*l.* lent to C. K. Thompson, at 4½ per cent., which was paid by the executors of the surety.

There is a class of 10 pensions of 2*l.* 2*s.* a year each, to poor women, widows, &c., habitually paid as arising from this gift, and the fund is made up when the interest falls short, by the requisite sum paid out of the poor account of the Company.

T. ROBERTS' CHARITY.

Thomas Roberts, by his will of the 14th April 1824, gave to the Company 2,000*l.* consols (or South Sea annuities) upon trust, to distribute the dividends among the poor almswomen on Tower Hill.

The bequest, which was a specific one, was satisfied by the appropriation of 2,000*l.* old South Sea annuities, and has since been paid off. The Company made up the sum received in respect of this stock to 2,000*l.*, which was afterwards invested in 2,108*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*, 3 per cent. consols, producing annually 63*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* The Company pay the dividends to the almshouse account.

SIR THOMAS ROWE'S CHARITY.

Sir Thomas Rowe, by his will of the 11th August 1565, gave to the Company all his messuages and hereditaments in London, to distribute 40*l.* a year among 10 poor freemen of the Companies of Clothworkers, Carpenters, Tilers, Plasterers, and Armourers.

And by deed of the 4th June 1569, he gave 100*l.* to be lent to poor housekeepers of the Company.

The Company hold property in Thames Street, under the above devise, and apply 40*l.* a year, in pensions of 4*l.* each, to two members of each of the above Companies. On the occasion of any vacancy two candidates are chosen by the particular Company, who attend before the Charity Committee, with the beadle of the Company, and the committee select one as the new pensioner.

The loan fund of 100*l.* forms part of the fund dealt with, and reported on, under the head of Loan Charities.*

* CHARITY OF THOMAS ROWE.

By an Order of the Board, dated 28th August 1860, a messuage known as No. 32, Great St. Helens, held by the Company under this devise, was let on lease for 80 years from Lady-day, 1860, at 180*l.* a year.

With a view to the widening of Dowgate Hill, a strip of land on the west side belonging to the Company was, by an Order of the Board of 9th May 1865, authorised to be sold to the Charing Cross Railway Company for the sum of 400*l.*, which was invested in the purchase of 451*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* consols, in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

In 1869 the Company were further authorised to sell for the sum of 2,700*l.* another strip of land on the west side of Dowgate Hill to be dedicated to the public. This sum was invested in the purchase of 2,899 6*s.* 7*d.* consols, in the name of "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds."

A small piece of land adjoining property belonging to the Company in Dowgate Hill having been conveyed to the Company for a nominal consideration, this piece of land was included in a lease of Nos. 14, 15, and 16, Dowgate Hill, to Mr. John King, for 80 years from Lady-day 1865, at a rent of 700*l.* a year, such lease being confirmed by an Order of the Board, dated 9th January 1872.

By an Order of the Board, dated the 3rd June 1870, the Company were authorised to enter into an agreement with Messrs. Kennard for the grant of a lease of part of

the estate held by the Company under this devise, being part of No. 87, Upper Thames Street (consisting of part of wharf and warehouses), for the term of 70 years from Lady-day 1869, at a rent of 738*l.* 5*s.*, a sum of 13,150*l.* to be expended in rebuilding.

In pursuance of the terms of such agreement, and preliminary to the grant of the lease in question, the Company were authorised by a further Order, dated 5th July 1870, to purchase for the sum of 1,100*l.*, in trust for the Charity, a piece of freehold ground, situate on the east side of Bull Wharf Lane, Upper Thames Street, containing 728 square feet or thereabouts, belonging to Messrs. Kennard.

By an Order of the Board, dated 20th July 1870, the Company were authorised to grant the lease of the property above mentioned, and on the terms mentioned, to include the land purchased from Messrs. Kennard.

The sum of 1,100*l.*, and costs attending the purchase, amounting to 41*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*, was provided by the sale of 1,275*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* consols in the name of the official trustees.

The amount now (1882) held by the official trustees in trust for the Charity is 2,075*l.* 19*s.* consols.

By an Order of the Board, dated 12th December 1872, a parcel of land situate between land belonging to the Company and Dowgate Hill, comprising 45 square feet or thereabouts, was vested in "The Official Trustees of Charity Lands."

SHEPHAM'S CHARITY.

Richard Shepham, by his will of the 20th July 1604, gave to the Company 100*l.* to be lent to four poor young men.

And by a codicil of the 28th July 1604, he gave to the Company 50*l.*, and the interest laid out in clothing.

The interest on this latter sum, amounting to 2*l.* 10*s.* a year, is carried to the almshouse account. The 100*l.* first mentioned forms part of the loan charities, and is dealt with under that scheme. There is no interest from the loan.

SOLLY'S CHARITY.

Abigail Solly, by her will of the 9th July 1719, gave to the Company all her lands at Godstone, Surrey, to apply the rents in repairing the tombstone of her brothers, and to apply the surplus amongst poor men and women in December yearly.

The devised land consists of about 20 acres of land, without buildings. It is let to Mr. Henry Steer, yearly tenant, at a rent of 13*l.* a year.

The tombstone of the testatrix is situated in Bunhill Fields, and in the year 1861 the sum of 6*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* was expended in its repair.

There had been no expenditure from 1856 to 1861.

The residue is paid to the poor account of the Company.

SPENCER'S CHARITY.

Nicholas Spencer, by will of the 3rd July 1597, devised to the Company a messuage and shop in Little St. Thomas the Apostle, upon condition to pay 52*s.* a year to Doddington parish, in the Isle of Ely, and 3*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* to the parish of St. Thomas the Apostle, London.

The property charged with this gift has been sold for City improvements, and the money has been paid into the Court of Chancery. The Company pay 2*l.* 12*s.* a year to the churchwardens of Doddington, and 3*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* to the churchwardens of St. Thomas the Apostle, upon their several receipts.

CHARITIES OF STINT, RAWTHORNE, LANE, AND LEE.

In the year 1638, — Stint, Jeremy Rawthorne, William Lane, and Walter Lee, gave to the Company 50*l.* a piece, to pay yearly 12*l.* to 24 poor aged brethren.

The Company pay 12*l.* a year, representing the interest of 200*l.*, which they carry to the poor account.

(See Elwes' Charity.)

STUART'S CHARITY.

The Rev. William Stuart, D.D., by his will of the 10th November 1733, gave, —

“Unto his wife Mary Stuart, the sum of 2,500*l.* for her to enjoy all the interest of the said sum during her life, and after the decease of his said wife (in case he should die childless), the said sum of 2,500*l.* to be equally divided between his nephew, the Rev. Charles Stuart, and his niece Mary Stuart, and to their or either of their children to be enjoyed by them and the survivor of them, but in case his said nephew and niece should die unmarried, or by their marriage should have or leave no children behind them, then the said testator declared his will was, and he did thereby give unto the Head Master of Merchant Taylor's School, in London, for the time being, and to the President and fellows of St. John Baptist's College in Oxford, for the time being, the sum of 1,250*l.* (being one moiety of the before mentioned sum of 2,500*l.*), and the other moiety of the said sum of 2,500*l.* he gave and bequeathed unto the Head Master of the said school for the time being, and unto the Masters and Fellows of Pembroke Hall (now Pembroke College) in Cambridge for the time being, in trust, nevertheless, that the Head Master of the said school, and the heads and fellows of the said two colleges respectively, should within two years after they were entitled to their respective moieties lay out the same in the best manner they could devise to answer for ever the design for which he gave the same, and which design was set forth in the said will in the following terms (*videlicet*):—That a boy who has continued in Merchant Taylors' School five years at least, in hopes of being elected out of it, and has come to the nearest to it, and yet lost the election for no fault in morals or defect in learning, but by superannuation only, that the said scholar may have no reason to think his time lost, or himself unhappy upon that account, the interest and

profits annually arising out of that 1,250*l.* which I have given to the Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School, and to the President and Fellows of St. John Baptist's College in Oxon, in trust, I have given for the use and encouragement of that one superannuated scholar that shall enter himself in the said College of St. John Baptist's, Oxon, to be enjoyed by him for the space of eight years, and no longer, or for so long only as he shall reside there, and duly perform all the exercises that the statutes of that university and of the said college required of scholars, bachelors, and masters of arts. The other 1,250*l.* which I have given in trust to the Head Master of the Merchant Taylors' School aforesaid, and to the Master and Fellows of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, I design for the use and encouragement of another scholar of Merchant Taylors' School that shall be superannuated as aforesaid, and shall enter himself of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, and he shall receive and enjoy all the interest and profits arising from the said 1,250*l.* for the space of seven years from his first entry in that university, or for so long time only as he shall reside there and duly perform all the exercises that the statutes of the college and university require of scholars, bachelors, and master of arts. As soon as the term of eight years shall be fully completed by the said superannuated scholar in St. John Baptist's College in Oxon, and the term of seven years shall be completed by the other superannuated scholar in Cambridge, the payment of the interest of each of the said sums of 1,250*l.* shall be discontinued to them respectively, and as often as it shall happen that there shall be no scholar in Merchant Taylors' school actually superannuated in the manner above required from the expiration of the term allowed as above to each of the said scholars for their enjoyment of the said interest to the time that a scholar in the said school shall be superannuated as above, whatever interest shall become due, the Master of Merchant Taylors' school with the Heads and Fellows of the two colleges above mentioned shall have hereby power to demand and receive, and shall be obliged to add it to that 1,250*l.* from whence the said interest shall arise, for the augmentation of the said sum, and the better support of the said superannuated scholars for the future. But if there shall be in the said school a scholar that shall have actually lost the election by superannuation only within a year after the expiration of either the terms allowed as above to either of the said scholars in Oxford or Cambridge, then and in that case the interest that shall become due for that year shall not be reserved as above mentioned, but it shall be given to and be enjoyed by the boy that shall be superannuated within that year. And the testator gave certain directions as to the investment of the said trust funds during the lives of his wife, nephew, and niece. And he appointed the Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School, and the President and Fellows of Saint John Baptist's College, Oxford, and the Master and Fellows of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, all for the time being, his executors, in trust for his said donation.”

The said testator departed this life shortly after making his said will, and without having revoked or altered the same, and the same was duly proved in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury on the 14th day of November 1734.

Upon the petition of the Master, Fellows, and scholars of the College of Valence Mary, commonly called the Pembroke College in the university of Cambridge, and of the Rev. John Power and the Rev. Wm. Haig Brown, two of the fellows of the said college, on the 18th day of June 1855, preferred unto the Master of the Rolls,

It was ordered that the agreement therein mentioned entered into by Pembroke College, Cambridge, and the Merchant Taylors' Company be carried into effect, and it was ordered that the Master, Fellows, and scholars of Pembroke College should, on the 1st day of December 1855, transfer the said sum of 3,036*l.* 17*s.* bank 3 per cent. annuities standing in their names in the books of the governor and company of the Bank of England into the name and with the privy of the Accountant-General of the court, in trust in the cause “Stuart v. Attorney-General,” and the said Accountant-General was to declare the trust thereof accordingly, subject to the further order of the court. And it was ordered that it be referred to the proper taxing master of this court to tax all parties their costs. And it was ordered that so much of the 3,036*l.* 17*s.* bank 3 per cent. annuities, when so transferred as therein-before directed, as would be sufficient to raise the amount of such costs when taxed, be sold with the privy of the said Accountant-General, and

out of the moneys to arise by the said sale, it was ordered that the costs be paid as therein directed. And it was ordered that two equal seventh parts of the residue of the said 3,036*l.* 17*s.* bank 3 per cent. annuities which should remain after the sale therein-before directed, and two seventh parts of any dividend on the said bank annuities accrued prior to the sale, be carried over with the privity of the said Accountant-General, in trust in the said cause, to an account to be entitled "The Account of the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Pembroke College, Cambridge," and the said Accountant-General was to declare the trust thereof accordingly, subject to the further order of this court. And it was ordered that the said two sevenths of the said dividends and the dividends to accrue due on the bank annuities when so carried over be from time to time as the same should become due, paid to Pembroke College Cambridge, to be applied by them in providing a scholarship to be called "The Stuart Scholarship," for such student of the said college as the said Master, Fellows, and scholars should from time to time elect, such scholarships to be subject to such rules and regulations as to the continuance and enjoyment thereof as the said Master, Fellows, and scholars should from time to time direct. And it was ordered that the remaining five equal seventh parts of the said residue, the amount to be verified by affidavit, and five seventh parts of any dividend on the said bank annuities, to accrue prior to the sale therein-before directed, be carried over in trust in the said cause, to an account to be entitled "The Account of the Master and Wardens of the Merchant Taylors of the fraternity of St. John Baptist in the city of London." And it was ordered that the said five seventh parts of the said dividends, and the dividends to accrue due on the said bank annuities when so carried over, and the dividends to accrue due on the said bank annuities to be purchased as herein-after directed, be from time to time, as the same should become due, paid to the Merchant Taylors' Company, to be applied by them in providing one or more exhibition or exhibitions at the university of Cambridge, to be called the Stuart exhibition or exhibitions, for scholars brought up in the Merchant Taylors' School, who should have been four years in the said school, and who should be proceeding to any college in the said university, such exhibition to be enjoyed for such term, not exceeding four years respectively, and to be subject to such rules and regulations in regard to the residence or otherwise as the master, wardens, and court of assistants of the said fraternity should from time to time establish, but no such exhibition should be enjoyed by any scholar who should have previously been elected to a Parkins exhibition. And it was ordered that the elections to such exhibitions be by the said master, warden, and court of assistants, at such times and in such manner as they should from time to time appoint. And it was ordered that any income of such exhibitions be from time to time invested by the said master and wardens in like annuities by way of addition to the existing capital fund.

The sum of 2,052*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* consols stands in the Court of Chancery to the credit of the cause of Stuart v. The Attorney-General, the dividends amounting to 61*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* being paid to an exhibitor from the Merchant Taylors' School to some college in the university of Cambridge. There is a balance of 63*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* cash arising from vacancies, which will be invested in increase of the capital stock.

SUTTON'S CHARITY.

Thomas Sutton, by will of the 26th May 1432, gave to the Company all his lands and tenements, with a wharf in St. James, Garlickhithe, and certain lands in Trinity the Jess, for the relief of the poor in their almshouses near the hall, and for superstitious uses.

The property consists of the following particulars :—

	£	s.	d.
Warehouse in Thames Street, let to the British Copper Company for 61 years, from Lady-day 1818	152	2	0
No. 7, Great Trinity Lane, let to Edward Bartholomew for 21 years, from March 1845	50	0	0
No. 5, Great Trinity Lane, let to William Cooke for 10 years, from Lady-day 1858	50	0	0
Carried forward	£252	2	0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	252	2	0
No. 6, Great Trinity Lane, and No. 2, Little Trinity Lane, let to G. H. Turnbull for 21 years, from Lady-day 1848	70	0	0
No. 1, Little Trinity Lane, let to William Dunham for 12 years, from Christmas 1855	52	0	0
	£374	2	0

The property is subject to a quit rent of 1*l.* 6*s.* (of which 4*s.* is deducted for land tax and 1*l.* for property tax), payable to the Duke of Bedford.

The whole residue of the income is carried to the almshouse account.

THOMLINSON'S CHARITY.

Thomas Thomlinson, by will of the 6th April 1567, gave to the Company a messuage in St. Mildred, in the ward of Broad Street, at the coldest time of the year to provide two loads of coal at 16*s.* a load, for the most needy of that parish; and to Christ's Hospital 20*s.* a year.

The property devised to the Company is situated in St. Mildred's Court, Poultry, and has been lately sold to the Goldsmith's Company, who were the reversioners of a long lease of 999 years. The Company pay 2*l.* 12*s.*, that is to say, 32*s.* to the churchwardens of St. Mildred and 20*s.* to Christ's Hospital.

CHARITIES OF THOMAS AND SUSANNAH TOWNSEND.

Thomas Townsend, by his will of the 16th May 1789, gave to the Company a leasehold house in Broad Street, to apply the rents (after his wife's decease) in supporting a Thursday evening lecture in St. Michael, Crooked Lane, except in Passion Week, when it might be on Friday evening.

And the testator directed that the rents should be applied as follows :—

To the clergyman	5/10ths.
To the parish clerk for candles, &c.	2/10ths.
To a fund for renewing the lease	1/10th.
To the Master and Wardens, out of which 40 <i>s.</i> to the clerk	1/10th.
Towards defraying the poor's rate of the parishes of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, and St. Benet Fink	1/10th.

And Susannah Townsend, by her will of the 28th July 1810, gave to the Company 200*l.* per annum, long annuities, for the use of the lecturer, instead of the house, which bequest was void.

The sum of 4,525*l.* reduced three per cent. annuities, which stands in the corporate name of the Company, as stated in the last report (Vol. 17, p. 460) as the ultimate fund arising from the sale of the long annuities found upon the Chancery proceedings to be applicable to this Charity, produces a dividend of 135*l.* 15*s.* a year, which is thus disposed of :—

	£	s.	d.
The lecturer, the Rev. Richard Whittington	75	8	4
The lecturer is chosen by the Master and Wardens, and is changed every third year. It is generally given to one of the Masters of the School. The lecture is preached on Thursdays in the parish of St. Magnus the Martyr.			
The parish clerk of St. Magnus the Martyr	30	3	4
The Churchwardens of St. Michael, Crooked Lane	7	10	10
The Churchwardens of St. Benet Fink	7	10	10
The Officers of the Company	15	1	8
	£135	15	0

TRESSAWELL'S CHARITY.

John Tressawell, by his will of the 1st March 1518, gave to the Company a quit rent of 6*s.* 8*d.*, and a cottage and garden, and another quit rent of 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, to distribute the same in most pure and perpetual alms for evermore

The property devised by this will is,

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
The house, 61, Bread Street, let to James Holyland (now assigned to Messrs. Copestake & Moore) on lease for 21 years from Michaelmas 1848, at a rent of -	170	0	0	Brought forward . -	170	13	4
There is also a rent-charge paid by Mr. Christopher Wren, an auctioneer in Brighton, which is only part of the 1 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , which has been received by the Company for many years past -	0	13	4	A quit rent on property called the Saracen's Head, Bread Street, now belonging to the Company and leased to Daniel McAlpine -	0	6	8
Carried forward -	£170	13	4		£171	0	0

The whole is carried to the poor account of the Company.*

* CHARITY OF JOHN TRESSAWELL.

By an Order of the Board dated 29th June 1877, the premises No. 61, Bread Street have been let to Messrs.

Copestake and Co. for the term of 70 years, from 29th September 1869, at a yearly rent of 400*l.*, the lessees having previously expended a sum exceeding 1,700*l.* in building.

TUDMAN'S CHARITY.

William Tudman, in the year 1657, paid to the Company 250*l.*, in consideration whereof the Master and Wardens, by deed of the 5th June 1657, covenanted to pay 12*l.* a year to the parish of St. Mildred, Poultry; and in consideration of a further sum of 50*l.*, the Company agreed to pay 50*s.* to the poor.

The Company pay the 14*l.* 10*s.* a year, of which 12*l.* is paid to the churchwarden of St. Mildred, Poultry, and 2*l.* 10*s.* is carried to the poor account.

And the said testator gave to the Company three houses, in St. Edmund the King, London, to pay 93*l.* a year, as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To 12 poor aged and needy men of the Company -	72	0	0
To four poor men, reversioners (26 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> each) -	5	6	8
To the officers of the Company for a dinner -	3	4	4

And he directed the remaining 12*l.* 10*s.* to be laid up for three years, and with the before-mentioned sum of 7*l.*, making altogether 44*l.* 10*s.*, to be expended—

	£	s.	d.
For clothing for the 12 poor men and four poor reversioners -	27	0	0
For clothing for the reversioners -	6	13	4
To the 16 men on St. John's day -	0	16	0
To the stock of the house -	10	0	8

And the testator gave 30*l.* to the Company to be lent out at interest, and applied in the purchase of two rooms.

And he also gave 200*l.* to the Company as a stock for the purchase of coals.

And the testator gave the residue of his effects, after the payment of his debts and legacies, to be laid out in the purchase of land to be applied to some good use to the poor.

The legacies of 60*l.*, 1,500*l.*, and 200*l.*, together with the residue, made up a sum of 2,915*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*, for which the Company charge themselves with interest at 5 per cent. It has never been invested.

	£	s.	d.
2,915 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> at 5 per cent. -	145	15	4

The property devised by the will consists of the following particulars:—

And the testator gave 1,500*l.* to the Company to purchase land of the yearly value of 83*l.*, to be paid as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
For 4 exhibitions at St. John's College, Oxford -	16	0	0
For the release of poor prisoners in London -	16	0	0
To the three Wardens, 5 <i>s.</i> each, the Clerk, 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , and 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> the Beadle -	1	0	0
For 10 aged men of the Clothworkers', Woolwinders', Carpenters', Tilers', Plasterers', and Armourers' Companies -	40	0	0
For clothing for such 10 men (the money to be expended every three years) -	7	10	0

And the testator directed the remaining 50*s.* to be laid up yearly, for three years, and 10*s.* given to the 10 poor men on St. John's Decollation day, and the remaining 7*l.* the testator was to take allowance of in his next legacy.

	£	s.	d.
House in Plough Court, Lombard Street, let to Hanbury & Co., chemists, for 21 years, from Christmas 1845 -	75	0	0
No. 33, Lombard Street, let to Frederick T— Giles, exor. of Charles Glenn, for 11 years, from Christmas 1855 -	160	0	0
No. 34, Lombard Street, let to Elizabeth Collinson, and Jane Collinson, for 11 years, from Christmas 1855 -	220	0	0
No. 32, Lombard Street, let to William Salt, for 61 years, from Christmas 1813 -	100	0	0
	£700	15	4

To this the Company from their proper funds add 24*l.* per annum to make up the four Exhibitions to 10*l.* a year each -

24	0	0
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£724	15	4
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The disbursements of the Company on account of this Charity are :—

	£	s.	d.
The minister 21s., clerk 2s., and sexton 6s. 8d. of St. Michael, Cornhill. These sums are paid in the vestry room on the 23rd December, when the Company attend the church	1	9	8
The churchwardens of St. Michael Cornhill, for bread, paid on the receipt of the churchwardens	2	8	0
To the Prison Fund Account (<i>see my report under that heading</i>)	16	0	0
Two yearly pensions of 4l. each to poor clothworkers, who are elected by this Company from some nominated by the Clothworkers' Company	8	0	0
Two yearly pensions to woolwinders or woolmen (nominated in the same way)	8	0	0
One yearly pension to a carpenter (nominated in the same way)	4	0	0
One yearly pension to a tiler (nominated in the same way)	4	0	0
Two yearly pensions to plasterers (nominated in the same way)	8	0	0
Carried forward	51	17	8

Brought forward	51	17	8
Two yearly pensions to armourers (nominated in the same way)	8	0	0
Twelve poor freemen of the Company, at 6l. each pension	72	0	0
Four poor freemen of the Company, at 2l. 2s. each	8	8	0
Four exhibitions of 4l. a year each, to students in divinity at St. John's College, Cambridge, which exhibitions the Company have raised out of their own funds to 10l. a year	40	0	0
The amount retained yearly for the third of the cost of the gowns and cloaks	21	19	2
In the year 1860 the coats and cloaks cost 68l. 9s. 8d., and the surplus beyond 65l. 17s. 6d. being charged to the Charity, made the residue somewhat less in that year.			
The Master, Wardens, Clerk, and Beadle of the Company	2	11	0
The residue is carried to the poor account	519	19	6
In 1860 it was 517l. 17s. 4d., and in 1861 it was 519l. 19s. 6d.			
	724	15	4*

* CHARITY OF JOHN VERNON.

The Commissioners, by an Order of the Board, dated 19th November 1867, authorised the Company to enter into articles of agreement for the grant of a lease to the London and County Land and Building Company of the property held by the Company under this devise, which

from improvements in Plough Court is now comprised in part of the premises known as No. 31, Lombard Street, for the term of 80 years from Christmas 1866, at a rent of 2,600l. a year,

As to the amount formerly paid for relief of poor prisoners *see Note infra*, The Prisoners' Fund Account.

JAMES WILFORD'S CHARITY.

James Wilford, by his will in the year 1514, gave to the Company a rentcharge of 9l. 13s. 4d., out of the "Saracen's Head Inn," Friday Street, upon trust, to pay,—

	£	s.	d.
Towards repairing the highway between Riverhill, Kent, and Northyam, Sussex	7	0	0
To the poor of St. Bartholomew, Royal Exchange	2	0	0
To the parson, for a sermon in Passion Week	0	6	8
To the Wardens, Clerk, and Beadle of the Company	0	6	8

The rentcharge is paid out of the estate charged, which belongs to the Company. The Company pay. To the churchwardens of St. Bartholomew, by the Exchange, deducting land tax, 1l. 12s. To the minister 1l. 1s., clerk 5s., and sexton 2s. 6d.; in the whole 1l. 8s. 6d. To the officers of the Company, 6s. 8d.

The sum of 7l., deducting 1l. 8s. a year therefrom as land tax, is annually paid. The last authority was signed by the churchwardens of Rye and two parishioners and inhabitants of Rye, and the same officers and the same number of inhabitants and parishioners of Northyam.

From the fund saved after the deduction of the land tax, the Company have increased some of the above payments, as appears by the foregoing statement, and carry the residue, amounting to 14s. 2d., to the poor account.

JOHN WILFORD'S CHARITY.

John Wilford, by his will of the 4th February 1550, and subsequent codicils, gave an annuity of 14l. to the Company, 13l. thereof to be bestowed in repairs of the highways next adjoining the parish of Mitcham, Surrey, and the remaining 1l. to the Master, Wardens, and officers of the Company.

After the testator's death, his eldest son, James Wilford, granted an annuity of 4l. 13s. 4d. (one-third of the said annuity of 14l.), to one James White, charged upon freehold property in St. Bartholomew's parish, and which annuity was assigned to Richard Botyll, an agent of the Company. John Wilford, testator's second son, secured the remainder of the 14l. per annum by granting

an annuity of 9l. 6s. 8d. to the said Richard Botyll, charged on premises in Mark Lane and Fleet Street, and Richard Botyll bequeathed the two annuities to the Company.

The rentcharges are collected by the Company, and amount, after the deduction of 2l. 16s. land tax, to the sum of 11l. 4s. a year. 10l. 8s. a year is paid alternately to the churchwardens of the several parishes of Mitcham, Streatham, Sutton, and Carshalton, their receipts being accompanied by a certificate of the surveyor of the highways that the amount has been expended in repairs.

The remaining 16s. is paid to the officers of the Company.

JOHN WILLIAMS' CHARITY.

John Williams, by will of the 12th November 1712, gave to the Company 50l., to pay six poor cutting tailors or their widows 3l.

The sum of 3l. a year is paid by the Company to the poor account.

WOOLLER'S CHARITY.

John Wooller, by will of the 26th March 1617, gave to the Company 24l. a year, to be issuing out of a tenement in St. Magnus the Martyr parish, and applied as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
To two poor women in the Company's almshouses near Tower Hill	5	4	0
To Christ's Hospital	5	0	0
To Bridewell Hospital	2	0	0
To poor prisoners in London	4	0	0
To the poor of St. Magnus, London	1	0	0
To the poor of Brighton	1	0	0
To a poor scholar of St. John's, Oxford	2	0	0
For fuel for seven poor almswomen	1	0	0
Towards a potation for the Company	1	0	0
To the Company's officers	1	16	0

The rentcharge of 24l. a year is paid by the proprietors of Fresh Wharf, Thames Street, and they add

8*l.* a year for an increase to the exhibition, making it up to 10*l.* a year.

	£	s.	d.
The Company pay—			
To the churchwardens of Brighton	1	0	0
To the receiver of Christ's Hospital	5	0	0
To the receiver of Bridewell Hospital	2	0	0
To Mr. Temple, the officer of the City of London for poor prisoners	4	0	0
Carried forward	£12	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	12	0	0
To the churchwardens of St. Magnus	1	0	0
To an exhibitor at St. John's, Oxford, nominated by the court of the Company	10	0	0
To the officers of the Company, master, wardens, clerk, and beadle	1	16	0
To the almshouse account	5	4	0
	£30	0	0*

* CHARITY OF JOHN WOOLLER.

As to the payment formerly made to poor prisoners, *see* note *infra*, the prisoners' fund account.

WOOLLER'S CHARITY.

Randolph Woolley, by will of the 23rd June 1615, gave to the Company 240*l.*, to pay to two poor men of this Company, and to one poor man of the Clothworkers' Company, 4*l.* a year each, 12*l.*

And he also gave to the Company 100*l.*, to pay to the Free School, Wolverhampton, 5*l.* a year.

And he also gave to the Company 50*l.*, to pay to an almswoman 52*s.* yearly.

And he also gave to the Company 100*l.* to be lent in free loan, to four poor young men of the Company.

The sums amounting altogether to 392*l.* (taking the gift of 50*l.* to be 52*l.*), are credited to the Charity at 5 per cent. per annum, producing 19*l.* 12*s.* a year.

	£	s.	d.
The Company pay—			
To the Master of the Grammar School of Wolverhampton	1	13	4
To the Usher of the Grammar School at Wolverhampton	3	6	8
Two pensions of 4 <i>l.</i> a year each to the Merchant Taylors' Company	8	0	0
One pension to the Clothworkers' Company (nominated as in other cases)	4	0	0
To the almshouse account	2	12	0
	£19	12	0

The Company's books give no trace of the receipt of the 100*l.* on the loan account; but it is included in the fund under the decree. (*See* Loan Account.)

ALMSHOUSE ACCOUNT.

From the several Charities, the following sums are annually carried over to the almshouse account:—

	£	s.	d.
Barker's Charity	250	0	0
Candish's "	168	11	8
Dandy's "	12	0	0
Dowe's "	13	11	4
Ducie's "	5	0	0
Gray's "	106	12	0
Hawes' Charity	238	0	0
Hyde's "	5	0	0
Jenkinson's "	7	0	0
Wm. Parker's Charity	7	10	0
Roberts' Charity	63	4	9
Shepham's "	2	10	0
Sutton's "	372	16	11
Wooller's "	5	4	0
	£1,257	0	8

The number of almswomen at the almshouse at Lee, are 29, with an additional house for the superintendent.

	£	s.	d.
Each recipient receives as an ordinary allowance 27 <i>l.</i> per annum	783	0	0
Extra allowances	120	15	0
Roberts' allowance of 2 <i>l.</i> each	58	0	0
Gift of 10 <i>s.</i> each at visitation	14	10	0
The clothing for the almspeople, 1861	53	6	4
Coals (1861)	96	0	8
Carried forward	£1,257	12	0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	1,125	12	0
Water rate	9	0	0
Medical attendance	31	10	0
Gas	1	0	11
Stationery and books	2	2	0
Pew rents at Lee church	22	10	0
Salary of superintendent and donation	79	1	0
Matron's attendant	6	10	0
Gardener	57	11	6
Nurseryman, seeds, &c.	10	17	2
Sweeping chimneys and sundries	5	0	0
Rates and taxes	42	17	6
Repairs (1861) about	50	0	0
Insurance	10	11	6
	£1,454	3	7

The expenditure, so far as the Charities fall short, is made up out of the funds of the Company. The surplus expenditure for some years past has varied from 50*l.* to 300*l.* or thereabouts.

The Poor Account.

The following sums are carried over to this account:—

	£	s.	d.
Elwes' Charity	20	0	0
Fish's "	7	0	0
Hille's "	5	0	0
Holland's "	164	6	8
Mason's "	111	17	8
Moore's "	0	16	0
Parry's "	2	10	0
Parson's "	0	13	0
Proctor's "	4	10	0
Solly's " (about)	10	0	0
Stint and others' Charity	12	0	0
Tressowell's "	171	0	0
Tudor's "	2	10	0
Tudman's "	2	10	0
Vernon's "	519	19	6
William's "	3	0	0
Ramsay's "	6	15	0
Renneck's "	3	7	6
	£1,047	15	4

A sum of about 500*l.* a year is administered to poor freemen and their widows, according to the cases laid before the Charity Committee of the Court of Assistants in sums varying from 1*l.* to 10*l.* or thereabouts.

On this account there have been created two classes of yearly pensions not falling under any specific Charity. There are 10 pensioners of 12*l.* a year to poor freemen of the Company, and 12 pensioners of 20*l.* a year to almswomen who are widows of Liverymen, not in the almshouses.

Some other sums are paid out of this fund for the increase of various pensions given under several of the Charities. These amounted together in 1861 to 16*l.* 2*s.*

The total payments in that year amounted to 876*l.* 2*s.*

There was at the end of 1861 a balance of cash to the credit of the poor account of 1,018*l.* 19*s.*

Loan Account.

An information was filed against the Company by the Attorney-General, at the relation of George Everitt, in January 1833, praying that the Company might be charged with the following sums :—

	£	s.	d.
Sir Thomas Rowe	-	-	100 0 0
Dame Mary Ramsay	-	-	200 0 0
Richard Shepham	-	-	100 0 0
Randolph Woolley	-	-	100 0 0
Edward Renneck	-	-	100 0 0
Henry Richards	-	-	500 0 0
James Church	-	-	200 0 0
	<u>£1,300</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

and that the same might be applied and made available to the use of the freemen of the Company according to the gifts, and that it might be referred to the Master to settle a scheme for the same. The decree was made by the Master of the Rolls on the 27th November 1834, on the admission by the Company of the receipt of the several sums mentioned, and it was referred to the Master to settle the interest due on the sums therein named, and also to settle a scheme. The Master made his report on the 27th April 1835, approving the following scheme.

1st. That the said sum of 1,300*l.* together with the amount of interest on the said sum of 500*l.*, after deducting thereout 470*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* for the taxed costs of the said relator and defendants, and such further costs as the court may direct, be from time to time lent out by the defendants with the assent of the said Company, in several sums of not less than 50*l.* each, and not exceeding 300*l.* each, for a term not exceeding four years according to their discretion, at such a rate of interest as shall yield an annual income of 32*l.* per annum at least, that being the amount of interest directed by the wills and deeds of Dame Mary Ramsay, Edward Renneck, and Henry Richards, to be reserved and to be applied by the Company annually to certain charitable uses therein mentioned.

2nd. That such portion of the said principal sums which at any time may not be out on loan or not to be required for that purpose, and would otherwise be in the Company's possession, should be invested in Government securities as the defendants with the assent of the assistants should think proper, and the dividends to arise thereon to be applied in the first place in making good any deficiency there may be in the receipt of the 32*l.* per annum so devoted to charity as aforesaid, and in the next place, in case there shall be no such deficiency or a surplus after providing for the same, such dividends or surplus to be distributed annually amongst the poor of the Company at the discretion of the said defendants with such assent as aforesaid.

3rd. That the said defendants shall not be liable to make good any loss that may arise from the failure of the borrowers of any portion of the said principal money or their sureties, unless such loss shall arise from the wilful default or neglect of the said defendants.

4th. That the borrowers shall be respectively required with two sureties each, such sureties to be approved by the said defendants, to enter into a joint and several bond to the same defendants, in a penalty of double the amount, but the condition of such bond to be in form and substance or to the effect following (that is to say), That if the borrower, his heirs, executors, or administrators, shall well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said defendants, their certain attorney, successors, or assigns, the sum of money borrowed at the expiration of the time for which such sum may be agreed to be lent, together with interest for the same in the mean time payable quarterly. And if it shall happen that the said borrower shall die, fall to decay, or dwell out of the city of London, or out of the bills of mortality before the day of payment, then that if the heirs, executors, or administrators of the said borrower shall well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said defendants, their successors or assigns, the sum borrowed with the interest within 60 days next after such the death of the said borrower, or his decay, departure, or dwelling out of the city of London, or out of the bills of mortality, which of them soever shall first happen, and also that if the sureties named in the bond or either of them shall happen to die, fall to decay, depart or dwell out of that part of Great Britain called England, before the said day of payment, then that if the said borrower or the survivor of the said sureties or either of them within

60 days next after such the dying, decaying, or dwelling out of England of them or any of them, shall find, name, cause, and procure such other able and sufficient person or persons as by the said defendants or their successors shall be thought fit and allowed of to be bound by their obligation to be sealed to the said defendants or their successors in the stead and place of him or them so dead, decayed, departed, or dwelling out of England, in such sum and with such condition and in such sort as he or they which shall be so dead, decayed, departed, or dwelling out of England shall then stand bounden, or else should pay or cause to be paid unto the said defendants, their successors or assigns, the sum of money borrowed, with the interest, within 60 days next after such the dying, decaying, departing, or dwelling out of England of them or any of them, which of them soever should first happen, without fraud or delay, then such bond to be void, otherwise to be in full force and virtue.

5th. That the clerk of the said defendants for the time being shall be at liberty to charge the borrowers respectively the usual and necessary charges for preparing and completing each bond.

6th. That when any portion of the principal money aforesaid shall be in the said defendant's possession to be lent out, advertisements shall be inserted in two or more of the daily newspapers at the discretion of the said defendants offering to lend out the same pursuant to the terms of this scheme, and notice thereof shall be put up in some conspicuous part of the hall or premises of the said Company in Threadneedle Street in the said City.

7th. That a book shall be provided by the defendants and kept by their clerk, in which shall be entered the names and residences of the respective borrowers and their sureties, their respective profession or business, the sums lent, the times of making the loans, and when payable, with the interest thereon, and such other particulars as may be thought material or necessary.

The cause came on to be heard on further directions on the 3rd June 1835, when it was ordered that the scheme be carried into execution, with the following variation in the second clause :—

"That the expenses attending the purchase or sale of any funds belonging to the Charity from time to time be in the first place paid out of the dividends to accrue due on such of the money as may be invested in bank annuities."

The loan fund and interest made together 1,345*l.*, from which the taxed costs of 547*l.* 11*s.* were deducted, leaving 797*l.* 9*s.*, which ultimately forms the capital of the loan fund. The court of the Company, on the 27th October 1835, ordered that the said sum should from time to time be lent out by the Master and Wardens.

Mr. Fisher, the clerk of the Company, has furnished me with an account, showing the state of the fund at the present time, of which the following is a copy :—

Original amount of the fund	-	-	800	0	0
Deduct—					
Amounts lost by the failure of the following persons and their sureties, viz. :—					
James Gomm	-	-	£60	0	0
G. H. Gilks	-	-	105	9	10
			<u>165</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>
Present amount of the fund	-	-	£634	10	2

Of which 200*l.* is out on loan to Mr. Stanley Peel Cannon, for four years from 18th November 1862, at 4½ per cent. per annum, and the remainder (434*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*) in hand.

F. L. HOPKIRK,
Accountant to the Company.

Merchant Taylors' Hall,
3rd May, 1864.

PRISONERS' FUND ACCOUNT.

In the year 1850 the Company presented a petition to the Court of Chancery, praying for a new scheme as to the Charities of John Hyde, Robert Dowe, and John Vernon, for the benefit of Poor Prisoners of London, in which it was submitted that the allowance for the relief of prisoners might be increased from 5*l.* to 30*l.* By an order made on the hearing of the petition, it was referred to the Master to inquire and state what alteration should be made in the scheme in the petition mentioned for the appropriation of the dividends and future surplus rents of the trust estates.

The Master by his report of the 18th July 1850, found (amongst other things) that difficulties had arisen in carrying into effect the trusts, and that in the year 1818, on the petition of the said Company, it had been referred to him to approve of a proper scheme for the appropriation of a sum of 405*l*. 11*s*. 0*d*., and of the future surplus rents, and that in pursuance of the said order he had made his report of the 31st May 1820, and thereby, after stating that for a great many years prior to 1815 the said trust funds were wholly applied by the Company in the relief of poor prisoners, debtors, entitled to discharge, but were unable to pay their prison fees, but that since 1815, by reason of the Company having doubts as to the correctness of the application of the funds, the said Company had only partially applied such funds for the relief of poor prisoners debtors, and that there remained unapplied 405*l*. 11*s*., to which was added 262*l*. 16*s*., the amount of the residue of the rents for one year and a half, making together 668*l*. 7*s*. And after stating the particulars of the said devised estates, and of the several other funds belonging or applicable to the said Charity, together with the charges and payments directed to be made out of the rents and profits of the said estates so devised by the said John Hyde, as aforesaid, and that the said Master and Wardens proposed that the said sum of 668*l*. 7*s*. should be laid out and invested in the purchase of 3 per cent., Consolidated Bank Annuities in the names of the said Master and Wardens, and that the said Master and Wardens should yearly and every year divide the clear residue of the rents and profits of the estates so devised by the will of the said John Hyde, into three equal parts or shares, and should also divide the said trust moneys or yearly sums of 20*l*. and 16*l*., so given or directed to be paid by the said Robert Dowe and John Vernon, and also the dividends of the stocks or funds so proposed to be purchased with the sum of 668*l*. 7*s*. as aforesaid, into four equal parts or shares, and should apply the same respectively in manner therein-after mentioned (that is to say) with respect to one equal third part or share of the said clear residue of the rents and profits, and of one-fourth of the said other trust moneys and interest, to pay and apply the same for and towards the discharge of the poor prisoners who for the time being should or might be confined for debt in the new prison in Whitecross Street, London, aforesaid, in the ward called the Giltspur Street Compter Ward, from such debt or debts, or as he, she, or they might be confined upon in such prison, not exceeding 5*l*. in the whole, by equal monthly payments, upon application to be made by any one or two or more poor prisoners in such ward, and requiring assistance to discharge the same, and that such application should be made by petition in manner prescribed by the form of the petition in the said report mentioned; and that the said master and wardens also proposed with respect to one other third part or share of the residue of the said rents and profits, and of one other fourth part of the other trust moneys and interest, that the same should be applied for or towards the discharge of poor persons confined in the said prison for debt, whose debt or debts upon which he, she, or they might be confined upon in the said prison did not exceed 5*l*. in the whole, in the same division, in the ward called the Poultry Compter Ward, and requiring assistance to discharge the same, to be applied for and certified upon petition in the same manner as therein before was mentioned with respect to poor prisoners, and confined in the same prison in the Giltspur Street Compter Ward as aforesaid; and that the said master and wardens proposed with respect to the remaining one-third part or share of the residue of the said rents and profits, and of one other fourth part or share of the other trust moneys and interest, that the same should be applied for or towards the discharge of poor prisoners confined in the said prison for debt, whose debt or debts upon which he, she, or they should or might be confined upon in the said prison did not exceed the sum of 5*l*. in the whole, in the same division, in the ward called the Ludgate Ward, and so requiring assistance to discharge the same, to be applied for and certified upon petition in the same manner as thereinbefore was mentioned with respect to the poor prisoners confined in the same prison in the Giltspur Street Compter Ward, as aforesaid; and that the said master and wardens also proposed with respect to the remaining one-fourth or share of the said other trust moneys and interest, that the same should be applied for or towards the discharge of poor prisoners confined in the said prison for debt in the Middlesex division, in the ward called the Newgate Ward, whose debt or debts upon which he, she, or they should or might be confined

upon in the same prison should not exceed in the whole 5*l*., and requiring assistance to discharge the same, to be applied for and certified upon petition in the same manner as thereinbefore mentioned with respect to poor prisoners so as aforesaid confined in the same prison in the Giltspur Street Compter Ward, as aforesaid; and that it was further proposed that in case at any monthly meeting or court of the said Company the sum or sums appropriated in any month under the said proposal towards the discharge of the poor prisoners as aforesaid, or any part thereof, should not be applied for or granted, then that the monthly sum or sums appropriated and applicable as aforesaid, or any part thereof which should not be applied for or granted, should go and be added to the monthly sum appropriated for the ensuing month under the said proposal to and for the several purposes aforesaid, to the particular ward whose monthly sum or any part thereof should not have been applied for or granted as aforesaid, and so from time to time as often as the case should or might happen, and that every petition to be presented to the said Company from time to time by any poor prisoner from either of the said wards or divisions, and requiring assistance to discharge his or her debt or debts, and whose debt or debts upon which he, she, or they should or might be confined did not amount in the whole to the sum of 5*l*., should be presented, signed, and certified in manner thereinbefore and thereafter mentioned, and left with the clerk of the said Company, at his office at the hall of the Company, at least seven days previously to any monthly court or meeting of the said Master and Wardens and Court of Assistants of the said Company; and after stating that a further sum of 175*l*. 4*s*. had been received by the said master and wardens on account of the said rents and profits, and other trust monies as therein mentioned, which said sum of 175*l*. 4*s*. being added to the said several sums of 405*l*. 11*s*. and 175*l*. 4*s*., made together the sum of 755*l*. 19*s*., and that he found that notice had been given to the poor prisoners who were confined for debt in the New Prison in Whitecross Street, of the proceedings before him in pursuance of the aforesaid order, and that they had declined to attend him, the said master, or to lay any scheme before him for the appropriation and application of the said trust moneys, he found by his said report of the 31st day of May 1820 that the nature of the said charities and the several funds belonging thereto were such as were particularly stated in his said report, and he thereby approved of the scheme therein-before stated for the appropriation and application of the balance of the said 405*l*. 11*s*., and of the further sums of 175*l*. 4*s*. and 175*l*. 4*s*. then in the hands of the said Company, and also of the future surplus rents of the trust estates and other trust moneys given by the said deed of Robert Dowe and by the said wills of John Hyde and John Vernon, consistently so far as might be with the charitable intentions of the said donor and the several testators respectively; and he further found by his said report that the yearly rental of the said estates so devised by the said John Hyde as aforesaid then amounted to the sum of 160*l*., and that the specific payments by the said will directed to be made thereout then amounted in the whole to the sum of 20*l*. 16*s*. And he found by an order of the court dated 31st day of July 1820 his said report was confirmed, and it was ordered that the costs of the said petitioners should be taxed and paid out of the said balance or sum of 755*l*. 19*s*., and that the residue of such balance should be invested in the purchase of bank 3 per cent. reduced annuities; and he found that the said costs were duly taxed and paid out of the aforesaid balance, and the residue thereof was invested in the purchase of 835*l*. 10*s*. 9*d*. Bank 3 per cent. reduced annuities, pursuant to the said order of the 31st day of July 1820. And he found by an Act of Parliament passed in the seventh and eighth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend the "Laws of Insolvency Bankruptcy, and execution," it was (amongst other things), enacted that from and after the passing the said Act no person should be taken or charged in execution upon any judgment obtained in any of Her Majesty's Superior Courts, or in any county Court of Requests or other superior court in any action for the recovery of any debt wherein the sum to be recovered should not exceed the sum of 20*l*. exclusive of the costs recovered by such judgment, and it was also enacted that all persons in execution at the time of the passing of the said Act upon any judgment obtained in any of the courts aforesaid in any action for the recovery of any debt wherein the sum recovered should not exceed 20*l*. exclusive of the costs recovered by such judgment, should and might upon the applica-

tion of any such person or persons for that purpose made at any time after the passing of the said Act to a judge of one of Her Majesty's superior Courts of Law at Westminster, or to the court in which such judgment should have been obtained to the satisfaction of such judge or court, be forthwith discharged out of custody as to such execution by an order of such judge or court. And he found that after the date of the said order of the 31st day of July 1820, and so far as circumstances would permit, the said Company applied the said trust property for the relief of prisoners for debt, pursuant to the before mentioned scheme, and that since the said Act came into operation there had ceased to be in the aforesaid prison any prisoners to the relief of whom the said trust property could be applied according to the terms of the said funds had been appropriated for the benefit of such prisoners, and that the surplus had from time to time been invested by the said Company in bank 3l. per cent. reduced annuities, and that there is now standing in the names of the said master in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England the sum of 2,291l. 5s. 2d. bank 3l. per cent. reduced annuities, purchased with such surplus unappropriated trust moneys as aforesaid, together with the said 835l. 10s. 9d. bank annuities. And he found that the said trust property consisted of the said hereditaments devised under the said will of the said John Hyde of the 8th day of September 1604, the average net annual rental whereof for the last five years after deducting the aforesaid charges and other expenses therefrom has been 127l. 19s. 2d. or thereabouts, and of the said annual sum of 20l. under the said gift of the said Robert Dowe, and of the said annual sum of 16l. under the said gift of the said John Vernon, and of the said 2,291l. 5s. 2d. Bank 3 per cent. reduced annuities. And it was submitted on the part of the petitioners the Merchant Taylors' Company, that the before-mentioned scheme should be varied by increasing the amount of debt in respect of which prisoners were or might be relieved, from not exceeding 5l. to a sum not exceeding 30l., and in consideration of the several circumstances in the said petition and herein-before mentioned, the Master was of opinion that the aforesaid scheme for the appropriation of the dividends of the said 2,291l. 5s. 2d. reduced annuities as well as the future surplus rents of the said trust estates and other trust moneys should be altered by increasing the amount of debt in respect of which the prisoners before referred to might be relieved according to the said scheme to a sum not exceeding the sum of 30l.

* *The Prisoners' Fund Account.*

THE CHARITIES OF PETER BLUNDELL, JOHN HYDE, ROBERT DOWE, JOHN VERNON, JOHN WOOLLER, AND WILLIAM PARKER.

The rentcharge of 2l. in respect of Peter Blundell's Charity and the income of John Hyde's Charity (subject to the fixed payments mentioned in Mr. Hare's report), and the fixed payments of 20l. in respect of Robert Dowe's Charity, of 16l. from John Vernon's Charity, of 4l. from John Wooller's Charity, and of 9l. from William Parker's Charity, together with the interest of accumulations of such Charities, represented by the sum of 18,069l. 9s. 9d. reduced 3l. per cent. annuities, have, under the provisions of a scheme established by an Order of the Court of Chancery, dated 8th December 1876, been carried towards the maintenance and support of the Convalescent Home at Bognor.

The provisions of this scheme are as follows:—

1. The sum of 18,069l. 9s. 9d. reduced annuities now standing in the names of the Master and Wardens of the Merchant Taylors of the Fraternity of St. John the Baptist of the City of London, representing accumulations of the said Charities or some of them, shall be forthwith transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in trust for the said Charities, to be applied with the income thereof and any accumulations, with the sanction of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, or the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales in past or future, and of and for the benefit or improvement of the Convalescent Home herein-after mentioned.

2. It shall be lawful for the said Master and Wardens with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales to compound for the payment of the several annual sums mentioned in the first part of the first schedule hereto, or any of them, in satisfaction of the said Charities, by means of the transfer of an adequate sum of stock to the said Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

3. The said Master and Wardens shall provide books wherein shall be entered accounts of their receipts and

This Report was acted upon up to the period of the New Bankruptcy Law, since which time there are no applications for relief of this nature.

The present state of the Prison Funds is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
The accumulation of unapplied dividends, invested in 2,390l. 6s. 2d., reduced			
3 per cent. annuities.	-	-	71 14 0
Dowe's gift	-	-	20 0 0
Vernon's gift	-	-	16 0 0
Hyde's gift (say about)	-	-	428 0 0
	£	535	14 0

In addition to the foregoing sum, which all except Hyde's is dedicated to the four prisons jointly, and Hyde's to the Giltspur, Poultry, and Ludgate wards only, there is on the

	£	s.	d.
<i>Giltspur Ward Account</i> (year 1861) —			
1,085l. 0s. 3d., 3 per cent. reduced	-	32	11 0
(Subsequently 300l. cash has been invested, leaving a balance at the end of 1861 of 81l. 15s. 11d. cash.)			
<i>Ludgate Ward Account</i> — 1,155l. 3s. 6d.,			
3 per cent reduced annuities	-	34	13 0
(300l. cash has subsequently been invested, leaving at the same date a balance of 79l. 13s. 3d. cash.)			
<i>Poultry Ward Account</i> — 1,035l. 3s. 8d.,			
3 per cent. reduced annuities	-	31	1 0
(To this 300l. cash has been added by investment, leaving at the same date a balance of 51l. 17s. 2d.)			
<i>Newgate Ward Account.</i> — 111l. 5s. 5d.,			
3 per cent reduced annuities	-	3	6 9
	£	637	5 9

There is therefore, at the present time, nearly 6,000l. reduced stock in the hands of the Company to the Prisoners' Fund Account.

All which I submit to the Board.

THOS. HARE,

Inspector of Charities.

28th June 1864.*

payments on behalf of the Charities. Such accounts shall be audited by them at least annually.

4. The said Master and Wardens and their successors shall be the Trustees or Governors of the said Charities mentioned in the said first part of the said first Schedule hereto, and shall have the administration and management of the same and shall apply the net income thereof in or towards the maintenance and support of the Convalescent Home which has been established by them at Bognor, in the county of Sussex, pursuant to the scheme approved by Order of the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales bearing date the 26th day of March 1873.

The above-mentioned sum of stock was reduced to the sum of 17,027l. 13s. 6d. by the sale of 1,041l. 16s. 3d. stock to provide the proportion of the taxed costs payable out of the funds of these Charities.

By an Order of the Board dated 10th July 1877, the above-mentioned sum of 17,027l. 13s. 6d. reduced 3l. per cent. annuities was transferred into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in trust for the Bognor Convalescent Home.

The Company as the trustees of these Charities having advanced out of their corporate funds the sum of 4,603l. 18s., in effecting certain improvements and alterations, and in the maintenance and support of the Convalescent Home, the Board by an Order dated 2nd August 1878, authorised the Company to apply the sum of 1,478l. 15s. 10d. cash in their hands arising from the unexpended surplus income of the Charities in part repayment of the said sum 4,603l. 18s., and for the purpose of providing for the repayment of the balance amounting to 3,125l. 2s. 2d., the sum of 3,289l. 11s. 9d. reduced 3l. per cents. was sold out, leaving the sum of 13,738l. 1s. 9d. reduced 3l. per cent. annuities standing in the name of the Official Trustees in trust for the Convalescent Home at Bognor, which was founded out of the trust funds of Robert Donkin's Charity, and is regulated by the provisions of the scheme established by the Order of the Board, dated 26th March 1872, as mentioned above.

Funds to be vested in the official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

Power to compound for Charities.

Account books.

Application of income.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE FUTURE MANAGEMENT AND CONDUCT OF GREAT CROSBY SCHOOL.

First.

The Master shall be a clergyman of the United Church of England and Ireland. He shall occupy the school-house and premises without paying any rent for the same, but shall keep the said school-house and premises in good and tenantable repair and condition, and shall pay all rates and taxes and other outgoings in respect thereof. His fixed stipend shall be the sum of 120*l.* per annum, payable quarterly, and there shall also be paid to him, at the expiration of each quarter, the further sum of 5*s.* for each boy taught in the school, whose name shall have been upon the school register during the whole of such quarter. He shall be further entitled to share in the quarterages as hereinafter provided. The Court of the Merchant Taylors' Company will expend such sum, not exceeding the sum of 20*l.* per annum, as shall appear to them necessary, in or towards the substantial repair of the school premises and for the insurance of the same against loss or damage by fire. They will also pay to the Master the annual sum of 5*l.* towards the expense of warming and lighting the school-room.

The Master shall be at liberty to perform such ecclesiastical duties as he may think fit on Sundays, but, with this exception, he shall not hold or exercise any cure or other employment whatsoever, either ecclesiastical or civil, without the previous consent in writing of the Court of the Merchant Taylors' Company. The Master shall not be at liberty to take boarders.

Second.

The Usher shall be a member of the United Church of England and Ireland. His fixed stipend shall be the sum of 80*l.* per annum, payable quarterly, and there shall also be paid to him, at the expiration of each quarter, the further sum of 1*s.* 6*d.* for each boy taught in the school, whose name shall have been upon the school register during the whole of such quarter. He shall be further entitled to share in the quarterages as hereinafter provided. The Usher shall not be at liberty to hold or exercise any other office or employment, which, in the opinion of the Court of the Merchant Taylors' Company, may interfere with the proper discharge of his duties in connection with the school. In consideration of the services of Mr. Ritson, as Usher, there shall be paid to him the further sum of 20*l.* per annum.

Third.

The number of boys to be admitted into the school shall, for the present, be limited to 70, of whom not exceeding 28 shall be called "*Harrison's Scholars*." No boy shall be qualified to be a "*Harrison's Scholar*" unless his parents or guardians shall be resident within the parish of Sephton, and, if at any time there shall be more applicants than vacancies, a preference shall be shown to those boys whose parents or guardians shall be resident within the township of Great Crosby. As regards other boys, the school shall be open to all whose parents or guardians shall desire to avail themselves of its benefits, but, whenever there shall be more applicants than vacancies, a preference shall be shown, in the first instance, to those whose parents or guardians shall be resident within the township of Great Crosby, and, in the next, to those whose parents or guardians shall be resident within the other portions of the parish of Sephton. No boy shall be admitted into the school either as a "*Harrison's Scholar*" or otherwise, who shall be under the age of eight years, nor unless he can read and write competently, and no boy shall be permitted to remain in the school after he shall have completed the age of 17 years.

All applications for admission into the school shall be made to the Master, and shall be upon printed forms, which shall be issued by the Master to such persons as shall apply for the same. The applications for admission shall be submitted by the Master to the Visitors, and shall be dealt with by them as hereinafter provided.

All boys admitted into the school shall, during their continuance therein, conform to the rules and regulations for the time being in force, and any boy who shall wilfully act contrary to such rules and regulations shall be liable to expulsion.

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Fourth..

The Master shall keep a register of all the boys who for the time being shall be taught in the school; such register shall show the names and residences of the boys, the names and occupations of their parents or guardians, the dates of their admission and their ages at the time of admission.

Fifth.

The ordinary course of education in the school, shall comprise instruction in the Christian religion, in the English, Greek, and Latin languages and literature, and in writing, arithmetic, mathematics, geography, and history. Such education shall be afforded to the "*Harrison's Scholars*" without fee or reward, but for each of the other boys there shall be paid to the Master, to be accounted for by him to the Court of the Merchant Taylors' Company, the quarterly sum of 2*s.*, payable in advance. Each boy not being a "*Harrison's Scholar*" shall pay an entrance fee of one guinea, which shall be applied, under the direction of the Court of the Merchant Taylors' Company, in support of the school library.

Sixth.

There shall also be taught to those boys, whose parents and guardians desire the same, but subject to separate charge, the French language and drawing, and such other subjects as the Court of the Merchant Taylors' Company shall from time to time direct. The arrangements as to such further instruction shall be made by the Master, subject to the approval of the Court.

Seventh.

The religious instruction to be afforded in the school shall, as regards all the "*Harrison's Scholars*," and as regards all such other boys, whose parents or guardians shall not express their conscientious objections thereto in writing, be in accordance with the doctrines and discipline of the United Church of England and Ireland. The "*Harrison's Scholars*" unless prevented by illness or other reasonable cause, to be judged of by the Master, shall assemble in the school-room every Sunday morning, shortly before the commencement of divine service at Great Crosby Church, and shall proceed thence to Church, and, at the conclusion of the service, shall return to the school-room and shall be there dismissed; in their progress to and return from Church, and during their attendance thereat, they shall be accompanied by the Usher, but the Master shall be responsible for the due observance of this rule.

Eighth.

The Court of the Merchant Taylors' Company will expend such sum, not exceeding the sum of 20*l.* per annum, as shall appear to them necessary, in the purchase of books and stationery for the use of the school.

The Court will also expend such sum, not exceeding the sum of 10*l.* per annum, as shall appear to them necessary, in the purchase of books for prizes and rewards.

Ninth.

The quarterages which shall be received by the Master in respect of the ordinary education in the school, shall be applied as follows, viz., two equal fourth-parts thereof shall be retained by him for his own use, one other fourth-part thereof shall be paid by him to the usher, and the remaining fourth-part thereof shall be applied as the Court of the Merchant Taylors' Company shall, from time to time, direct for the benefit of the school.

Tenth.

The boys shall be examined half-yearly in the months of June and December; the examiners shall be from time to time appointed by the Court of the Merchant Taylors' Company, and shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the Court. Immediately after each examination, the examiner shall report the result thereof to the Court, and shall receive for the same the sum of 5*l.* For the present, the Master shall be the examiner at the December examinations.

Eleventh.

The school vacations shall be at Midsummer and Christmas; the former shall commence on the 21st day of June, and last five weeks, and the latter shall commence on the 21st day of December, and last four weeks; the following days shall also be observed as holidays, viz., the Queen's birthday, Easter Eve and Easter Monday, the 15th of May, (being the birthday of John Harrison, the founder of the school,) the 29th September, and the 9th of November; in the event of any of the aforesaid days being a Sunday the holiday shall be kept on the Monday following.

Twelfth.

There shall be a local visitation of the school by Visitors appointed by the Court of the Merchant Taylors' Company. The Visitors shall decide upon all applications for admission into the school, but, in so deciding, shall have regard to the rules herein-before contained. They shall also have power to expel any boy from the school for misconduct, but any such expulsion may be made the subject of appeal to the Court by the parents or guardians of the boy so expelled.

Thirteenth.

The Master, with the concurrence of the Visitors, may make such rules for the internal regulation of the school as he shall deem necessary or expedient; but such rules shall be of no force until approved by the Court of the Merchant Taylors' Company. The Court will also from time to time make such additions to or alterations in the rules for the internal regulation of the school as they may think fit. Copies of the rules for the time being in force, shall be affixed to the walls of the school-room in conspicuous places, and a copy thereof shall also be given to the parents or guardians of every boy upon his admission into the school.

Fourteenth.

The several rules and regulations herein-before contained are liable to be varied by the Court of the Merchant Taylors' Company as they may think fit.

By Order of Court of the 2nd May, 1861.

SAMUEL FISHER,
Clerk to the Merchant Taylors' Company.

MERCHANT TAYLORS' COMPANY.

MR. HARE'S DRAFT REPORT.

TO THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS FOR
ENGLAND AND WALES.

In pursuance of a minute of the Board of the 28th day of March 1862, I have inquired into the present state and administration of *Boone's Charity* in the parish of *Lee*, in the county of *Kent*, under the management of the Merchant Taylors' Company, in the City of London, more particularly with reference to the proposed reorganisation of the said Charity.

BOONE'S CHARITY.

The Merchant Taylors' Company having applied to the Board for its sanction to a scheme proposed by the Company for the administration of this Charity, owing to the increase of its income from 74*l.* 1*s.* per annum to 662*l.* 1*s.* In pursuance of the directions of the Board I have inquired into the state of the Charity, more particularly with reference to its proposed reorganisation.

By the deed of foundation of the 22 June 1683, the founders, Christopher Boone and Mary his wife, after conveying the almshouses and chapel to trustees, proceed also, for the maintenance thereof, to convey unto the same trustees and their heirs the Berry Hill estate at Lee, in Kent, in the occupation of Henry Griffiths, at a rent of 15*l.* a year, and a fee farm rent payable by the city of Hereford of 42*l.* a year.

The income thus dedicated to charitable uses was 57*l.* a year at the time of the foundation.

The founders directed its application as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To the chaplain for his pains in the service of the chapel	10	0	0			
To the clerk of the chapel	2	0	0			
				12	0	0
To a schoolmistress to teach poor children to read and work	7	0	0			
For wood and coals for the school	2	0	0			
Additional materials for school	1	0	0			
				10	0	0
For six almspeople, 12 <i>d.</i> a week each	15	12	0			
20 <i>s.</i> a piece every two years for gowns, and 10 <i>s.</i> a year a piece for fuel	6	0	0			
Additional books	1	0	0			
				22	12	0
				£44	12	0

For a Common Prayer Book for the chapel, Bibles and Testaments for the almspeople, scissors, knitting needles, thread, silk, samplers, and like necessities for the children in the school computed at 40*s.* a year.

In respect of this I have added 1*l.* to the school and 1*l.* to the poor fund.

And the founders say that the residue, which Christopher Boone computes at 11*l.* 13*s.* a year, should be a stock or bank to defray the charge of repairs and other casualties and incidental charges in the premises and in the management. And in the deed it is—

Provided Always and it is nevertheless agreed by and between the said parties to these presents and the true intent and meaning of every of them and of these presents is and is hereby declared to be that if the rents issues and profits of the premises or any part thereof shall happen by any casualty to be soe impaired diminished or lost without the wilfull default of the said Master Wardens and Company their successors or assignes as that the same shall not extend and suffice to pay allow and satisfy the

severall allowances sallaries and payments herein before appointed to be allowed and paid out of the same in such case itt shall and may be lawfull to and for the said Master Wardens of the said Company their Successors and Assignes to make ratable and proportionable deductions and defalcations out of the same allowances salleries and payments aforesaid. Provided Alsoe that if the Rents Issues and Profitts of the premises shall hereafter happen to encrease or be any way improved or if the said overplus herein before mentioned shall happen to amount to a considerable sume soe that some part thereof may be spared to augment the weekly allowances for the said Almes People and yett sufficient Stock remaineing as may in all likelihood answer all such repaires casualties and incident charges as aforesaid in such case it shall and may be lawfull to and for the said Master Wardens of the said Company their Successors and Assignes to augment the said allowances for the said Almes people and Schoole Mistresse and alsoe for the said Chaplaine and Clerke as they in their directions and charitable dispositions shall think fitt.

The foundation deed thus disposes of 56*l.* 5*s.* of the 57*l.* a year, the parties having probably calculated that a small deduction in the receipt of the money would be inevitable.

Taking, however, the entire sum of 57*l.* to be substantially dealt with, it appears that $\frac{1}{3}$ ths of the income are devoted to the purpose of sustaining divine worship perpetually, $\frac{1}{3}$ ths to educational purposes, $\frac{1}{3}$ ths to eleemosynary purposes, and $\frac{1}{3}$ ths to casual expenses and repairs.

In computing the proportionate parts of the present income according to the foregoing ratio, it will be sufficiently accurate for the present purpose to reckon the 57th part to amount to 12*l.* It amounts to about 11*l.* 12*s.* in fact.

Taking the even sum of 12*l.* the distribution would be:—

	£
For divine worship	144
Educational purposes	120
Eleemosynary purposes	276
Casual expenses and repairs, 144 <i>l.</i> , or to make the total accurate, say	122
	£662

The Merchant Taylors' Company, after communication with the parochial authorities, have proposed to the Board to appropriate—

	£
For Divine Worship:—	
The chaplain	50
The clerk (to officiate also as gardener)	12
	£62
For educational purposes:—	
A subscription to the National school	£25
For eleemosynary purposes:—	
Twelve almspeople at 30 <i>l.</i> a year and 10 <i>l.</i> additional to one as superintendent	370
A medical attendant with a salary of	30
An annual sum to be set apart for repairs and insurance say	£400

They thus propose to appropriate definitely the sum of 487*l.* a year out of the income, and to establish a sinking fund of 150*l.*, to reimburse the expense of rebuilding the almshouses, making together 637*l.* a year.

It may, I think, be assumed that the sum proposed to be paid to the chaplain and clerk will satisfy that portion of the bequest, the spiritual duties being, in fact, limited to the chapel of the almshouses, and that the duty may therefore, without inconvenience, be performed by the vicar or his curates, and in which event it will be a material aid in the provision for a curate. Withdrawing, therefore, that part of the aliquot apportionment, or assuming that it is satisfied by $\frac{1}{3}$ ths of the present income, the residue or 82*l.*, being divided between the educational and eleemosynary pur-

poses will add about 25*l.* to the former and 57*l.* to the latter, which would respectively stand thus—

Educational endowment	-	-	145 <i>l.</i>
Eleemosynary	„	-	333 <i>l.</i>

The Merchant Taylors' Company and the parish authorities had considered that having regard to the educational institutions already existing, and the support they receive from another Charity (called Hatcliffe's Charity), and from voluntary contributions, the demand for instruction was fully supplied, and that beyond the subscription proposed to be given to the National School of 25*l.*, the educational branch of the endowment might be disregarded, and the development of the institution confined to its eleemosynary part.

The vestry clerk of Lee, at my request, has been good enough to forward to me such statistical facts as he could gather with respect to the present provision for education in the parish, and the number that avail themselves of it. The account he gives me is as follows:—

National School.

Boys, 93; girls, 86.

Funds supplied by voluntary subscriptions amounting to about 165*l.* 6*s.*, and school pence about 48*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

Infants' School (Church of England).

Average attendance, 160.

Voluntary subscriptions and children's pence, and a grant of 20*l.* a year from the funds of "Hatcliffe's Charity."

British School for Boys.

Average attendance, 75.

Voluntary subscriptions and children's pence.

British School for Girls.

Average attendance, 80.

All expenses defrayed by private subscriptions.

Adult Evening School (in connexion with "Hatcliffe's Charity").

Average attendance, 25.

Supported by funds of the above charity.

Adult Evening School (in connexion with British School for Boys).

Average attendance, 15.

Supported by voluntary contributions.

Sunday Schools of all Denominations.

Industrial Work.

Needlework taught at the National School, and also at the British School for Girls.

I have also to lay before the Board the following minute of proceedings in the parish which have taken place since my inquiry.

At a Vestry Meeting held at the National School, Church Street, Lee, Kent, on Saturday, the 10th May 1862,—

PRESENT:

Mr. De Zoete, in the Chair,

Mr. Kebbel, Mr. Carr, Mr. Dale, Mr. Hart, Mr. S. Shove, Mr. Gates, Mr. W. Shove, Capt. Gossett, Mr. Couchman, Mr. Wright, Rev. W. F. Sims, Rev. J. B. Honnywill, Mr. Prowse.

The following notice of meeting was read:—

Lee, Kent 5th May, 1862.

Take notice that a meeting of the Vestry elected for this parish under the Metropolis Local Management Act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120, will be holden at the National School, Church Street, on Saturday, the 10th day of May instant, at nine o'clock in the forenoon precisely, for the following purpose, viz.:—

"To take into further consideration Mr. Hare's suggestions on the subject of the proposed Scheme re Boone's Charity."

(Signed) F. WICKINGS SMITH,
Vestry Clerk.

The minutes of the meeting of the 2nd May instant were referred to and read.

The Vestry again took into consideration and discussed some suggestions for instituting an establishment of an industrial character.

Moved by Mr. Zoete,
Seconded by Mr. Carr,

That the Vestry, having given most careful consideration to the suggestion of Mr. Hare, particularly with a view to the teaching of plain cooking, washing, housework, &c., are unable to devise any plan which would not involve considerable expense, with but a very limited probability of success, and they are therefore of opinion that, having regard to the proportion of the Charity funds that should be reserved, according to Mr. Hare's opinion, for educational purposes, the sum of 120*l.* should be placed at the disposal of the managers of the national school for the time being, to be applied for the general purposes of the school, but with a special view to such industrial objects as may from time to time appear practicable and desirable; but this Vestry desire to express their strong opinion that upon the whole, having reference to the nature of the population and the existing provision for education, it would be more to the advantage of the labouring population, and in accordance with the wishes of the parishioners if the sum in question were devoted to the erection of almshouses as originally proposed.

Whereupon an amendment was moved by Mr. Kebbel, and seconded by Mr. Sims—

That the words "for the general purposes of the school, but" be omitted.

For the amendment	-	-	2
Against	-	-	11
Majority against the amendment	-	-	9

The original motion was then put, when there appeared—

For the motion	-	-	11
Against	-	-	1
Majority for the motion	-	-	10

The Vestry clerk was desired to forward copies of the minutes to the secretary of the Charitable Trust Board and the clerk of the Merchant Taylors' Company.

(Signed) F. WICKINGS SMITH,
Vestry Clerk.

The entire population of the parish was stated to me as 6,056, and it must be admitted that after separating the children of the middle and upper classes, which may be assumed to have other means of education, the number provided for by the public schools would be unusually great compared to the population. It may be added that the situation of much of the parish has made it eligible as residences for an unusual proportion of the wealthier classes compared to that of the poor.

I confess, however, that I feel an extreme reluctance to assent to a departure from the educational character and object of any endowment. Upon a true *cy pres* application of such a fund it should, I apprehend, be construed, as first, devoted to education in the particular locality; secondly, if education in that locality be not needed, or cannot be given, to education in some other, perhaps neighbouring, locality. But the canon rule is, not to depart from the educational object until, at least, there shall be no more demand for it in the kingdom. This I apprehend to be the principle of the decision of the Court of Chancery and the House of Lords on Betton's Charity.* The testator had devoted a fourth of his estate for the support of schools in London. The dedication of two other fourth parts of his estate failed, and the Court (affirmed by the House of Lords) held that the assistance should be extended to schools in all the dioceses of England. The case was, indeed, stronger, than the present circumstances to which I propose to apply it, for it could not be said that there were not schools in London which still needed assistance, whilst, assuming the parochial authorities of the parish of Lee to correctly represent the condition of the locality, the means of a useful application of the fund for education there are for the present exhausted.

Having regard to the numbers and character of the population and to the existing schools and the support which is and may well be given to them from the voluntary sources which exist here as elsewhere, there does not appear to be any necessity or utility for the subscription of 25*l.* proposed by the Merchant Taylors' Company to be given to the National School. It was probably introduced for the purpose of showing some ostensible regard to education, rather than from any impression that it was needful. Its only effect would probably be to withdraw an

* See a full account of the decision on his case in my report on the Charities of the Ironmonger's Company.

equal amount from the subscriptions, or if not to withdraw it, yet to prevent so much of additional subscriptions if needed hereafter. The same observations may be made, with still more force, with reference to the proposal of the vestry to place 120*l.* a year at the disposal of the managers of the National School.

The parish of Lee is bounded by or is nearly adjacent to other parishes which are extremely populous, and are inhabited by large numbers of the labouring classes. The very fact that Lee itself contains a smaller proportion of them, has necessarily the effect of increasing the proportionate number in other neighbouring districts. Into the educational necessities of such neighbouring districts I will not now enter, but I am satisfied they will be found very great. I respectfully suggest that in the scheme to be settled for this Charity it may be provided,—

A. That the Merchant Taylors' Company set apart 145*l.* per annum (or say $\frac{1}{3}$ part of the net income of the Charity) for educational purposes to be applied according to a scheme to be hereafter settled for the instruction of boys and girls within the parish of Lee, or such other adjoining or neighbouring parishes as shall be expressed in such scheme.

On the latter part of the foregoing suggestion, the extension of the area, I would add that if there are fewer cases of the application of the principle of Betton's Charity than might be expected, it has probably arisen from the fact that applications to the court in former times have been in most cases made at the instance of particular parishes, and by persons who were not likely to suggest schemes for the extension of the benefit of a Charity beyond their own district, if they could by some other device of *cy pres* construction avoid it, an evil which the existence of the Charity Commission, having in view the interest of the public at large, is especially fitted to counteract. I cannot conceive anything much more absurd than to suppose that the regard of the founder for the education of the poor was subordinate to his preference for persons living on one side of a parish boundary, to say nothing of the smaller degree of wisdom which such a fanciful sentiment would imply.

With regard to the eleemosynary portion of the Charity, the almshouses and almspeople, it is material to observe that any increase of such institutions (to the prejudice of other and better objects) when once established cannot afterwards be withdrawn without great difficulty. The Merchant Taylors' Company propose an application of 400*l.* a year to the almspeople. In the proportionate application of the income (after the proposed augmentation for the chapel services) I have estimated the share of the almshouses at about 333*l.* Now, adopting the suggested increase of the number of the inmates to twelve, and fixing the stipend of each at 25*l.* per annum, with the proposed addition of 10*l.* to the superintendent and 30*l.* for a medical attendant, will require 340*l.* The magnitude of the increase of pay may be compared with the present allowances, which are 1*l.* 6*s.* a quarter, with assistance from the parish. I therefore respectfully propose,—

B.—That the number of almspeople be increased to 12, that one of such almspeople be empowered to act as superintendent; that the superintendent be allowed 35*l.* per annum and the other almspeople 25*l.* per annum each, and that a medical attendant be appointed to the almspeople at a yearly salary of 30*l.*

The method of selecting the almspeople was discussed by the members of the vestry on the occasion of my inquiry, and a modification of the scheme laid before the Board was then generally (with few objections) approved of. The parish of Lee is included in the Plumstead district, in Schedule B, in the Metropolis Local Management Act, and under the second section of that Act (18 & 19 Vict. c. 120) it is governed by a vestry composed of a prescribed number of members, to be regulated from time to time by the number of rated householders in the parish. The present number of vestrymen is 18, and that number may be increased, but cannot (according to the present Act) on the largest augmentation of the population exceed 120. I propose that instead of the entire vestry taking part in the nomination the following rule be adopted:—

C.—The candidates for the almshouses who may be single persons, or men and their wives, none being under 57 years of age, may be of the parishes of Lee, Lewisham, or Greenwich, and shall be nominated by the rector and churchwardens of the parish of Lee, the incumbent and churchwardens of the district of Christchurch, in the said parish, and the two overseers of the said parish, together with four persons to be chosen by the vestry, and in the event of any other ecclesiastical district or districts being formed in the said parish, the incumbent and churchwardens of such district or districts to be added to the said nomina-

ting body, together with two other persons to be chosen by the said vestry, for every such additional body of ecclesiastical officers. The vestry of Lee to receive notice by their vestry clerk of every vacancy, and to be allowed a period of one month to convene a meeting, and choose such representatives of the vestry, to nominate the said candidates before the time appointed for the election. If the candidate to fill the vacancy be not elected and presented to the Merchant Taylors' Company within three months from such notice the master and wardens of the Merchant Taylors' Company to be at liberty to appoint the person to fill up every such vacancy.

The provisions with regard to the chapel and divine service appear to be framed or suggested by the Company, in a manner to which little (if any) exception can be taken, namely:—

D. That divine service be performed in the chapel by the chaplain [twice] [once] on every Sunday in addition to the weekly services, and that he be paid in respect of such duties the annual stipend of 50*l.*; and that the clerk to the chapel (with the additional duty of keeping the garden of the almshouses in good order), be paid a yearly salary of 12*l.*, and a further sum of 1*l.* 1*s.* a year, for keeping in good order and condition the vault of the late Christopher Boone in the churchyard of the parish church of Lee.

I have visited and inspected the almshouses, school, and chapel. They are the only buildings erected in the lifetime of the founder, and are accurately described in his foundation deed, as standing upon a certaine peece or parcell of land or wast situate lyeing and being in the parish of Leigh in the county of Kent containing in bredth forty foote of assize be it more or lesse, and in length two hundred and tenn foote of assize be it more or lesse abutting upon the highway there towards the South upon the common passage leading over A small Bridge to the Parish Church of Leigh aforesaid towards the West upon a Ditch and Hedge of a Meadow of the said Christopher Boone called Brickfield towards the North and upon a ditch and pale of another meadow of the said Christopher Boone called The Two Acres towards the East.*

The site, as it now appears with the garden afterwards referred to, seems to me somewhat more extensive. In walking carefully round it, I had concluded it to be about 50 feet deep by 270 in length. The Merchant Taylors' Company hold adjoining land, and may possibly have added something to the original space, or the arrangement may have been altered. The buildings are accurately described in the deed as fower dwelling houses conteineing each of them one lower roome boarded more then a foote above the ground being sixteene foote of assize and eight inches long or thereabouts and fourteene foote of assize and eleven inches broad or thereabouts with a cimney therein and one upper roome or chamber of the same dimensions in length and bredth and alsoe one smaller low roome or sheed with a partition for beere wood coales and the like nessessaries fiteene foote of assize long and eight foot of assize broad or thereabouts on the north side of each of the said dwelling houses with a litle backyard to each house.

The garden adjoining is, as described in the same deed, which proceeds to recite that the founder hath layed unto the almes houses to be enjoyed in common by the said Schoole Mistrisse and almes people intended partly for a Garden Platt to plant pott herbes therein and partly for a grasse plat for dryinge of cloathes a peice or parcell of the said ground conteineing in length from East to West one hundred fifty and eight foote of assize or thereabouts and in breadth from North to South one and forty foot of assize or thereabouts.

The buildings are, as may be expected from their age, very decayed, and require constant expenditure to make them habitable. The three almshouses which are at the west have each one room above the other, with the back room (called above the sheed or shed) now styled the kitchen, but the inhabitants of the upper room must pass through the lower room to go in or out, and for access either to the offices. The fourth house is occupied by the school mistress, who teaches 12 children free, and as many other children as she can procure to attend the school. It is in fact a dame school. Her dwelling room is above, and the chapel bell is over it, and is rung from the schoolroom. Adjoining this is the chapel, which is also very much decayed. There is no question that the whole of these buildings should be pulled down and re-constructed.

I therefore propose—

E. The chapel, almshouses, and school house to be pulled down, and the chapel and almshouses for 12 in-

* Record Office, Close Rolls, 35 Car. II. p. 11, Boone v. Upton.

mates and common washhouses, baths and other offices to be built on such plan and upon such sites respectively as shall be determined upon by the Merchant Taylors' Company, with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, and the expense of the said works to be raised by loan, on the security of the charity estate.

I am not aware that any plan for rebuilding the chapel or almshouses has been determined upon by the Company. The present site of the almshouses and garden abutting on the high road would no doubt be very valuable as frontage for shops and places of business, and might probably be sold or exchanged for a much more spacious and convenient site elsewhere. A far greater local improvement however would I think be effected if the proposed almshouses were built on opposite sides of the ground belonging partly to the Charity and partly to the Merchant Taylors' Company, and for which purpose an exchange might, I think, be effected, beneficial both to the almshouses and property of the Company and those of the Charity. If six almshouses were built on each side in parallel lines with the two wings of the Merchant Taylors' almshouses, forming in fact prolongation of those wings, although not necessarily adjoining them, the lawn might be brought down to the road, from which the whole range of buildings would then form a very handsome object. If besides this the new chapel were erected in the centre on an elevation at some distance from the road it would very greatly add to the completeness and beauty of the ground, and being made readily accessible from the Merchant Taylors' Almshouses, would be an important addition and benefit to that institution. The chapel ought to be made to contain comfortable seats appropriated for the aged inmates of both establishments, and I think a certain number of seats might also usefully be provided for strangers, the combination of different classes in public worship being I apprehend far more desirable than chapels confined to a pauper or indeed any other special class of persons. I do not see any objection to the construction of a few additional seats which might be let, under the regulations sanctioned by the Merchant Taylors' Company, and the income so derived being applied either to the repairs and maintenance of the chapel and services, or to the increase of the stipend of the chaplain. If the chapel were approached by an avenue and steps from a principal gate-way opening from the high road, and fronting the centre of the entire group of buildings, (open perhaps to the public for access to the chapel at service time), appropriateness and dignity might be given to the general structure.

The founder of the Charity manifested great care for the preservation of cleanliness and for what would now be called the sanitary condition of his establishment. He recites in his deed, that at one end thereof is erected and sett up a pump with plenty of water, and at the other end a convenient wash house sixteene foot of assize and fower inches square or thereabouts with an oven and some brewng vessells and other utensills therein which are likewise to be enjoyed and used in comon by the said Schoole Mistris and almes people togeather alsoe with two easements or howses of office the one for the almes men and the other for the almes women. And in the schedule of ordinances he provides that the almspeople shall keepe

their houses cleane sweete and wholesome carefully preserve the walls boards timber glasse windowes and all that belongs to their respective apartments. They shall suffer noe dirt filth foule water or other noysomnesse to be throwne into the water ditch or streeme on the north side of the said almes houses the offenders herein shall incurr such forfeiture as the said master and wardens shall in their discretion think fitt and in case of wilfull persisting in such offence they shall be expelled. They shall not throw any dirt ashes or other filth into the streete nor keep any such noysom or offensive things within their perticular apartments or within the places they are to enjoy in comon there being provided a convenient place for that purpose just without the wall at the west end of the said almes houses with a doore opening thereunto. They shall keepe their houses of office cleane and sweete without throwing any dirt filth or rubbish there into this to be done by weekly turnes. That for the men by the men each his week and that for the woman by the women each her week and they shall give timely notice to the said master and wardens for haveing the said houses of office emptied as need shall require. They shall keepe the whole length of the gutter or water course under the wall on the south side of the said almes houses cleane and every day swept that noe stoppage may happen therein and shall keepe their grasse plott or drying place cleane and greene and their small kitchin garden well planted with pott herbe and sowed from time to time with convenient seeds for that purpose and shall keep it alwayes neat and well weeded and shall keepe their wash house brew house or bake house well swept cleane sweet and wholesome. All which and all other publick places and accommodacons which they are to enjoy in common they shall take care of by weekly turnes both men and women. In remodelling such a foundation I cannot but think that it would be reasonable to improve it with some regard to the present state of sanitary science and economic arrangements. If this might be done there would be an opportunity of adding common washhouses and baths to be used free of expense by the inmates of both the Merchant Taylors' and Boone's almshouses, and perhaps at a small charge by the other inhabitants of Lee. These might be conveniently constructed at the angle of present garden on Boone's Estate.

The foregoing proposals, A, B, C, D, and E, provide for all the objects of the scheme, amended as I have ventured to propose it should be, with the exception of—

F. A competent sum to be annually employed in the insurance of the almshouses and chapel from fire, and so much also as shall be necessary to be applied in current repairs, and the balance of the annual income, after providing for the several objects aforesaid, to be applied as a sinking fund, in reduction and repayment of the loan to be contracted as aforesaid, and the Merchant Taylors' Company and all other parties interested to have liberty to apply from time to time for such additions or modifications of the scheme as may be necessary or expedient.

All which I submit to the Board.

THO. HARE,
Inspector of Charities.

2nd July 1862.

MERCHANT TAYLORS' COMPANY.

MR. SKIRROW'S REPORT.

ROBERT DONKIN'S CHARITY.

Under the management of the Master and Wardens of the Merchant Taylors' Company and the Rector and Churchwardens of St. Michael, Cornhill.

REPORT on INQUIRY held on the 8th day of JANUARY 1875.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

IN pursuance of a minute of your Board, dated 27th November 1874, I inspected and now report as to the right of the Company, in a matter of a doorway from No. 145, Bishopsgate Street, into Lamb Alley, and submitted for decision by your Board.

The inquiry, which was attended by Mr. F. Boyle, the solicitor, and Mr. Reilly, the surveyor of the Rector and Churchwardens, and Mr. F. Fisher, the solicitor, and Mr. J. Ansen, the surveyor of the Company, took place at the Secretary's office of the Company, in Threadneedle Street, on the 8th January 1875, a view of the premises having been previously had by the above persons and myself. Oral and documentary evidence was received at the inquiry, but not upon oath.

In the great fire of London of 1666 the leases, deeds, and other documents (with the exception of some books of records) relating to the Charities of the parish, are said to have been destroyed.

It appears from these books of records, that on the 10th March 1548, Edward VI. granted (amongst other things) to William Crofton, and Thomas Langton, and their heirs "all those two messuages or tenements and the gate entry and ground under the south part of one of the said messuages lying and being in the parish of St. Buttolph Without, Bishopsgate Street."

These premises, being 144 and 143, Bishopsgate Street Without, were by the above or a similar description, and at different times conveyed to different persons, and having ultimately become vested in the Waterbearers' Company were conveyed by a deed of 7th October 1568, to Robert Donkyn (now called Donkin) and his heirs.

Robert Donkin, by will dated 12th March, 13th Elizabeth 1570 (an office copy of which was produced at the inquiry) devised his messuage or house which he had purchased of the Waterbearers (being 144 and 143, Bishopsgate Street, to the Parson and Churchwardens of St. Michael, Cornhill, and to their successors, &c., the profits to be applied by them and the parishioners to certain charitable purposes. And the testator also devised to the Master and Wardens, &c. of the Merchant Taylors' Company his property in Bell Alley, in the parish of St. Botolph (including No. 145, Bishopsgate Street Without) for certain other charitable purposes.

From time to time the Parson and Churchwardens demised Nos. 144 and 143, and the Company demised No. 145, Bishopsgate, to various persons respectively.

By a lease of December 1780, the Parson and Churchwardens demised Nos. 144 and 143 to Sydney Brooks for 30 years, at a rent of 38*l.* a year, and on this lease a plan is drawn, a tracing of which is to be found annexed to case A. Subsequent leases were granted of the same premises, the last of which bears date in September 1853, and grants the same premises to Thomas Bax for 21 years from the 29th September 1853, at a rent of 155*l.* a year.

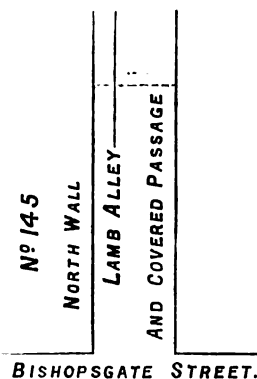
In 1871 the Charity Commissioners established a scheme for the Charity, so far as it related to the Parish of St. Michael, Cornhill.

With regard to No. 145, leases have been granted thereof from time to time by the Company.

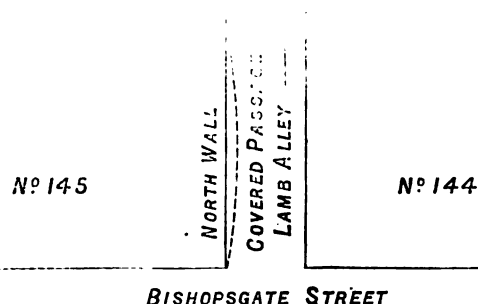
By a lease of 30th March 1787 the house was let for a term, which expired in 1842, such lease stating the house to have been then lately built (i.e., rebuilt) by the lessee, and describing it as abutting east on Bishopsgate Street, west on other ground of the Company, north on Lamb Alley, and south on Sun Street.

In two subsequent leases the house is similarly described, the last of which was granted to Robert Fowler, M.D. (who occupies the same) for 21 years from Lady Day, 1863.

On these leases there is a plan, and on the plan of the lease of 30th March 1787, the north wall of No. 145 is drawn perfectly straight, the whole of its length thus part of such wall extending beyond the covered passage of Lamb Alley towards the west.



But this is clearly incorrect, as the north wall runs, with a slight curve, the whole length of the covered passage, as may be seen on the tracing of the plan drawn upon the lease of December 1780, of Nos. 144 and 143. This curve, which I pointed out to the surveyors, extended the whole length of the covered passage, and measured four inches at its greatest width, as represented by the dotted line.



The lease to Mr. Bax, of Nos. 144 and 143, expiring at Michaelmas 1873, the trustees for the parish agreed to grant him a new lease of the same premises for 21 years, at a rental of 240*l.*, and the surveyors of the trustees, being instructed to draw a plan of such premises, surveyed the same, and discovered that a doorway had been broken from No. 145 into Lamb Alley, about the middle of the covered passage, by Dr. Fowler, the tenant of No. 145, but with the assent of the Company, for the convenience of his pauper patients, he being the parish doctor.

This state of facts being known to the trustees, a correspondence took place between them and the Company, and Mr. Reilly, the surveyor of the trustees, and Mr. J. Ansen, the surveyor of the Company, having met, the latter contended that the whole of the wall on the north side of 145 from the basement up to the lintel (a.) (see plan on case B) was the exclusive property of the Company, and Mr. Reilly that the trustees were possessed of half of such wall.

On the 8th January 1874, the doorway in question was bricked up by the surveyor of the trustees of the Charity,

but such brickwork was thrown down by someone on the afternoon of the same day.

Application was then made at the Guildhall Police Court for a summons against Dr. Fowler, for destroying the wall, which was however refused, on the ground that a question of title was involved.

Ultimately the trustees of the Charity fastened iron plates over the doorway, which were standing at the time of my view.

The opinion of counsel was taken by the trustees, and also by the Company, to be found on cases A. and B., and ultimately the trustees agreed by letter to submit to the arbitration of the Charity Commissioners the matter in dispute as to the doorway.

In the Appendix will be found a photograph of the premises in question, but it is too dark to be of much use.

The colored plan attached to case B., and which was made by the Company's surveyor, represents correctly enough the exterior of No. 145 and No. 144, and the entry and gate between them, but not so correctly the ground plan of the north wall of No. 145, as such wall is designated by a straight instead of a curved line, as already mentioned.

Assuming that originally the "gate entry and ground" under the south part of No. 144 was a private way, it certainly was dedicated to the public very many years ago, but no one can tell the exact time, and consequently, if the whole of the north wall of Lamb Alley (which extends not only the whole width of No. 144, but also forms part of the separate wall of No. 145 farther down the alley) belongs exclusively to No. 145, the Company had a perfect right to make or permit to be made by their tenant a doorway through such wall into the public alley.

There is a gate into the alley, which was erected about 50 years ago, upon which a lock was placed about 24 years ago by Mr. Bax, the then tenant of Nos. 144 and 143. This was done to prevent nuisances being committed in the entry, and Mr. Bax gave one key of the gate to the parish watchman and afterwards, about five years ago, another key to Dr. Fowler, the tenant of No. 145, retaining one himself. The Commissioners of Sewers repair the flags of the alley throughout its entire length, and Mr. Bax, the tenant of Nos. 144 and 143 has, at all events, for upwards of 20 years, painted or whitewashed the whole of the north wall of No. 145, extending his operations, however, beyond the covered passage to the other part of the north wall, which exclusively belongs to No. 145, and faces the back part of the south wall of Nos. 144 and 143, for his own convenience, i.e., by way of increasing the light.

Mr. J. Anson, the Company's surveyor, stated at the inquiry that the Company did not admit the right of Mr. Bax to paint or whitewash the north wall of No. 145, and that Dr. Fowler had a right to a key of the gate, as the alley is a public way, which latter fact is admitted to be true by both sides.

The Company's claim in respect of the north wall of No. 145 is somewhat peculiar, for Mr. J. Anson also stated that the Company also claimed an exclusive right to the north wall of No. 145, so far as it extends along the covered passage, from the basement to the lintel marked (a), admitting that from the lintel (a) up to 18 inches above the roof of No. 144 (No. 145 is higher than No. 144) the wall is a party wall, and above that height that the wall of No. 145 is the exclusive wall of the Company.

Mr. J. Anson also maintained that the description of the premises in the leases granted by the Company "as abutting on Lamb Alley," included the north wall to the lintel (a), so far as it extended along the covered passage, and more particularly as under this passage there is no cellarage but only the solid earth.

Mr. Reilly, the surveyor of the trustees of the parish Charity, stated that he believed the frontage of Nos. 145 and 144, as depicted on the plan in case B, had continued in its present state and aspect for upwards of 200 years, and it will be seen that even from the basement to the lintel (a) (the only part of the north wall in dispute) the stucco or cement covers part of the north wall, though perhaps not quite half thereof, and is shaped and coloured to comport with No. 144, to say nothing of the most important point, that the north wall of No. 145 under the covered passage is not straight as it would probably have been had it been a continuance of the wall extending beyond the covered passage and the exclusive property of the Company, but runs with a curve therefrom extending at the widest point four inches into the entry, as already mentioned. The law of the case is free from doubt, for it is stated by Bayley, J., in *Cubitt v. Porter*, 8 B. & C. 266, that—

"Evidence of common user by both parties justifies a presumption, either that the wall was originally built on land belonging in individual moieties to the owners of the respective premises and at their joint expense, or that it had been agreed between them that the wall and the land on which it stood should be considered the property of both as tenants in common, so as to insure to each a continuance of the use of the party wall."

It is also decided by *Matts v. Hawkins*, 5 Taunton, p. 20, that if two persons have a party wall, one half of the thickness of which stands on the land of each, they are not therefore tenants in common of the wall or of the land on which it stands, although the wall was erected at the joint expense of the two proprietors, and see also *Bradbee v. Christ's Hospital*, 4 M. & G. 761. *Weston v. Arnold*, 8 Chancery Appeal cases, 1084, merely decides so far as it has reference to the matter in question, that a party wall may be a party wall to such height as it belongs in common to two buildings, and cease to be a party wall for the rest of its height.

Under these circumstances I am of opinion that neither the Company nor Dr. Fowler had any right to make the doorway in question, the trustees of the parish Charity being either entitled to the moiety of the wall adjoining the alley, or the tenants in common thereof with the Company of such wall from the ground up to the full height at all events of No. 144.

At the inquiry the offer made on behalf of the trustees of the parish Charity to grant a right to reopen and use the doorway for a consideration of two guineas a year (in the event of the Commissioners finding against the Company) was accepted by the Company, provided that such doorway did not jeopardise the policy of insurance effected or to be effected upon Nos. 144 and 143, and subject to such proviso I recommend this course to be adopted.

The only remaining point is with regard to costs. Each party has consulted surveyors and taken the opinion of counsel and been professionally represented at the inquiry, but in mitigation at all events to some extent of the general rule that the successful party is entitled to costs, it is to be remembered that the dispute is not between individuals but between two Charities, and that the doorway was made and used for 15 continuous years to the full knowledge of the tenant of Nos. 144 and 143, and without objection and without the trustees of the parish Charity investigating or informing themselves during so long a period of the condition of this particular piece of property, for they admit that their non-interference arose from ignorance of fact.

All which I submit, &c.,

W. SKIRROW.

15th January 1875.

MERCHANT TAYLORS' COMPANY.

CHARITABLE ACCOUNTS FOR 1881.

MERCHANT TAYLORS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH DR. JOHN ANDREWS' GIFT.

DR.			CR.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To balance brought down	54 10 5	Dec. 31.	By cash paid for purchase of 54l. 7s. 8d. Consols	54 10 5
	„ One year's dividends on 15,205l. 3s. 9d. Consols	444 15 0		„ do. paid one yearly exhibition	60 0 0
				„ do. paid four yearly exhibitions of 86l. each	344 0 0
				„ balance carried down	40 15 0
		<u>£499 5 5</u>			<u>£499 5 5</u>
	To balance brought down	40 15 0			

JUDITH ALSTON'S GIFT.

DR.			CR.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To cash	15 0 0	Dec. 31.	By cash paid the vicar of St. Giles; Cripplegate	5 0 0
				„ do. paid the rector of St. Mary, Whitechapel	5 0 0
				„ balance carried down for arrears due to the rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn	5 0 0
		<u>£15 0 0</u>			<u>£15 0 0</u>
	To balance brought down for arrears due to the rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn	5 0 0		(Since paid.)	

REYNOLD BARKER'S GIFT.

DR.			CR.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To one year's rent of Charrington Head & Co. in respect of premises at Stratford in Essex	195 8 4	Dec. 31.	By amount carried to the Almshouses Account for the use of the Company's almswomen as per Almshouses Account	341 19 7
	„ one year's rent of Howards and Sons in respect of premises at Stratford in Essex	146 11 3			
		<u>£341 19 7</u>			<u>£341 19 7</u>

GERARD BRAYBROOK'S GIFT.

DR.			CR.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To cash	£0 2 3	Dec. 31.	By cash paid to the Churchwardens of St. Martin Outwich	£0 2 3
		<u>£0 2 3</u>			<u>£0 2 3</u>

WALTER BIGGS' GIFT.

DR.			CR.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To balance brought down	12 0 0	Dec. 31.	By cash paid the governors of Biggs' Charity in Wallingford for their proportion of the net rents for one year to Michaelmas, 1881, viz. two-thirds of 354l. 19s. 1d.	236 12 9
	„ one year's rent of Crosse and Blackwell in respect of Nos. 3, 4 and 5, Little Denmark Street, St. Giles	341 19 7		„ amount carried to Walter Biggs' pension account for the proportion due to that branch of the Charity, viz., one-third of 354l. 19s. 1d.	118 6 4
	„ one year's rent of John Thurkley in respect of lights overlooking the above premises	0 19 6			
		<u>£354 19 1</u>			<u>£354 19 1</u>

WALTER BIGGS' PENSIONERS.

Dr.		£ s. d.	Cr.		£ s. d.
1881.			1881.		
Dec. 31.	To balance in hand brought from last account -	106 5 0	Dec. 31.	By cash paid purchase of 105l. 19s. 9d. Consols -	106 5 0
	„ amount brought from Walter Biggs' account for the proportion due to this branch of the Charity at Michaelmas, 1881 -	118 6 4		„ do. paid four yearly pensions of 12l. each to poor members of the Company -	48 0 0
	„ one year's dividend on 631l. 9s. 10d. Consols -	18 9 4		„ do. paid, seven yearly pensions of 10l. each to poor members of the Company -	70 0 0
		<u>£243 0 8</u>		„ balance in hand carried down	18 15 8
					<u>£243 0 8</u>
	To balance in hand brought down	18 15 8			

RALPH BOLTON'S GIFT.

Dr.		£ s. d.	Cr.		£ s. d.
1881.			1881.		
Dec. 31.	To balance brought from last account for arrear due to the master of Audlem Grammar School -	10 0 0	Dec. 31.	By cash paid the master of Audlem Grammar School—	
	Cash -	20 0 0		Six months gift due Christmas 1880 -	10 0 0
				Six months gift due Midsummer 1881 -	10 0 0
				Six months gift due Christmas 1881 -	10 0 0
		<u>£30 0 0</u>			<u>30 0 0</u>

CHRISTOPHER BOONE'S GIFT.

Dr.		£ s. d.	Cr.		£ s. d.
1881.			1881.		
Dec. 31.	To balance in hand brought from last account -	58 16 0	Dec. 31.	By cash paid the chaplain one year's stipend -	75 0 0
	„ one year's ground rents received from sundry tenants in respect of land at Lee 617 0 0			„ do. paid the chapter clerk one year's stipend -	15 0 0
	Less income tax 14 2 9			„ do. paid eight almspeople for 52 weeks at 10s. each per week -	208 0 0
	And Receiver's 30 17 0 commission—	44 19 9		„ do. paid the medical attendant one year's stipend -	20 0 0
		<u>572 0 3</u>		„ do. paid for warming and lighting the chapel and for cleaning the same -	35 12 2
	„ one year's fee farm rent of the Corporation of Hereford	39 1 8		„ do. paid for rates, &c., on the almshouses -	13 9 0
	„ rents received from certain tenants of Boone's Almshouses who are not his almspeople -	20 16 0		„ do. paid for water rent -	6 0 0
	„ pew rents for 12 months to Midsummer 1881, received in respect of sundry sittings in the chapel of Boone's Almshouses -	25 10 0		„ do. paid for sweeping chimneys -	2 0 0
	„ one year's rent received from William Greaves in respect of four shops, High Road, Lee, at the corner of Brandram Road -	19 10 10		„ do. paid for insurance of almshouses and chapel from fire	4 10 3
		<u>735 14 9</u>		„ do. paid for chapel furniture	5 10 0
				„ do. paid for repairing chapel organ -	5 0 0
				„ do. paid for repairing mowing machine -	1 10 0
				„ do. paid for general repairs -	48 13 1
				„ do. paid the Merchant Taylors' Company on account of loan from them -	100 0 0
				„ do. paid the Merchant Taylors' Company for six months' interest to Midsummer 1881, on loan of 2,500l. at 4 per cent. per annum -	50 0 0
				„ do. paid the Merchant Taylors' Company for six months' interest to Christmas 1881, on loan of 2,400l. at 4 per cent. per annum -	48 0 0
				„ balance carried down -	97 10 3
					<u>£735 14 9</u>
	To Balance brought down	97 10 3			

PETER BLUNDELL'S GIFT.

Dr.		£ s. d.	Cr.		£ s. d.
1881.			1881.		
Dec. 31.	To cash -	2 0 0	Dec. 31.	By amount carried to the convalescent home account by order of the Court of Chancery, dated 8th December 1876 -	2 0 0
		<u>2 0 0</u>			

HUGH CANDISH'S GIFT.

Dr.		£ s. d.	Cr.		£ s. d.
1881.			1881.		
Dec. 31.	To one year's rent of William Linguer in respect of No. 30, Fenchurch Street	547 3 4	Dec. 31.	By cash paid the master, wardens clerk and beadle of the Company	0 11 8
				„ do. paid the churchwardens of Saint Martin Outwich	0 1 7
				„ do. paid for superstitious payments purchased by the Company	0 15 1
				„ amount paid to the Almshouses Account for the use of the Company's almswomen as per Almshouses Account	545 15 0
		<u>547 3 4</u>			<u>547 3 4</u>

JAMES CHADWICKS GIFT.

Dr.		£ s. d.	Cr.		£ s. d.
1881.			1881.		
Dec. 31.	To cash	4 0 0	Dec. 31.	By cash paid three and a half yearly pensions of 1l. each to poor widows of freemen	3 10 0
				„ amount carried to the Company's Poor Account for two quarterly pensions vacant and unclaimable	0 10 0
		<u>4 0 0</u>			<u>£4 0 0</u>

FRANCES CLARKE'S GIFT.

Dr.		£ s. d.	Cr.		£ s. d.
1881.			1881.		
Dec. 31.	To cash	20 0 0	Dec. 31.	By cash paid the Governors of St. Bartholomew's for one year due at Michaelmas 1881	10 0 0
				„ cash paid the churchwardens of Odiham for one year due at Midsummer 1881	10 0 0
		<u>£20 0 0</u>			<u>£20 0 0</u>

SIR WILLIAM CRAVEN'S GIFT.

Dr.		£ s. d.	Cr.		£ s. d.
1881.			1881.		
Dec. 31.	To balance brought from last account for arrear due to the churchwardens of St. Antholin's	4 0 0	Dec. 31.	By cash paid the churchwardens of St. Andrew Undershaft, for fuel for the poor, after deducting 16s. for land tax	3 4 0
	„ do. for arrear of two quarters pension due to a poor brother	2 0 0		„ do. paid 20 yearly pensions of 4l. each to poor freemen of the Company	80 0 0
	„ cash	140 0 0		„ do. paid four yearly pensions of 4l. each to poor freemen of the Clothworkers' Company	16 0 0
				„ do. paid the governors of Craven School, Burnsall, one year's gift due at Midsummer, 1881	28 0 0
				„ do. paid arrear of two quarters pension to a poor brother	2 0 0
				„ do. paid arrear due to the churchwardens of St. Antholin's	4 0 0
				„ do. paid the master wardens, clerk, and beadle, of the Company	6 0 0
				„ do. amount of land tax	2 16 0
				„ do. balance down for arrear due to the churchwardens of St. Antholin's	4 0 0
		<u>£146 0 0</u>			<u>£146 0 0</u>
	To balance brought down for arrears due to the churchwardens of St. Antholin's	4 0 0			

JOHN CREEK'S GIFT.

Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To cash -	5 5 9	Dec. 31.	By cash paid for 4½ tons of coals delivered to the churchwardens of St. Mary Abchurch -	5 5 9
		<u>£5 5 9</u>			<u>5 5 9</u>

CONVALESCENT HOME AT BOGNOR.

Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To balance in hand brought from last account -	470 10 8	Dec. 31.	By one year's expenditure in the maintenance of the home as per annexed report -	3,404 0 8
	„ one year's dividend on 13,738l. 1s. 9d. reduced 3 per cent annuities -	412 2 10		„ balance in hand carried down -	19 10 8
	„ one year's gift of Peter Blundell -	2 0 0			
	„ one year's gift of John Hyde -	471 0 3			
	„ one year's gift of Robert Dowe -	20 0 0			
	„ one year's gift of John Vernon -	16 0 0			
	„ one year's gift of John Wooller -	4 0 0			
	„ one year's gift of William Parker -	9 0 0			
	„ the residue of Robert Donkin's account at this date transferred to this account by order of the Board of Charity Commissioners, sealed 26th March 1872 -	2,018 17 7			
		<u>£3,423 11 4</u>			<u>£3,423 11 4</u>
	To balance brought down -	19 10 8			

HENRY COLBURN'S GIFT.

Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1882.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To cash at the rate of 5l. per cent. on 347l. 10s. -	17 7 6	Dec. 31.	By cash paid the master of Ashwell School, 1 year's salary -	143 15 0
	„ one year's rent of W. E. Bacon in respect of a piece of land at Ashwell -	2 18 8		„ do. paid the assistant master 1 year's salary -	80 0 0
	„ cash for capitation grant to Ashwell School for one year to 30th April 1881, received from the Education Department -	76 4 0		„ do. paid for a pupil teacher -	3 18 0
	„ do. for school pence received from the boys in Ashwell School -	46 2 11		„ do. paid for insurance of the school premises from fire -	1 2 6
	„ do. advanced out of the Company's corporate funds to provide for the excess of expenditure over income -	208 3 9		„ paid for fuel and rates for Ashwell School -	16 18 11
		<u>£350 16 10</u>		„ do. paid the master of Ashwell School, one year's allowance for cleaning the school and for books and stationery -	26 5 0
				„ do. paid for repairs to the school premises -	43 5 5
				„ do. paid for prizes to scholars -	25 2 0
				„ do. paid grant towards the formation of a library at Ashwell School -	10 10 0
					<u>£350 16 10</u>

JOHN CONYER'S GIFT.

Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To cash -	5 0 0	Dec. 31.	By cash paid the churchwardens of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, after deducting 1l. for land tax -	4 0 0
		<u>£5 0 0</u>		„ do. for land tax -	1 0 0
					<u>£5 0 0</u>

THOMAS COVENTRY'S GIFT.

Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To balances in hand brought from last account arising from want of applications to bind apprentices, viz. :—		Dec. 31.	By cash paid the trustees of Highgate for the poor of St. Pancras and Hornsey -	10 0 0
	Due to the parish of St. Antholin -	268 17 3		„ do. paid the master, wardens, and clerk of the Company -	1 16 8
	Due to the parish of St. Andrew Undershaft -	228 17 2		„ do. paid the trustees of Coventry's gift in the parish of St. Andrew Undershaft, the balance in hand at Midsummer 1879, as per order of the Board of Charity Commissioners approved on 25th October 1881 -	222 0 6
	„ one year's fee farm rent of Thomas Sutton arising out of the rectory of East Moulsey -	3 7 4		„ do. paid do. for two years' gifts to Midsummer 1881 -	20 0 0
	„ one year's do. of Charles Corbett issuing out of the same -	4 16 0		„ balance due to the parish of St. Antholin at Christmas, 1880 -	268 17 3
	„ one year's do. of W. S. Lowndes issuing out the rectory and church of Great Winslow, Bucks -	11 4 0		Add amount due at Christmas, 1881 -	6 16 8
	„ one year's do. of Lord Dacre issuing out of the rectory and church of Kimpton, Herts -	6 2 8			275 13 11
	„ overpayment by the Company out of their own funds -	6 6 8			£529 11 1
		<u>£529 11 1</u>			
	To balance brought down due to the parish of St. Antholin and held to meet applications to bind apprentices -	275 13 11			

JAMES CHURCH'S GIFT.

Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To cash -	12 0 0	Dec. 31.	By cash paid 12 poor men and 12 poor women of the Company (who had no other pension) 10s. 6d. each -	12 12 0
	„ overpayment by the Company out of their own funds -	0 12 0			£12 12 0
		<u>£12 12 0</u>			

ANDREW DANDY'S GIFT.

Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To balance brought from last account -	0 15 0	Dec. 31.	By amount paid to the Almshouses Account for the use of the Company's almswomen as per Almshouses Account -	12 0 0
	„ cash one year's dividend on 2,264l. 3s. 0d. Consols -	66 4 7		„ cash paid five and three quarters yearly pensions of 1l. each to poor women of the parish of St. Giles's, Cripplegate -	5 15 0
				„ do. paid six yearly pensions of 1l. each to poor women of the parish of St. Botolph, Bishopgate -	6 0 0
				„ do. paid 5½ yearly pensions of 1l. each to poor women of the parish of St. Sepulchre -	5 10 0
				„ do. paid 3½ yearly pensions of 1l. each to poor widows of members of the Company -	31 5 0
				„ do. carried to the Company's Poor Account -	3 14 7
				„ do. carried to do. for pensions vacant and unclaimable -	2 10 0
				„ balance carried down for one quarter's pension unclaimed -	0 5 0
		<u>£66 19 7</u>			£66 19 7
	To balance brought down for one quarter's pension unclaimed -	0 5 0		(Since paid.)	

ROBERT DONKIN'S GIFT.

Dr.		£ s. d.	Cr.		£ s. d.
1881.			1881.		
Dec. 31.	To cash for one year's dividend on 7,156l. 4s. 2d. Consols -	209 6 5	Dec. 31.	By cash paid the vicar and church-wardens of Hertford one year's rentcharge -	10 0 0
	„ cash for one year's dividend on 2,273l. 12s. 4d. Consols -	66 10 0		„ do. paid for 230½ yards of calico at 8½d. per yard for shirts and shifts -	7 4 0
	„ cash for one year's dividend on 2,169l. 2s. 7d. Consols -	63 8 11		„ do. paid for 60 yards of claret cloth for gowns and cloaks at 6s. per yard -	18 0 0
	„ cash for one year's dividend on 2,921l. 17s. 6d. Reduced 3l. per cent. Annuities -	85 12 11		„ do. paid for 48 pairs of hose -	2 16 0
	Nos. 66 & 67, <i>Overcupside</i> .			„ do. paid gifts of 5s. each to 24 poor men and women in lieu of shoes -	6 0 0
	To one year's rent of Thomas Cave -	390 16 8		„ do. paid the chamberlain and town clerk's fee for attendance to see the bequest performed -	1 1 0
	No. 3, <i>Angel Court, Throgmorton Street</i> .			„ do. paid for making gowns and cloaks -	3 0 0
	To one year's rent of Isaac Seligman -	781 13 4		„ amount carried to the Convalescent Home account and expended in the maintenance of the home by order of the Charity Commissioners, sealed 26th March 1872 -	2,018 17 7
	No. 145, <i>Bishopsgate Street</i> .				
	To one year's rent of Robert Fowler -	97 14 2			
	No. 83, <i>Sun Street</i> .				
	To one year's rent of Samuel Nolloth -	48 17 1			
	No. 85, <i>Sun Street</i> .				
	To one year's rent of Samuel Nolloth -	48 17 1			
	No. 87, <i>Sun Street</i> .				
	To one year's rent of Mrs. E. Newsom -	43 19 5			
	No. 89, <i>Sun Street</i> .				
	To one year's rent of W. H. Case -	48 17 1			
	No. 91, <i>Sun Street</i> .				
	To six month's rent of F. Saunders to Lady Day 1881 -	24 7 6			
	Nos. 93, 95, & 97, <i>Sun Street</i> .				
	To one year's rent of Charles Wyatt -	140 14 0			
	„ law charges in re 91, <i>Sun Street</i> returned -	16 4 0			
		<u>£2,066 18 7</u>			<u>£2,066 18 7</u>

ROBERT DOWE'S GIFT.

Dr.		£ s. d.	Cr.		£ s. d.
1881.			1881.		
Dec. 31.	To one year's dividend on 5,288l. 6s. 8d. Consols received from the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds -	158 13 0	Dec. 31.	By cash paid 13 yearly pensions of 6l. 13s. 4d. each to poor brethren of the Company -	86 13 4
				„ do. paid six yearly pensions of 2l. 2s. each to poor brethren of the Company -	12 12 0
				„ do. expended at the probation of Merchant Taylors' School -	8 0 0
				„ amount carried to the almshouses' account for the use of the Company's almswomen as per Almshouses' Account -	13 11 4
				„ amount carried to the Company's Convalescent Home account for one year by order of the Court of Chancery -	20 0 0
				„ cash paid the master, wardens, clerk and beadle of the Company -	4 13 4
				„ balance carried down for one third of triennial payments for gowns and cloaks -	13 3 0
		<u>£158 13 0</u>			<u>£158 13 0</u>
	To balance brought down for one third of triennial payment for gowns and cloaks -	13 3 0			

SIR JOHN HANBURY'S GIFT.

Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To cash	19 10 0	Dec. 31.	By cash paid the churchwardens of Feckenham for one year	13 0 0
				„ do. paid the churchwardens of Hanbury for one year	6 10 0
		<u>£19 10 0</u>			<u>£19 10 0</u>

JOHN HARRISON'S GIFT.

Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To balance brought from last account for amount in hand for pensions to poor members of the Company	184 14 4	Dec. 31.	By cash paid the churchwardens of St. Augustine's for one year due at Lady Day, 1881	16 0 0
	„ one year's rent of Leaf, Sons, & Co., in respect of Nos. 33 and 34, Old Change	1,563 6 8		„ do. paid 54½ yearly pensions of 8l. each to poor members of the Company	434 0 0
	„ one year's rent of James Hendrey, in respect of No. 6, St. Swithin's Lane	214 19 2		„ do. paid the clerk of the Company	0 13 4
	„ one year's rent of Leaf, Sons, & Co., in respect of lights overlooking the premises in Old Change	0 10 0		„ do. for land tax	4 0 0
	„ Income tax recovered on rent for three years, ended on 5th April 1878	60 13 4		„ do. paid the Governors of Merchant Taylors' Schools of the foundation of John Harrison for their proportion of the property tax recovered on rents for three years ended on 3rd April 1878, viz., three-fourths of 60l. 13s. 4d.	45 10 0
		<u>£2,024 3 6</u>		„ do. paid the Governors of the Merchant Taylors' Schools of the foundation of John Harrison for three-fourths part of 1,758l. 2s. 6d., the net rent to Michaelmas, 1881	1,318 11 10
	To balance in hand for pensions to poor members of the Company	205 8 4		„ balance in hand for poor members of the Company	205 8 4
					<u>£2,024 3 6</u>

ROBERT HAWES' AND OTHERS' GIFT.

Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To Cash	400 0 0	Dec. 31.	By amount carried to the Almshouses Account, and expended upon six almswomen in the Company's almshouses (one of whom is of the parish of St. Botolph Without Aldgate), at the increased rate of 27l. per annum	162 0 0
				„ further amount carried to the Almshouses Account, and expended upon the almswomen in the Company's almshouses generally, as per Almshouses Account	238 0 0
		<u>£400 0 0</u>			<u>£400 0 0</u>

JOHN HEYMAN'S GIFT.

Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To cash of the churchwardens of St. Saviour's, Southwark, for one year's rent charge issuing out of two houses at Barnet	2 4 0	Dec. 31.	By balance brought from last account	1 0 0
	„ balance carried to next account	1 0 0		„ cash, paid two yearly pensions of 1l. each to poor members of the Company	2 0 0
		<u>£3 4 0</u>		„ do. paid to the clerk of the Company	0 4 0
					<u>£3 4 0</u>
				By balance carried to next account	1 0 0

JOHN HEYDON'S GIFT.

Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To one year's interest	3 6 8	Dec. 31.	By cash paid to Mercers' Company	3 6 8

RICHARD HILLES' GIFT.

Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To cash	£5 0 0	Dec. 31.	By amount paid to the Company's Poor Account	5 0 0

RALPH HOLLAND'S GIFT.

Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To one year's rent of Francis Broughton in respect of the "George" Inn, in Aldermanbury	161 4 5	Dec. 31.	By superstitious payments purchased by the Company	0 13 4
		£161 4 5		„ amount carried to the Company's Poor Account	160 11 1
					£161 4 5

JOHN HOWDEN'S GIFT.

Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To cash	1 2 5	Dec. 31.	By cash, paid the churchwardens of St. Mary, Abchurch, for amount due to Lady Day, 1881	0 15 9
				„ do. paid the master, wardens, clerk, and beadle of the Company	0 6 8
		£1 2 5			£1 2 5

WALTER HULL'S GIFT.

Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To balance brought from last account	1 9 0	Dec. 31.	By cash paid two yearly pensions of 1l. each to poor members of the Company	2 0 0
	„ cash of the parish of St. Olave, Hart Street, for one year's annuity issuing out of certain property bequeathed to the parish	2 4 0		„ do. paid the clerk of the Company	0 4 0
		£3 13 0		„ the Company's Poor Account for one quarterly pension transferred thereto	0 5 0
				„ balance carried to next account	1 4 0
					£3 13 0
	To balance brought down	1 4 0			

JOHN HYDE'S GIFT.

Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To balance brought from last account due to Holy Trinity, Minorities	0 16 0	Dec. 31.	By balance brought from last account for fees to be recovered	297 4 6
	„ do. do. for income tax recovered	0 12 8		„ cash paid the churchwardens of St. Andrew Undershaft 2l., less land tax 8s.	1 12 0
	„ cash for counsels' and surveyors' fees recovered	297 4 6		„ do. paid purchase of 5,895l. 9s. Consols	5,851 4 8
	„ one year's rent of A. and H. Marshall in respect of No. 125, Fleet Street	390 16 8		„ land tax (as per Order in Chancery dated 17th December 1880)	0 8 0
	„ purchase money of premises lately Nos. 1 and 56 and a warehouse in Church Street, Minorities, and also the Three Lords public-house in the Minorities taken by the Metropolitan Railway Company	6,253 0 0		„ cash paid the master and wardens of the Company	1 10 0
	Less costs of the arbitration	401 15 4		„ do. paid the minister of Hayfield, Derbyshire	10 0 0
		5,851 4 8		„ do. paid the churchwardens of St. Bride's for one year	1 10 0
	as per Order in Chancery dated 17th December 1880.			„ do. paid for law charges	1 17 5
	„ Six months' dividend on 5,895l. 9s. Consols	86 11 9		„ amount carried to the Almshouses' Account for the use of the Company's almswomen as per Almshouses' Account	5 0 0
	„ Interest on purchase money of the premises taken by the Metropolitan Railway Company	15 12 7		„ amount carried to the Company's Convalescent Home Account for the residue of this account for one year to Christmas, 1881	471 0 3
		£6,642 18 10		„ balance for two years' arrears due to Holy Trinity, Minorities	1 12 0
					£6,642 18 10
	To balance brought down for two years' arrears due to Holy Trinity, Minorities	1 12 0			

(Since paid).

ROBERT JENKINSON'S GIFT.

Dr.		£ s. d.	Cr.		£ s. d.
1881.			1881.		
Dec. 31.	To cash for the yearly sum of 6l. and 1l. for one year's interest on 20l. at 5l. per cent. per annum	7 0 0	Dec. 31.	By cash paid to the Almshouses' Account for the use of the Company's almswomen as per Almshouses' Account	7 0 0

JOHN JUXON'S GIFT.

Dr.		£ s. d.	Cr.		£ s. d.
1881.			1881.		
Dec. 31.	By cash of F. L. Popham for one year's annuity out of lands at Mortlake, known as Brick Farm, less 2l. 8d. land tax	9 12 0	Dec. 31.	By balance brought from last account for amount advanced by the Company	12 0 0
	„ do. paid by the Company out of their own funds	2 8 0		„ cash paid Mr. F. C. H. Piggott of Emmanuel College, Cambridge	12 0 0
	„ balance carried down for amount advanced by the Company	12 0 0			
		<u>£24 0 0</u>			<u>£24 0 0</u>
				By balance brought down	12 0 0

PETER MASON'S GIFT.

Cr.		£ s. d.	Cr.		£ s. d.
1881.			1881.		
Dec. 31.	To one year's rent of Charles Tighe in respect of No. 1, Poultry	214 19 2	Dec. 31.	By cash paid six months' pension to a poor liveryman of the Company	40 0 0
	„ one year's rent of H. D. Davies in respect of Nos. 4 and 5, Poultry	361 10 5		„ do. paid one year's pension to a poor liveryman of the Company	60 0 0
				„ do. paid 10½ yearly pensions of 10l. each each to poor widows of liverymen of the Company	105 0 0
				„ do. paid the Ecclesiastical Commissioners one year's quit-rent due at Michaelmas 1880	0 9 0
				„ amount of superstitious payments purchased by the Company	7 13 4
				„ residue carried to the Company's poor account	363 7 3
		<u>£576 9 7</u>			<u>£576 9 7</u>

LADY JANE MAYNARD'S GIFT.

Dr.		£ s. d.	Cr.		£ s. d.
1881.			1881.		
Dec. 31.	To balance brought from last account	278 6 8	Dec. 31.	By cash paid a gift to Henry P. Cooper a poor freeman about to set up in trade	20 0 0
	„ cash of the Rev. J. W. Conant for one year's annuity issuing out of certain lands at Brooklands, Medley, and Ivy-church, in Kent. Less land tax 10l. and income tax 1l.	39 0 0		„ do. paid a gift to F. H. Whitfield a poor freeman about to set up in trade	20 0 0
		<u>£317 6 8</u>		„ balance carried down	277 6 8
					<u>£317 6 8</u>
	To balance brought down for gifts to be made to poor freemen of the Company who are about to set up a trade	277 6 8			

WILLIAM MOORE'S GIFT.

Dr.		£ s. d.	Cr.		£ s. d.
1881.			1881.		
Dec. 31.	To cash of the churchwardens of St. Andrew Undershaft for one year's annuity issuing out of a tenement in the said parish, less 4s. land tax	£0 16 0	Dec. 31.	By cash paid to the Company's poor account	0 16 0
		<u>£0 16 0</u>			<u>£0 16 0</u>

ROBERT PARKER'S GIFT.

Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To balance brought from last account for arrear due to the churchwardens of St. Antholin's	5 0 0	Dec. 31.	By cash paid the churchwardens of Walsall	20 0 0
	„ cash	35 0 0		„ do. paid the organist of Walsall	5 0 0
				„ do. paid the master, wardens, clerk, and beadle of the Company	5 0 0
				„ do. paid the churchwardens of St. Antholin's for one year to Christmas 1880	5 0 0
				„ balance carried down for arrear due to the churchwardens of St. Antholin's	5 0 0
		<u>£40 0 0</u>			<u>£40 0 0</u>
	To balance brought down for arrear due to the churchwardens of St. Antholin's	5 0 0			

WILLIAM PARKER'S GIFT.

Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To cash	80 0 0	Dec. 31.	By balance brought from last account	7 5 0
	„ balance carried down	7 5 0		„ amount carried to the Convalescent Home Account by Order of the Court of Chancery, dated 8th December 1876	9 0 0
				„ cash paid the minister of great Bloxwich for one year due at Christmas 1881	20 0 0
				„ do. paid the minister of St. Antholin's for one year, after deducting 2l. for land tax	8 0 0
				„ do. paid the clerk and sextoness of St. Antholin's, after deducting 1l. for land tax	4 0 0
				„ do. paid Bethlem Hospital	1 0 0
				„ do. paid five yearly pensions of 4l. each to poor members of the Company	20 0 0
				„ do. paid to the Almshouses' Account for the use of the Company's almswomen as per Almshouses' Account	7 10 0
				„ paid the master, wardens, clerk, and beadle of the Company	7 10 0
				„ amount of land tax	3 0 0
		<u>£87 5 0</u>			<u>£87 5 0</u>
				By balance brought down	7 5 0

CHARLES PARKINS' GIFT.

Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To cash for one year's dividend on 5,887l. 14s 9d. Consols	172 4 4	Dec. 31.	By cash paid four yearly exhibitions of 90l. each	360 0 0
	„ do. paid the Company out of their corporate funds to make up the amount of the exhibitions paid	187 15 8			
		<u>£360 0 0</u>			<u>£360 0 0</u>

MARGARET PARSONS' GIFT.

Dr.		£ s. d.	Cr.		£ s. d.
1881.			1881.		
Dec. 31.	To balance brought from last account due to the parish of St. Christopher-le-Stocks -	0 10 0	Dec. 31.	By cash for two years' gift due to the parish of St. Christopher-le-Stocks -	1 0 0
	„ do. for amount in hand for poor maidens -	15 10 0		„ do. paid to the churchwardens of St. Michael's, Cornhill -	1 0 0
	„ cash -	4 0 0		„ do. paid to Emma Levett Newman, a poor freeman's daughter, a gift towards her marriage -	6 0 0
				„ do. paid the clerk and beadle of the Company -	0 7 0
				„ do. paid to the Company's Poor Account -	0 13 0
				„ balance carried down for amount in hand for poor maidens -	11 0 0
		£20 0 0			£20 0 0
	To balance brought down for amount in hand for poor maidens -	11 0 0		(Since partly expended).	

FOWLK PARRY'S GIFT.

DR.		CR.	
1881.		1881.	
Dec. 31.	To cash, being at the rate of 5l. per cent. per annum on the amount bequeathed -	Dec. 31.	By amount paid to the Company's Poor Account -
	£ s. d. 2 10 0		£ s. d. 2 10 0

SIR JOHN AND DAME THOMASINE PERCIVAL'S GIFT.

Dr.				Cr.			
1881.			£ s. d.	1881.			£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To cash	-	3 15 8	Dec. 31.	By cash paid the churchwardens of St. Mary, Woolnoth	.	3 15 8

CHRISTOPHER PITT'S GIFT.

Dr.				Cr.			
1881.				1881.			
Dec. 31.	To cash	.	£ s. d. 12 0 0	Dec. 31.	By cash paid 5½ yearly pensions of 2l. each to poor widows of members of the Company leaving two quarterly pensions unclaimable	.	£ s. d. 11 0 0
					„ do. carried to the Company's Poor Account for the said two quarters' pensions	.	1 0 0
			<u>£12 0 0</u>				<u>£12 0 0</u>

WILLIAM PRIESTLEY'S GIFT.

1881.		DR.	£	s.	d.	1881.		CR.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.	To cash	-	10	13	4	Dec. 31.	By cash paid four yearly pensions				
	„ amount charged upon the	-					of 2l. 2s. to poor men free of				
	Company's Poor Account	-	3	1	4		the Company	-	8	8	0
							„ do. paid four yearly pensions				
							of 1l. 6s. 8d. each to poor men				
							of the parish of Hornsey	-	5	6	8
			<u>£13 14 8</u>						<u>£18 14 8</u>		

SAMUEL PROCTOR'S GIFT.

Dr.				Cr.			
1881.			£ s. d.	1881.			£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To cash	-	5 0 0	Dec. 31.	By amount paid to the Company's		
					Poor Account	-	4 10 0
					„ do. paid to the clerk and		
					beadle of the Company	-	0 10 0
			<u>£5 0 0</u>				<u>£5 0 0</u>

MARY RAMSAY'S GIFT.

Dr.		£ s. d.	Cr.		£ s. d.
1881.			1881.		
Dec. 31.	To cash for two-eighths share of 21l. 7s. 6d. received for interest on loan money	5 6 11	Dec. 31.	By amount carried to the Company's Poor Account	5 6 11

EDWARD RENNECK'S GIFT.

Dr.		£ s. d.	Cr.		£ s. d.
1881.			1881.		
Dec. 31.	To cash for one-eighth share of 21l. 7s. 6d. for interest received on loan money	2 13 6	Dec. 31.	By amount carried to the Company's Poor Account	2 13 6

HENRY RICHARDS' GIFT.

Dr.		£ s. d.	Cr.		£ s. d.
1881.			1881.		
Dec. 31.	To balance brought from last account for arrear of one quarterly pension	0 10 6	Dec. 31.	By cash paid, arrear of one quarterly pension	0 10 6
	„ cash for five-eighths share of 21l. 7s. 6d. received for interest on loan money	13 7 1		„ do. paid 10 yearly pensions of 2l. 2s. each to poor members of the Company or their widows	21 0 0
	„ amount paid out of the Company's Corporate Fund	7 12 11			
		<u>£21 10 6</u>			<u>£21 10 6</u>

SIR ABRAHAM REYNARDSON'S GIFT.

Dr.		£ s. d.	Cr.		£ s. d.
1881.			1881.		
Dec. 31.	To cash	16 0 0	Dec. 31.	By cash paid six yearly pensions of 1l. 6s. 8d. each to six poor men, and six do. to poor women of the Company	16 0 0
		<u>£16 0 0</u>			

THOMAS ROBERTS' GIFT.

Dr.		£ s. d.	Cr.		£ s. d.
1881.			1881.		
Dec. 31.	To one year's dividend on 2,108l. 0s. 9d.	61 13 2	Dec. 31.	By amount paid to the Almshouses' Account for the use of the Company's Almswomen, as per Almshouses' Account	61 13 2
		<u>£61 13 2</u>			

SIR THOMAS ROWE'S GIFT.

Dr.		£ s. d.	Cr.		£ s. d.
1881.			1881.		
Dec. 31.	To cash	40 0 0	Dec. 31.	By cash paid, two yearly pensions of 4l. each to poor free-men of each of the following Companies, viz.: Plasterers' Clothworkers', Carpenters', Armourers', and Bricklayers' Companies	40 0 0
		<u>£40 0 0</u>			

RICHARD SHEPHAM'S GIFT.

Dr.		£ s. d.	Cr.		£ s. d.
1881.			1881.		
Dec. 31.	To cash being at the rate of 5l. per cent. on the amount bequeathed	2 10 0	Dec. 31.	By amount paid to the Almshouses' Account for the use of the Company's almswomen as per Almshouses' Account	2 10 0
		<u>£2 10 0</u>			

NICHOLAS SPENCER'S GIFT.

Dr.		£ s. d.	Cr.		£ s. d.
1881.			1881.		
Dec. 31.	To balance brought from last account due to the churchwardens of Doddington	2 12 0	Dec. 31.	By cash paid the churchwardens St. Thomas Apostles	3 13 8
	„ cash	6 5 8		„ balance carried down due to the churchwardens of Doddington	5 4 0
		<u>£8 17 8</u>			<u>£8 17 8</u>
	To balance for two years' arrears due to the churchwardens of Doddington	5 4 0			
		<u>£5 4 0</u>			

(Since paid).

MESSRS. STINT AND OTHERS' GIFT.

Dr.				Cr.			
1881.		£	s. d.	1881.		£	s. d.
Dec. 31.	To cash - - -	12	0 0	Dec. 31.	By amount paid to the Company's Poor Account - -	12	0 0

ABIGAIL SOLLY'S GIFT.

Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To cash of Frank Mills for one year's rent, in respect of land at Godstone in Surrey	19 10 10	Dec. 31.	By cash paid for repairs to Mrs. Solly's tomb in Bunhill Fields -	5 17 2
				„ amount carried to the Company's Poor Account -	13 13 8
		<u>£19 10 10</u>			<u>£19 10 10</u>

THOMAS AND SUSANNAH TOWNSEND'S GIFT.

Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To balance brought from last account for arrear due to the churchwardens of St. Michael's, Crooked Lane -	3 15 5	Dec. 31.	By cash paid the lecturer at St. Magnus the Martyr -	75 8 4
	„ cash for one year's dividend on 4,525 <i>l.</i> Reduced 3 per cent. Annuities -	135 15 0		„ do. paid the parish clerk of do. -	30 3 4
				„ do. paid the churchwardens of St. Benetfink for one year -	7 10 10
				„ do. paid arrear due to the churchwardens of St. Michael's, Crooked Lane -	3 15 5
				„ do. paid six months' gift to do. -	3 15 5
				„ do. paid the master, wardens, and clerk of the Company -	15 1 8
				„ balance carried down for arrear due to the churchwardens of St. Michael's, Crooked Lane, for six months to Christmas 1881 -	3 15 5
		<u>£139 10 5</u>			<u>£139 10 5</u>
	To balance brought down for arrears due to the churchwardens of St. Michael's, Crooked Lane -	3 15 5		(Since paid).	

WILLIAM TUDOR'S GIFT.

Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To cash -	2 10 0	Dec. 31.	By cash paid to the Company's Poor Account -	2 10 0

WILLIAM TUDMAN'S GIFT.

Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To cash -	14 10 0	Dec. 31.	By cash paid to the Company's Poor Account -	2 10 0
				„ balance due to the churchwardens of St. Mildred's, Poultry, carried down -	12 0 0
		<u>£14 10 0</u>			<u>£14 10 0</u>
	To balance brought down due to the churchwardens of St. Mildred's, Poultry -	12 0 0		(Since paid).	

SIR WILLIAM TURNER'S GIFT.

Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To cash -	9 0 0	Dec. 31.	By cash paid three yearly pensions of 3 <i>l.</i> each to poor clothworkers, members of the Company -	9 0 0
		<u>£9 0 0</u>			<u>£9 0 0</u>

No. 1.

JOHN VERNON'S GIFT.

Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To balance brought from last account for arrear of two quarters' pension to a plasterer -	2 0 0	Dec. 31.	By cash paid arrears of two quarters' pension to a poor plasterer -	2 0 0
	„ do. retained for two-thirds of triennial payments for gowns and cloaks -	43 18 4		„ do. paid two yearly increased exhibitions of 10 <i>l.</i> each -	20 0 0
	„ do. for amount of unclaimed exhibitions -	3 10 0		„ do. paid the churchwardens of St. Michael's, Cornhill -	2 8 0
				„ do. paid the minister, clerk, and sexton of do. -	1 9 8
	Carried forward -	49 3 4		Carried forward -	25 17 8
					3 F 4

JOHN VERNON'S GIFT—*continued*.

Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	Brought forward	49 8 4	Dec. 31.	Brought forward	25 17 8
	To cash for interest on sum of 1,560 <i>l.</i> bequeathed to the Company	86 6 8		By amount carried to the Convalescent Home Account for one year	16 0 0
	„ do. for amount of rentcharge payable by the Company	93 1 0		„ cash paid the master, wardens, clerk, and beadle of the Company	2 11 0
	„ amount charged on the Company's corporate funds for increasing the exhibitions from 4 <i>l.</i> to 10 <i>l.</i> each	12 0 0		„ do. paid yearly pensions of 4 <i>l.</i> each to two plasterers, two wardens, two clothworkers, two armourers, and one tiler	36 0 0
	„ overpayment by the Company out of their own funds	5 6 4		„ do. paid three quarterly pensions of 1 <i>l.</i> each to a carpenter	3 0 0
				„ do. carried to the Company's Poor Account for one quarterly pension to a carpenter unclaimed	1 0 0
				„ do. paid 12 yearly pensions of 6 <i>l.</i> each to poor members of the Company	72 0 0
				„ do. paid four yearly do. of 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> each to poor freemen of the Company "Rever-sioners"	8 8 0
				„ do. paid for making 26 gowns and cloaks at 6 <i>s.</i> each	7 16 0
				„ do. paid for 110 yards of claret cloth for gowns and cloaks at 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per yard	41 5 0
				„ do. paid for 134 yards of serge for gowns and cloaks at 1 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> per yard	12 5 8
				„ do. paid embroidering 26 arm badges at 6 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	8 9 0
				„ balance carried down for amount of unclaimed exhibitions	11 10 0
		<u>£246 2 4</u>			<u>£246 2 4</u>
	To balance brought down for amount of unclaimed exhibitions	11 10 0			

No. 2.

JOHN VERNON'S GIFT.

Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To cash for interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the sum of 1,355 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> received by the Company in respect of a bequest of 200 <i>l.</i> and as residuary legatees under Mr. Vernon's will	67 15 4	Dec. 31.	By amount carried to the Company's Poor Account for the relief of the poor	67 15 4
		<u>£67 15 4</u>			<u>£67 15 4</u>

JAMES WILFORD'S GIFT.

Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To cash	9 13 4	Dec. 31.	By cash paid the rector 2 <i>l.</i> s., and sexton 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> of St. Margaret's Lothbury	1 3 6
				„ do. paid the churchwardens of St. Bartholomew's by the Exchange	1 12 0
				„ do. paid to the Company's Poor Account	0 19 2
				„ do. paid the master, wardens, clerk, and beadle of the Company	0 6 8
				„ balance carried down for arrear due to the parish of Northiam	5 12 0
		<u>9 13 4</u>			<u>9 13 4</u>
	To balance brought down due to the parish of Northiam	5 12 0			

JOHN WILFORD'S GIFT.

Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To balance brought from last account due to the churchwardens of Streatham	10 3 8	Dec. 31.	By cash paid the churchwardens of Streatham for arrear due at Christmas 1880	10 3 8
	„ one year's rent received of T. Honychurch, issuing out of No. 34, Throgmorton Street	4 13 4		„ do. paid the churchwardens of Sutton one year's gift due at Christmas 1881	10 8 0
	Less land and income tax	1 0 6		Less income tax	0 5 3
		3 12 10		„ do. paid the master, wardens, and clerk of the Company	10 2 9
	„ one year's rent received of the Corporation of London issuing out of sundry premises	9 6 8			0 16 0
	Less land and income tax	2 1 1			
		7 5 7			
	„ income tax paid by the Company	0 0 4			
		<u>£21 2 5</u>			<u>£21 2 5</u>

JOHN WILLIAMS' GIFT.

Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To cash	3 0 0	Dec. 31.	By cash paid to the Company's Poor Account	3 0 0

RANDOLPH WOOLLEY'S GIFT.

Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To cash	19 12 0	Dec. 31.	By cash paid the Governors of Wolverhampton Grammar School for one year due at Michaelmas 1881	5 0 0
				„ do. paid two yearly pensions of 4l. each to poor members of the Merchant Taylors' Company	8 0 0
				„ do. paid one yearly pension of 4l. to a poor member of the Clothworkers' Company	4 0 0
				„ do. paid to the Almshouses' Account for the use of the Company's almswomen as per Almshouses' Account	2 12 0
		<u>£19 12 0</u>			<u>£19 12 0</u>

JOHN WOOLLER'S GIFT.

Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To balance brought from last account for arrears of two years' gift due to the churchwardens of Brighton	2 0 0	Dec. 31.	By cash paid arrears due to the churchwardens of Brighton	2 0 0
	„ do. for amount of unclaimed exhibitions	9 15 0		„ do. carried to the Company's Convalescent Home Account for one year	4 0 0
	„ cash for one year's annuity or rentcharge	24 0 0		„ do. paid the Governors of Christ's Hospital	5 0 0
				„ do. paid Bridewell Hospital	2 0 0
				„ do. paid to the Almshouses' Account for the use of the Company's almswomen, as per Almshouses' Account	5 4 0
				„ do. paid the master, wardens, clerk, and beadle of the Company	1 16 0
		<u>£35 15 0</u>		„ balance carried down for arrear due to the parish of St. Magnus and to the parish of Brighton	1 0 0
				„ do. for amount of unclaimed exhibitions	13 15 0
					<u>£35 15 0</u>
	To balance brought down due to the parish of St. Magnus	1 0 0			
	and parish of Brighton	1 0 0			
	„ do. for amount of unclaimed exhibitions	13 15 0			

(Since paid).

MERCHANT TAYLORS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH THEIR ALMSHOUSES AT LEE.

DR.			CR.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To balance brought from last account	- 2,711 1 5	Dec. 31.	By cash paid 31 almswomen for seven months and 32 do. for five months at 2l. 5s. each per month or 27l. each per annum	848 5 0
	„ cash under the following gifts, viz. :—			„ do. paid extra allowance to infirm almswomen	151 19 0
	Andrew Dandy's gift	- 12 0 0		„ do. paid for wine for infirm almswomen	6 6 0
	Robert Dowe's „	- 13 11 4		„ do. paid towards the funeral expenses of deceased almswomen	12 0 0
	Lady Ducie's „	- 5 0 0		„ do. paid Roberts' gift of 1l. half-yearly to the almswomen	62 0 0
	Robert Gray's „	- 106 12 0		„ do. paid to 31 almswomen on visitation 10s. each	15 10 0
	Robert Hawes' and others „ 162l. and 238l.	- 400 0 0		„ do. paid to 31 almswomen in lieu of shoes and hose	17 1 0
	R. Jenkinson's gift	- 7 0 0		„ do. paid for 440 yards of black stuff for gowns at 1s. 4d. per yard	29 6 8
	Wm. Parker's „	- 7 10 0		„ do. paid for 349½ yards of calico for shifts at 8½d. per yard	12 7 8
	Rd. Shepham's „	- 2 10 0		„ do. paid for 91 tons 8 cwt. of coals	107 7 10
	R. Woolley's „	- 2 12 0		„ do. paid for repairs to the almshouses	252 4 3
	John Wooller's „	- 5 4 0		„ do. paid rates and taxes on do.	84 15 0
	John Hyde's „	- 5 0 0		„ do. paid the gardener's wages, &c.	57 13 0
	Thomas Roberts' „	- 61 13 2		„ do. paid for extra labour and other necessaries for the garden	25 7 1
	„ do. for residues under the following gifts, viz. :—			„ do. paid for rose trees	2 4 0
	Reynold Barker's gift	- 341 19 7		„ do. paid for pew rents at Lee Church	22 10 0
	Hugh Candish's „	- 545 15 0		„ do. paid the rector of Lee one year's allowance for attendance at the almshouses	35 0 0
	Thomas Sutton's „	- 829 16 8		„ do. paid the medical attendant	60 0 0
				„ do. paid the superintendent	100 0 0
				„ do. paid for gas	16 4 8
				„ do. paid for newspapers and magazines for the reading room	9 8 1
				„ do. paid for cleaning the reading rooms, &c.	7 12 6
				„ do. paid for stationery	1 10 0
				„ do. paid for sweeping chimneys	4 0 0
				„ do. paid for insurance from fire	7 15 6
				„ do. paid for furniture	9 19 6
				„ do. paid for water rate	31 4 0
				„ do. paid for winding and repairing the turret clock	5 5 0
				„ do. paid for a lawn mower	7 2 0
					£2,001 17 9
				By balance carried to next account	- 3,055 7 5
					£5,057 5 2
		£5,057 5 2			
	To balance brought down	- 3,055 7 5			

MERCHANT TAYLORS' COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH THEIR POOR ACCOUNT.

DR.			CR.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To cash for sundry gifts as under, viz. :		Dec. 11.	By cash paid to poor members of the Company or their widows for present and general relief	608 15 4
	Jeffery Elwes' gift	- 20 0 0		„ do. paid 9½ yearly pensions of 12l. each to poor members of the Company	117 0 0
	Walter Fish's „	- 7 0 0		„ do. paid five yearly pensions of 20l. each and seven do. of 30l. each to almswomen of the livery	310 0 0
	Richard Hilles' „	- 5 0 0		„ do. paid 10 yearly pensions of 12l. each to poor daughters of freemen of the Company	120 0 0
	William Moore's „	- 0 16 0			
	Margaret Parsons' „	- 0 13 0		Carried forward	- 1,155 15 4
	Fowlk Parry's „	- 2 10 0			
	Samuel Procter's „	- 4 10 0			
	Stint and others „	- 12 0 0			
	William Tudor's „	- 2 10 0			
	William Tudman's „	- 2 10 0			
	John Williams' „	- 3 0 0			
	John Vernon's „	- 67 15 4			
	Carried forward	- 128 4 4			

HABERDASHERS' COMPANY.

MR. HARE'S REPORT.

PART I.

TO THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS FOR
ENGLAND AND WALES.

In pursuance of a Minute of the Board of the 7th day of November 1862, I have inquired into the condition and

circumstances of the following charities under the management of the *Haberdashers' Company* of the *City of London*, and I have stated in the Report under the head of each specific endowment, the result of my investigation.

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The Haberdashers' Company, under the style of "The Master and four Wardens of the Fraternity of the Art or Mystery of Haberdashers in the City of London," consists of the master, four wardens, and court of assistants, and the livery and freemen of the Company.

The master and wardens are chosen by the court of assistants, the court electing each year a master and two senior wardens from the court, according to their standing, and they elect also, two junior wardens, from the livery, not on the court. The senior is the first warden, and the next the second warden, each serving as well as the master, for a year, and succeeding to each other's office in turn. Of the two junior wardens, one serves as third, and the other as fourth warden, and at the end of the year, these two junior wardens are elected on the court.

The number of the court of assistants varies from 30 to about 46. The number of freemen are about 800, of whom 444 are liverymen.

WILLIAM ADAMS' CHARITIES.

By indenture of the 27th November 1656, made by William Adams of the one part, and the Haberdashers' Company of the other part, after reciting that the said William Adams had conveyed to the Haberdashers' Company certain lands and tenements in Staffordshire, it was declared that the said Company should pay the several yearly sums following:—

To a minister at Newport for catechising children, &c.	- 20l.
To a schoolmaster	- 40l.
To an usher	- 20l.
For apprenticing 3 poor boys	- 24l.
To 4 learned ministers and 3 other persons for visiting the school-house, &c.	- 2s.
To a poor boy as bellringer at the school	- 20s.

To a poor boy for cleaning the said school-house	- 20s.
For repair of the said school-house and almshouses	- 5l.
For 4 exhibitions at Oxford or Cambridge	- 20l.
To the 4 poor aged almspeople	- 20l. 16s.
To 20 poor people of the Company	- 20l.
To the clerk and beadles	- 2l.

The institution was further established and regulated by Acts of Parliament passed in the 12th and 13th years of King Charles the 2nd. The deeds and accounts are set forth in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry for the county of Salop. (Vol. 5, p. 416, *et seq.*)

The property of the charity in Staffordshire seems to have been demised for long terms of years to a person named Justice and his representatives, under the direction in the will of the testator, which appears to have given the lessee a right of renewal. The renewed lease granted under this direction expired in 1784, and no further claim to renewal seems to have been made on the part of the lessee. The estate was then let to several tenants at a great increase of the aggregate rent, and a suit was instituted in the Court of Chancery by the Attorney-General at the relation of Richard Whitworth, Esq., against the Haberdashers' Company, and Randle Tonner, the heir-at-law of W. Adams, the founder of the charity, for the direction of the Court as to the application of the increased income. The surplus rents were claimed in this suit by the heir-at-law of W. Adams.

The Court, however, in this suit, determined that there was no resulting trust in favour of the heir-at-law of the founder, and the usual reference was then made to the master to approve of a scheme, which was settled in the year 1797.

The rents were further increased in or previous to the year 1808, when a further scheme was settled, having

regard to the augmented income, and many of the foregoing payments were increased not only beyond the sums fixed by the original trust, but by further additions made to the augmentation of 1797.

The Commissioners of Inquiry set forth the state of the property of the charity, and the condition and administration of the institution at the time of their inquiry in May 1820.

The property consists of the following particulars:—

- | | £ | s. | d. |
|--|-----|----|----|
| 1. The estate at Woodseves, in the parish of Drayton, Staffordshire, which was purchased in 1667, under the direction of the founder's will; with the produce of the timber. It consists of a farmhouse and buildings and 92a. 0r. 15p. of land, let to Thos. Thompson, on lease for 21 years from Michaelmas 1861 (determinable by either party at the end of 14 years) at the rent of - | 138 | 0 | 0 |
| (This rent is an increase from 95l., the rental under the preceding lease, improvements having been made in draining on the land and otherwise.) | | | |
| 2. Knighton Mount Farm.—A farmhouse and buildings and 240a. 2r. 2p. of land, let to Wm. Peover for 21 years from Michaelmas 1861 (determinable as above) - | 460 | 0 | 0 |
| (This is an increase from 306l., the rental under the preceding lease.) The new demise includes two plots of land, 10a. 0r. 30p., taken from Palin's farm (see No. 5 <i>infra</i>). | | | |
| 3. Knighton Grange Farm.—A farmhouse and buildings and 238a. 3r. 2p. land, let to Thos. Clark on lease for 21 years from Michaelmas 1861 (determinable as above) - | 389 | 0 | 0 |
| (This is an increase from 243l.) | | | |
| 4. Knighton Hall Farm.—A good farmhouse and buildings and 220a. 1r. 37p. of land, let to Henry Clark on lease for 21 years from Michaelmas 1861 (determinable as above) - | 406 | 0 | 0 |
| (This is an increase from 290l., it includes 2a. 3r. 15p. of land taken from Palin's farm (see No. 5 <i>infra</i>). | | | |
| Part of Palin's farm, let to Thos. Lycett, bought and held by the Haberdashers' Company in trust for this charity and for Jones' (Monmouth) Charity, under the following circumstances:— | | | |
| In the year 1856, the Company presented their petition to the Court for its sanction to the application of 1,938l. 12s. 4d. 3 per cent. consols, the produce of an investment of the purchase money for a strip of land, crossing the Knighton Hall farm, taken by the London and Birmingham Canal Company, together with other funds belonging to the Company as Governors of the Grammar School of William Jones in Monmouth, in the purchase of a farm called Palin's, the lands of which were intermixed with the property of Adams' Charity. The Court approved the purchase, and 1,750l. 15s. 9d. and 18l. 7s. 11d. stock was sold out, and producing cash for payment of 1,689l. 10s. 10d., the purchase money and interest for 31a. 3r. 26p. of land, part of Palin's farm, which is now divided between the tenancies of Peover (No. 2), Henry Clark (No. 4), Lycett (No. 5). The entire farm consisting of a farmhouse and buildings and a. r. p. of land. | | | |

£1,393 0 0

By an order of the Court of Chancery of the 1st April 1856, it was ordered (*inter alia*) that the messuages and lands and the purchase money for the same be apportioned between the charities of William Adams at Newport, and the charities of William Jones at Monmouth, respectively,

in manner following, such parts of the said messuages, &c., as with the timber thereon should be equal in value to the proportion which the produce of the 1,938l. 12s. 4d. Consols, thereafter directed to be sold should bear to the entire purchase money of 7,460l., or as near thereto as circumstances would admit, and as were convenient to be held with other lands belonging to the said charity estate of William Adams; and the remaining parts of the said messuages, &c., be apportioned to the said charity of William Jones of Monmouth. Under this order the apportionment was made and separate conveyances were taken, to the Company as governors of the two several charities. By a deed of the 24th January 1856, settled by the Court, Palin and others the vendors, conveyed to the master and wardens, as governors of the possessions of the free grammar school of Newport, of the foundation of William Adams, all and singular the lands and hereditaments containing in the whole 31a. 3r. 26p. mentioned in the schedule thereunder written, all which said lands were then in the occupation of Maria Hodgkins, and were situated in Knighton, in the parish of Adbaston, Staffordshire, and were formerly known by the description following:—All those several closes of land situate in Knighton aforesaid, called or known as Holly Meadow, containing 1a. 3r. 18p.; Wards Yard or Garden in three parts, and called Near Wards Yard, Far Wards Yard, and Wards Yard Meadow containing by estimation 6a. 0r. 25p., part of the Cliff Field, the entirety of which contained 7a. 3r. 3p.; the upper and lower Millings, containing together 7a. 3r. 7p., or thereabouts; the Solomon, then laid to lower Millings aforesaid, containing by estimation 0a. 2r. 22p.; the Davipott, in two parts, containing together by estimation 10a. 0r. 24p.; the Yard, containing by estimation 1a. 0r. 10p.; and which lands and hereditaments were formerly the estate of Robert Pigott, afterwards of William Waller, afterwards of Thomas Lloyd, afterwards of Thomas Borrow, and since of Sarah Palin,—

Brought forward - - £ 1,393 0 0

- | | | | |
|---|--------|----|----------|
| 5. Lycett's tenancy under this charity comprises 18a. 3r. 21p. land, part of Palin's farm (purchased as aforesaid), 3a. 0r. 29p. land, part of the old estate of this charity, formerly let with Knighton Hall farm. The 22a. 0r. 10p. land belonging to Adams' Charity, is demised by a separate lease to Thos. Lycett for 21 years from Michaelmas 1861, at a rent of - | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| 6. A public house called the "Haberdashers' Arms" (formerly a cottage and shop let to Hayward), and a blacksmith's shop, and 9a. 2r. 23p. land, let to Joseph Hayward as a yearly tenant - | 33 | 15 | 0 |
| 7. The woodreve's cottage and 12a. 0r. 6p. land; the woodreve, John Wood, occupies the cottage rent free, and pays as a yearly tenant for the land - | 18 | 15 | 0 |
| The tenant also pays as interest on about 30l., advanced for the purchase of bones as manure for the land - | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| 8. The Woodlands, the total quantity 76a. 3r. 38p. The average produce for seven years from 1854 to 1861 was 283l., and for 14 years up to 1861 the average annual produce was 159l. 11s. 9d. - | 230 | 0 | 0 |
| The estate was managed for many years, and a receiver appointed by the Court of Chancery, up to 1852 - | | | |
| | £1,722 | 0 | 0 |
| 9. The school forecourt and playground and schoolmaster's house, and four almshouses and gardens, containing altogether from about 1½ to 2 acres - | | | In hand. |
| The cottage, stable, and barn formerly let to widow Watkins, was some years ago pulled down, and the land held with it was thrown into the adjacent farm, of which it now forms a part; the cottage and land let to Eleanor Ray, is now included in the Knighton Hall demise. | | | |

In the arrangement for the apportionment of Palin's estate, belonging to the two charities, the freehold called the Cliff Field was divided between them. As a matter of convenience, it was subsequently found expedient to

exchange 2s. 3s. 15p. of the land apportioned to Adams' Charity for the same quantity of land belonging to the Monmouth Charity. This was effected under an order of the Enclosure Commissioners of 22nd May 1862.

At the expiration of the last leases in 1861, the farms were let by tender, and in most cases the old tenants, who were not persons of much capital or enterprise, were removed, and new tenants introduced. The rents, it will be observed, were thus generally and considerably increased. The surveyor of the governors makes a half-yearly report of the state of the farm and buildings, and looks after the performance of the covenants of the lessees.

The sum of 12,426l. 0s. 5d., 3 per cent. consols, which at the time of the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry, stood to the credit of the cause, on the account of this charity, has been for the most part expended in rebuilding, in a substantial manner, the farmhouses and buildings on the Staffordshire property. This application being approved in Court, was necessarily made under the orders of the Court, and was therefore sanctioned by its authority. The sum now in Court to the credit of the cause, *The Attorney-General v. Haberdashers' Company, (—)*, is 3,993l. 2s. 9d., 3 per cent. consols.

	£	s.	d.
The dividends - - -	119	15	10
Rental - - -	1,722	0	0
	1,841	15	10

The above sum includes the remainder of the 1,938l. 12s. 4d. 3 per cent. consols, the produce of an investment for land taken by the governors from the London and Birmingham Canal Company (see No. 5 above), which was not expended in the purchase of Palin's farm, and which was transferred to this account by order of the Court of the 24th November 1856. The following statement shows accurately the disposition of this fund:—

	£	s.	d.
3 per cent. consols, Birmingham land account - - -	1,938	12	4
1856, Aug.—1,750l. 15s. 9d. sold, produced in cash 1,672l. - - -	1,750	15	9
	187	16	7
18l. 7s. 11d. ditto for interest on purchase money produced 17l. 10s. 10d. cash - - -	18	7	11
	169	8	8
1857, Feb.—28l. 2s. 2d. transferred for redemption of land tax - - -	28	2	2
	141	6	6

The above 141l. 6s. 6d. the residue was transferred to the sum of 3,851l. 16s. 3d., making the above amount of 3,993l. 2s. 9d., 3 per cent. consols.

There has been no general scheme for the administration of the charity since that of 1808.

By an order of the Court of Chancery of the 13th February 1821, made upon the petition of the Company in the suit, the salary of the head master of the school was increased from 150l. a year to 175l. 10s., and the salary of the usher was increased from 75l. to 87l. 10s. These

augmentations were ordered to commence from March 1819.

By an order of the 25th July 1835, upon a like application, the salary of the head master was increased to 190l. a year, and 10l. a year was granted to him for his remuneration in acting as secretary to the visitors; and the salary of the usher was increased from 87l. 10s. to 100l.; the writing and arithmetic master's salary was raised from 45l. to 100l. a year, and he was at the same time appointed English master.

The woodreve's salary was raised from 2l. to 30l. Under an order of the Court of Chancery of the 23rd December 1852, a subscription of 5l. was allowed to the Adbaston National Schools.

The suit having been terminated and the receiver discharged in 1853, the Haberdashers' Company thenceforward took upon themselves the duty of making such necessary alterations and arrangements as appeared to be necessary.

At Christmas, 1855, the salary of the clerk of the governors was raised from 6l. to 45l. After the receiver was discharged, the clerk received the rents of the estates, without commission. The former salary had been regarded as covering the minor duties, and all special services had been paid for as costs. The augmented salary the governors fixed to include all business except special law expenses.

In 1856, the Company allowed the head master and the usher, each a further sum of 10l. for teaching French.

Under the order of the Court of Chancery, a surveyor had been appointed in December 1852, at a salary of 10l. a year; his duties being confined to a survey of the buildings on the charity land.

At Midsummer, 1854, the governors raised the salary of the surveyor to 25l., and included in his duties the survey of the land and the making a half-yearly report of the state of the property. At Midsummer, 1856, this was raised to 42l., and the superintendence of the surveyor was extended to the new purchase of Palin's land. At a recent court of the Company, held in the past year, the salary of the surveyor was raised to 65l., having regard to the increased income of the property. The care of the woods is entrusted to him, and he is considered to have exercised a very beneficial superintendence over that part of the property.

The salary of the woodreve has also been raised since March 1856, from 30l. to 40l. by the authority of the company.

At Midsummer, 1854, under the authority of the Charity Commissioners, a retiring pension of 50l. was allowed to the Rev. William Sandford, who has been usher of the school. Mr. Sandford is the incumbent of Newport.

The company have recently appointed an examiner of the school; the gentleman who has been appointed is one of the masters of the City of London School. His allowance is 10l. for each half-yearly examination, and travelling and other expenses for printing and otherwise.

The first examination under this appointment was at Midsummer, 1861, and at that time the number of boys in the school was only 38. Before the appointment of the examiner there had been only 32, subsequently the number of scholars on the foundation had been gradually increased, until in August last, as hereafter stated, they amounted to 63.

The successive modifications of the original scheme are shown on the following table, the objects described in *italics*, being those for which the founder had made no provision.

Founder's Scheme.	Scheme of 1797.	Scheme of 1808.	Subsequent Alterations by Order of the Court of Chancery.	Subsequent Alterations by the Governors.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The minister of Newport - - -	20 0 0	40 0 0	60 0 0	—	60 0 0
The head master of the school - - -	40 0 0	100 0 0	150 0 0	190 0 0	—
<i>Additional as secretary to the visitors</i>	—	—	—	10 0 0	—
<i>For teaching French</i>	—	—	—	—	210 0 0
The usher or second master - - -	20 0 0	50 0 0	75 0 0	100 0 0	—
<i>For teaching French</i>	—	—	—	10 0 0	110 0 0
<i>The English master, formerly writing and arithmetic master</i>	—	30 0 0	45 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
The four exhibitors - - -	20 0 0	60 0 0	90 0 0	—	90 0 0
The bellringer and sweeper, 1l. each - {	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	—	6 0 0
Allowance for books, including coals and advertisements - - -	—	10 0 0	10 0 0	Average	26 18 10
The visitors of the school - - -	1 4 0	2 10 0	—	{ Average expenses. }	3 10 0

Founder's Scheme.	Scheme of 1797.	Scheme of 1808.	Subsequent Alterations by Order of the Court of Chancery.	Subsequent Alterations by the Governors.	Total.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The repairs, average of the last seven years, of the school and almshouses -	—	—	—	32 9 0	32 9 0
The three apprentices -	24 0 0	36 0 0	54 0 0	—	54 0 0
Examiners average fees and travelling expenses -	—	—	—	34 2 6	34 2 6
The four almspeople -	20 16 0	52 0 0	78 0 0	—	78 0 0
The woodreve and bailiff -	—	2 0 0	—	30 0 0	40 0 0
The clerk -	2 0 0	—	—	45 0 0	45 0 0
The beadle and porter -	—	—	—	3 0 0	3 0 0
The 20 poor of the Haberdashers' Company -	20 0 0	50 0 0	75 0 0	—	75 0 0
Planting the wood, drawing, &c., average of last seven years -	—	2 0 0	2 0 0	96 6 10	—
Insurance of school premises and farm houses -	—	1 15 0	2 10 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Subscription to Adbaston School -	—	—	5 0 0	—	5 0 0
Rent, Audit, and deputation expenses, and average of 7 years -	—	—	—	32 9 0	32 9 0
Surveyor -	—	—	—	—	65 0 0
					1,073 10 6

In addition to the above charges, there is at this time an additional incumbrance in the pension of 50*l.* per annum to Mr. Sandford.

I am informed that the prospective surplus income is for some time expected to be absorbed by the improvements in the farm buildings and the erection of cattle sheds. The average expenditure of the past seven years for the improvements, erection of buildings, and draining, fences, &c., have been 135*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*

The Company, by a deputation of its members, visit the school and premises once in every two years, or every alternate year. The deputation on these occasions inspect the farms as well as the institution itself, and require and receive information as to all local matters affecting the charity and its arrangements.

Among other things, they occasionally inquire whether the duties imposed by the founder on the minister of Newport have been performed. A letter from Newport of the 25th October last from the head master, states, that about 60 boys (of whom about five only belong to the school) attend at the national schoolroom on Sunday mornings, and are catechised. The catechising, I am told, is sometimes by the minister or curate, and sometimes by the teachers of the Sunday school. The churchwardens have occasionally been requested to certify that the catechising has been performed. The Rev. William Sandford, the present minister, was formally usher of the school, and in that character has a retiring pension of 50*l.*, which was sanctioned by the Charity Commissioners (Order, 3rd June 1854) in consideration of his yielding up possession of the usher's house, which he had been allowed to occupy since his retirement from the school in 1852). I am told that he claims an addition to the foundation allowance in consequence of the great increase on the rents. It may be material to remark that the gift to him is, not only entirely for catechising, "but for his better encouragement in the "works of the ministry," a declaration which may afford some ground for the claim of the minister to augmentation.

In the course of the enquiry, I was attended by Mr. Heane, who appeared on behalf of the incumbent and the parish, and urged the claims of the living to an augmentation of the minister's allowance, pro rata with the increase of the income of the charity.

He stated that at the time of the endowment the income of the minister was only about 15*l.* a year, and the Easter dues; but that since that time the tithes had been purchased by the Governors of Queen Ann's Bounty, and annexed to the living, which is now worth about 220*l.*, with a parsonage house, let for about 5*l.* or 10*l.* a year to the parish clerk, and not suitable for the dwelling of the minister. He represented the parish as purely agricultural, with a population of about 3,000 and about 600 houses, rated to the poor's rates. I append to this report some communications I have received from Mr. Sandford, both on the subject of the claims of the incumbent and on the improvement of the school.

The visitors of the school are chosen or nominated by the Company, vacancies being generally filled up on the recommendation of the remaining members.

The present visitors are—

The Earl of Bradford.
Sir Thos. F. F. Boughey, Bart.
John Cotes, Esq.
Charles B. Borough, Esq.
Rev. J. D. Piggott.
Rev. F. C. Twemlow.
Rev. H. G. Bunsen.
Rev. Edwd. Meredith Longdon.
Rev. J. K. Charlton.
Rev. G. T. O. Bridgeman.

The school comprises three principal classes or divisions, the upper school, the middle school, and the lower school. Every boy generally enters into the lower school, which is under the superintendence of the English master. The master admits scholars as probationers, but the regular admission takes place at the quarterly meetings of the visitors, and under their order. At these meetings the boys are examined and promoted from the lower to the upper school. There is in the town an English school, having some endowments partly from the same founder, and there is also a national school. The visitors require that every boy should be able to read tolerably well before he is admissible to this school.

The number of boys in the school since the year 1850 were as follows:—

1850	-	-	-	-	65 boys.
1854	-	-	-	-	51 "
1855	-	-	-	-	41 "
1856	-	-	-	-	42 "
1857	-	-	-	-	38 "
1858	-	-	-	-	34 "
1859	-	-	-	-	35 "
1860	-	-	-	-	27 "
1861	-	-	-	-	47 "
1862, February	-	-	-	-	58 "
" August	-	-	-	-	63 "

It is contemplated to appoint a French master specifically for the teaching of that language, which is not considered at present to be efficiently taught, in which case the 10*l.* allowance to the present master and usher will be discontinued.

The present head master is the Rev. Dr. Saxton, who was appointed in 1846. His emoluments consist of the 210*l.* a year, above stated, together with his house rent free. Each boy pays an admission fee of 2*s.* 6*d.*, of which, 1*s.* 6*d.* goes to the head master, and 1*s.* to the usher, and no further payment whatever, either for books or otherwise. This payment by a recent order of the court of the Company has been increased to 10*s.* to be divided in the same proportion, subject to the sanction of the Charity Commissioners.

The Rev. J. R. Heawood is the second master, and Mr. R. Crowther the English master.

The schoolhouse consists of a large room for the school, which affords space for all the classes, and an adjoining room occupied by the library, which is for the most part composed of works bequeathed by the founder. The Company have lately added some modern books of a more

popular kind to be lent to the school boys; about 30*l.* has been applied to this purpose.

Both of the masters' houses are of sufficient capacity to enable them to take boarders.

Several suggestions have been made by the head and second masters, as well as by Mr. Sandford, for the improvement of the school. I append their letter to this report. It has also been proposed to enlarge the area from which the boys are to be admitted, and to comprise within it all the parishes in the Newport Union, which include a part of the county of Stafford.

This would seem to be a very desirable measure. It is impossible not to feel that the educational results of this charity are quite disproportioned to the amount of its income, and to the advantages which a better organization would afford. Any scheme for the extension of the benefits of the school should probably be considered in connexion with the other schools for the poor in Newport, and especially embracing also arrangements by which the other endowed school in Newport may be made ancillary to the educational wants of the parish and district.

The four exhibitors are appointed by the visitors in conjunction with the head master.

They receive the 22*l.* 10*s.* per annum, and the allowance is tenable for four years. They are paid by the clerk of the Company on receipt of the certificate of residence. The present exhibitors are Hartshorne, Lindop, and B. and L. Jones.

The school has also jointly with other schools in Shropshire the benefit of a share of the exhibition founded by Mr. Careswell in 1689, in Christ Church College, Oxford. The estate of this foundation has, I am informed, been increased in value, and is now administered under a decree of the Court of Chancery settling a scheme. I have not, however, been able to ascertain the title of the cause. In May 1861, the visitors report that Thos. C. Lindop, one of the scholars of the Newport school was elected to a Careswell exhibition. The name of the same young man is found in the list of the exhibitors under this foundation. I have been furnished by the head master with a return of the Careswell exhibitions elected from the Newport school since 1821. This is contained in a letter containing also some suggestions for the improvement of the institution, to which I have before referred, and which I append.

The apprentices are chosen by the head master, minister, and churchwardens as provided by the statutes. A form of certificate is forwarded to the clerk of the Company, and the payment is made to the vestry clerk of the parish of Newport.

The premium of apprenticeship is 18*l.* apiece, as settled by the Court of Chancery, 1808.

There are four almshouses, each containing a sitting-room and small washhouse below, and a sleeping room above. The furniture belongs to the inmates.

The almspeople receive 7*s.* 6*d.* a week each, under the scheme of 1808; they are all single persons. The two

houses on one side are occupied by men, and the two on the other side by women, elected by the parish in vestry; the allowances are paid by an agent of the clerk of the Company who resides in the town.

The payments to the 20 poor of the Haberdashers' Company of 3*l.* 15*s.* each are made according to the scheme of 1808. The same recipients are not chosen two years in succession. The master, wardens, and fifteen oldest members of the court of assistants who may be present make the election, each of these gentlemen nominate one person in turn.

The accounts of the charity are made up by the Company to the 24th November (St. Katherine's Day) in every year. The balance of cash to the credit of the charity on the 24th November 1861, was 290*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* The accounts are not finally made up until February. It has been usual to invest any balance, but this was not done last year, the Company having received the rents earlier than usual, are now in advance upwards of 200*l.*, a balance which constantly fluctuates, and has been in the course of the year upwards of 400*l.*

The Company have recently received an application from the churchwardens, and guardians, and overseers, and other inhabitants of Adbaston, the parish in which the lands of the charity are situated, requesting some annual allowance for the vicar of that parish. The lands, I am informed, were tithe free under the Local Act of the 12th Car. 2, set out in the report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (Vol. 5, p. 422). I should doubt, however, whether this Act would extend to tithes. It provides that all the lands and hereditaments conveyed by Adams to the Company for the purposes of the charity "should be at all times therein-after free, discharged and "acquitted of and from the payment of all, every, or any "manner of taxes, assessments, or charges civil or military "whatsoever thereafter to be laid and imposed by authority "of Parliament or otherwise; and that the said manor, "messuages, and premises, and the owners and occupiers "thereof or any of them should not at any time thereafter "be rated, taxed, or assessed to pay any sum or sums of "money or be otherwise charged in any way whatsoever for "or in respect of the said manor, lands, and hereditaments, "or any of them, for or towards any manner of public tax, "assessment, or charge whatsoever." This most remarkable piece of legislation has thus exempted and been held by the Courts of Law to exempt the estates of the charity from every public burden. It may be observed, however that the exemption of tithes is of no importance to the incumbent as the tithes are in lay hands. The court of the Company have recently, in the present month (Nov. 1862) agreed to an allowance of 20*l.* per annum, if sanctioned by the Charity Commissioners. The tithes of the parish are in the hands of a lay impropiator. The vicar has only a stipend of 90*l.* a year.

I append documents which have been forwarded to me by the incumbent and the head master of the school.*

*WM. ADAMS' CHARITIES.

6th Jan. 1805. By an order of the Board of Charity Commissioners of this date governors were authorised to effect certain improvements upon certain farms at Knighton in Adbaston, and to provide cost (estimated at 462*l.*) by sale of stock standing in names of governors arising from accumulation of surplus income. Tenants to pay as additional rent, 6*l.* per cent. on outlay.

3rd Sept. 1867. By opinion of Board of this date governors were advised that apprentices might be placed out either as indoor or outdoor apprentices, and that premium might be paid over to local trustees of the charity to be applied according to their discretion for the benefit of the apprentices.

21st Feb. 1871. By order of Board of this date governors were authorised to grant to Rev. Dr. Saxton on his relinquishing office of head master of school, an annual pension of 95*l.*

12th Jan. 1877. By order of Board of this date governors were authorised to contribute out of surplus income sum not exceeding 70*l.* towards cost of erection of national school in parish of Adbaston.

27th Nov. 1878. By Order in Council of this date Her Majesty declared her approbation of the following scheme under the Endowed Schools Acts for the administration of "Adams' Grammar School Foundation."

In the matter of the foundation for a school and other charitable purposes known as the Free Grammar School of Newport, in the county of Salop, of the foundation of William Adams; and

In the matter of the Endowed Schools Acts, 1869, 1873, and 1874.

SCHEME FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED FOUNDATION, AND OF ALL THE ENDOWMENTS THEREOF.

1. The above-mentioned foundation and its endowments shall henceforth be administered in accordance with the provisions of this scheme, under the name of Adams' Grammar School Foundation, herein-after called the foundation.

Future administration of foundation.

2. The corporation of the governors of the possessions and revenues of the free grammar school of Newport, of the foundation of William Adams, herein called the governors, shall be continued; and, subject as herein provided, all rights, powers, and liabilities of the said corporation, and all lands and hereditaments, and all terms, estates, and interests therein respectively belonging to the foundation, and vested in the said corporation, shall remain so vested: Provided that, the members of the said corporation notwithstanding their incorporation shall be chargeable for such property as shall come into their hands, and shall be answerable and accountable for their own acts, receipts, neglects, and defaults in respect of the administration of the foundation, and shall be subject, jointly and severally, to any legal control or authority in the same manner and to the same extent as if they were not incorporated.

Continuance of corporation

3. The estates and property of the foundation, except as otherwise hereby provided, shall continue to be managed by the governors according to the general law applicable to the management of property by trustees of charitable foundations. And the governors shall duly account to the school governing body or managers herein-after mentioned for the rents and proceeds thereof, and shall pay over to the said managers, or as such managers shall direct, the

Management of property.

income of such estates and property, after deducting all proper charges for management and necessary outgoings, and subject as provided in clause 9 of this scheme. And in case of dispute as to such deductions or payments, either party may refer the matter to the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, whose decision shall be final. But any land or buildings occupied exclusively for the purposes of either school of the foundation shall be managed exclusively by the managers of such school, and so far as belonging to the foundation shall be vested in the official trustee of charity lands and his successors in trust for such managers.

Religious opinions no disqualification.

4. Religious opinions, or attendance or non-attendance at any particular form of religious worship, shall not in any way affect the qualification of any person for being one of any governing body under this scheme.

Vesting personal property.

5. From and after the date of this scheme all stock in the public funds and other securities belonging to the foundation, and not hereby required or directed to be otherwise applied or disposed of, shall be transferred to the official trustees of charitable funds in trust for the managers.

Timber and minerals.

6. Any money arising from the sale of timber or from any mines or minerals on the estates of the foundation shall be treated as capital, and shall be invested in the name of the official trustees of charitable funds, under the direction of the Charity Commissioners, except in any special cases in which such Commissioners may allow such money or any part thereof to be otherwise dealt with.

Accounts.

7. The accounts of the governors in respect of the foundation shall be made up and balanced to the 31st day of December in every year. The accounts shall be examined by the governors, and signed by them and their clerk, if any, or other officer within 21 days after the day to which they are made up. As soon as practicable after the accounts are so signed they shall be audited in accordance with regulations to be approved by the Charity Commissioners.

Statement of accounts.

8. The governors shall cause a statement showing their receipts and expenditure to be printed in such form and with such particulars as may be from time to time prescribed by the Charity Commissioners, and shall send the same within 30 days after the audit to the managers and to the managers of the girls' school, and to the Charity Commissioners, and publish an abstract thereof in one or more local newspapers.

Trusts for minister, apprentices, and almspeople, and for poor of Haberdashers' Company.

9. The trusts of the foundation for the benefit respectively of the minister, apprentices, and almspeople of the foundation and of 20 poor people of the Haberdashers' Company, shall be administered by the governors according to the regulations in force relating to such minister, apprentices, almspeople, and poor people respectively up to the date of this scheme, except that the payment thereunder to such minister shall henceforth be at the rate of 100*l.* a year, and that the payment thereunder to be divided equally amongst such almspeople shall henceforth be at the rate of 104*l.* a year.

THE SCHOOLS.

Governing body of schools.

10. Subject as herein provided the governing body of the schools, herein-after called the managers, shall, when completely formed and full, consist of 13 persons, of whom two shall be called *ex officio* managers, and 11 shall be called representative managers.

Ex officio managers.

11. The *ex officio* managers shall consist of the master and the senior warden respectively for the time being of the Company of Haberdashers of the City of London, if they respectively shall be willing to accept the office of manager.

Representative managers.

12. The representative managers shall be competent persons duly qualified to discharge the duties of the office, and shall be appointed by the following electing bodies respectively in the following proportions, and for the following terms of office, that is to say—

Five for the term of seven years by the court of assistants of the said Company of Haberdashers, not less than four of such five being resident within 10 miles from the parish church of Newport aforesaid;

Two for the term of six years by Her Majesty's justices of the peace acting in and for the petty sessional division in which Newport aforesaid is situate;

Two for the term of five years by the Newport, Salop, local board; and

Two for the term of five years by the ratepayers of the parish of Newport aforesaid, and of such part of the parish of Chetwynd as lies within a mile from the parish church of Newport aforesaid, which part of the parish of Chetwynd is in this scheme referred to as Chetwynd End.

Such appointments shall be made as often as there may be occasion by the body entitled to appoint, at a meeting thereof which shall be convened, held, and conducted as nearly as may be in conformity with the ordinary rules or practice of such body, or failing such rules or practice, then in conformity with regulations to be made or approved by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales. The term shall be in each case reckoned from the date of the appointment. The first representative managers shall be appointed as soon as conveniently may be after the date of this scheme. The chairman or other presiding officer of each meeting at which the appointment of any representative managers or manager shall be made, shall forthwith cause the names or name of the persons or person so appointed to be notified, in the case of the first such appointment to the governors, and in the case of every subsequent appointment to the chairman of the managers or their clerk, if any, or other acting officer. Any appointment of a representative manager not made as aforesaid within six calendar months from the date of this scheme, or of the notice herein-after prescribed of the occurrence of a vacancy, as the case may be, shall for that turn be made by the then existing managers.

The proper expenses, if any, attending the appointment of every representative manager, unless otherwise provided for, shall on the particulars thereof being submitted to and allowed by the Charity Commissioners be paid by the managers out of the income of the foundation.

Vacancies.

13. Any representative manager who, during his term of office, shall become bankrupt or incapacitated to act, or express in writing his wish to resign, or omit for the space of one year to attend any meeting, or, in the case of any representative manager appointed as being resident within 10 miles from the parish church of Newport aforesaid, shall cease to be so resident, shall thereupon forthwith vacate the office of manager; and the managers shall cause an entry to be made in their minute book of every vacancy occasioned by any of the said causes, or by the death or the expiration of the term of office of any representative manager; and as soon as conveniently may be after the occurrence of any vacancy a new manager shall be appointed by the body entitled as aforesaid to make such appointment. Any manager may be re-appointed. Notice of the occurrence of every vacancy of the office of representative manager shall be given, as soon as conveniently may be, by or under the direction of the managers to the proper electing body or the clerk, if any, or other acting officer of such body.

14. Every manager shall, at or before the first meeting which he attends upon his first or any subsequent appointment, sign a memorandum declaring his acceptance of the office of manager, and his willingness to act in the trusts of this scheme. And until he has signed such a memorandum he shall not be entitled to discharge the functions of a manager.

Declaration by managers on entry into office.

15. The managers shall hold meetings in some convenient place in Newport, or elsewhere, as often as may be found necessary or desirable, on and at convenient days and times to be appointed by themselves, and to be notified to each manager by the clerk, if any, or by some other person acting under the direction of the managers, at least seven days previously to every meeting. Such meetings shall be held at least twice in each year, and one of them in each year shall be on a stated day approved by the governors.

Meetings of managers.

16. A preliminary meeting for the arrangement of the conduct of the business shall be held at Newport upon the summons of the governors upon some day to be fixed by them being within one calendar month from the time at which the full number of managers shall have been completed, or from the expiration of the first three calendar months after the date of this scheme, if the full number of managers shall not then have been completed.

Preliminary meeting.

17. The managers shall, at the said preliminary meeting, and afterwards at their first meeting in each year, elect one of their number to be chairman of their meetings for the current year, and they shall also make regulations for supplying his place in case of his death, resignation, or absence during his term of office. The chairman shall always be re-eligible.

Chairman.

18. A quorum shall be constituted when five managers are present at a meeting. All matters and questions shall be determined by the majority of the managers present at a duly constituted meeting; and in case of equality of votes the chairman shall have a second or casting vote. Whenever any decision is carried by the votes of less than a majority of the whole number of managers for the time being any two managers may, within 15 days from the day of the decision, require by a notice addressed to the

Quorum and voting.

chairman of the meeting that the decision shall be once reconsidered at a special meeting, to be held not later than one calendar month next after such decision.

Special meetings.

19. The chairman or any two managers may at any time summon a special meeting for any cause that seems to him or them sufficient. All special meetings shall be convened by or under the direction of the person or persons summoning the meeting by notice in writing delivered or sent by post to each manager, specifying the object of the meeting. And it shall be the duty of the clerk, if any, to give such notice when required by the chairman or by any managers having a right to summon such meeting.

Adjournment of meetings.

20. If a sufficient number of managers to form a quorum are not present at any meeting, or if the business at any meeting is not fully completed, those present may adjourn the meeting to a subsequent day and time, of which notice shall be given in manner aforesaid to each manager.

Minutes.

21. A minute book and proper books of account shall be provided by the managers, and kept in some convenient and secure place of deposit to be provided or appointed by them for that purpose, and minutes of the entry into office of every new manager, and of all proceedings of the managers, shall be entered in such minute book.

Accounts.

22. The managers shall cause full accounts to be kept of their receipts and expenditure in respect of the foundation; and such accounts shall be stated for each year, and examined and passed annually by the managers at the first meeting in the ensuing year, unless some other meeting shall be appointed for the purpose with the approval of the Charity Commissioners, and every such account shall be signed by the managers present at the meeting at which it shall be passed.

The managers shall cause sufficient abstracts of their accounts to be published annually for general information. Such abstracts shall be in the form given in the schedule hereto, unless some other form is prescribed by the Charity Commissioners, in which case the form so prescribed shall be followed.

Business arrangements.

23. The managers may from time to time make such arrangements as they may find most fitting for the custody of any deeds and other documents in their charge belonging to the foundation, for deposit of money, for the drawing of cheques, and also for the appointment of a clerk or of any necessary agents or other proper officers for their assistance in the conduct of the business of the foundation, at such reasonable salaries or scale of remuneration as shall be approved by the Charity Commissioners, but no governor acting as such clerk or officer shall be entitled to any salary or remuneration.

Managers may act although body not full.

24. After the full number of managers shall have been completed according to the provisions of this scheme, or after the expiration of the first three calendar months after the date of this scheme, if the full number of managers shall not then have been completed, the managers for the time being, if a quorum is constituted, may act for all the purposes of this scheme, although their body, as hereinbefore constituted, is not full.

Temporary school arrangements.

25. So far as may be practicable and convenient, the school may be carried on as heretofore until the end of the school term, if any, which may be current at the date of this scheme, or until such other time as may be approved by the Charity Commissioners, on proper application made to them for the purpose.

Provision as to present head master.

26. The present head master shall, at or before the time so allowed under the foregoing clause, declare to the managers in writing, whether or not he is willing to take and hold the office of head master of the boys' school under this scheme, and if he shall declare himself to be so willing he shall retain the office without further appointment, subject in all respects to the provisions of this scheme; but, if he shall fail to make such declaration within the time so allowed, or shall declare that he is not so willing, the managers may forthwith remove him from the said office.

Provision as to another master and pension to a former master.

27. Nothing in this scheme shall prejudice any interest within the meaning of the 13th section of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, which at the passing of the Endowed Schools Act, 1868, was vested in Mr. Richard Crowther as English or third master of the school or in the Reverend Charles Waring Saxton, D.D., formerly the master of the school, in respect of his yearly pension of 95*l*.

Saving of interests of scholars.

28. Any payment, or exemption from payment, scholarship, exhibition, or other benefit to which any boy who was on the foundation on the 1st day of January 1878 is legally entitled thereunder shall be continued to him.

Provisions as to schools to be brought

29. The managers shall take all requisite measures for bringing the provisions of this scheme into active operation for the regulation of the schools to be established or main-

tained under this scheme as soon as practicable, and they shall have power to make all suitable and proper arrangements for that purpose.

into operation as soon as practicable.

30. A school for boys, and if and so soon as the funds of the foundation will admit a school for girls, to be called the Adams' Grammar Schools, shall be established or maintained under the foundation in or near Newport aforesaid. The boys' school shall be a day and boarding school under a head master, and the girls' school shall be a day school only under a head mistress.

Boys' school and girls' school.

31. The parent or guardian of, or person liable to maintain or having the actual custody of, any day scholar in either school may claim, by notice in writing addressed to the head master or head mistress, the exemption of such scholar from attending prayer or religious worship, or from any lesson or series of lessons on a religious subject, and such scholar shall be exempted accordingly, and a scholar shall not, by reason of any exemption from attending prayer or religious worship, or from any lesson or series of lessons on a religious subject, be deprived of any advantage or emolument in either school to which he or she would otherwise have been entitled. If the parent or guardian of, or person liable to maintain or having the actual custody of, any scholar who is about to attend the boys' school, and who but for this clause could only be admitted as a boarder, desires the exemption of such scholar from attending prayer or religious worship, or from any lesson or series of lessons on a religious subject, but the persons in charge of the boarding houses of such school are not willing to allow such exemption, then it shall be the duty of the governing body of such school to make provisions for enabling the scholar to attend such school, and have such exemption as a day scholar, without being deprived of any advantage or emolument to which he would otherwise have been entitled. If any teacher, in the course of other lessons at which any scholar exempted under this clause is in accordance with the ordinary rules of either school present, shall teach systematically and persistently any particular religious doctrine, from the teaching of which any exemption has been claimed, as in this clause before provided, the governing body of such school shall, on complaint made in writing to them by the parent, guardian, or person liable to maintain or having the actual custody of such scholar, hear the complaint, and inquire into the circumstances, and, if the complaint is judged to be reasonable, make all proper provisions for remedying the matter complained of.

Special exemptions from religious instruction and worship.

32. Subject to the foregoing provision, religious instruction in accordance with the principles of the Christian faith shall be given in each school under such regulations as shall be made from time to time by the governing body of such school. No alteration in any such regulation shall take effect until the expiration of not less than one year after notice of the making of the alteration shall have been given by the governing body of the school concerned in such manner as they shall think best calculated to bring the matter within the knowledge of persons interested in such school.

Instruction.

33. No head or assistant master or teacher of either school shall be a member of a governing body under this scheme.

Teachers not to be members of a governing body.

THE BOYS' SCHOOL.

34. As soon as conveniently may be the managers, either by altering or adding to the present school buildings, or by acquiring or erecting other buildings upon some convenient site, shall provide for the boys' school proper school buildings suitable for not less than 100 day scholars and 50 boarders, and planned with a view to convenient extension, and may apply for the purpose a sufficient sum to be provided or raised, if needful, by the governors on the application of the managers out of the capital endowment or property of the foundation by sale or otherwise, but for all the purposes of this clause the governors and the managers shall act subject to the consent and approval of the Charity Commissioners.

Boys' school site and buildings.

35. No person shall be disqualified for being a master in the school by reason only of his not being, or not intending to be, in Holy Orders.

Masters not to be required to be in Holy Orders.

36. There shall be a head master of the school. He shall be a graduate of some university in the United Kingdom. Every future head master shall be appointed by the managers at some meeting to be called for that purpose, as soon as conveniently may be after the occurrence of a vacancy, or after notice of an intended vacancy. In order to obtain the best candidates, the managers shall, for a sufficient time before making any appointment, give public notice of the vacancy and invite applicants for the office by advertisements in newspapers, or by such other methods as they may judge best calculated to secure the object.

Head master. Appointment.

Dismissal.

37. The managers may dismiss the head master without assigning cause, after six calendar months' written notice, given to him in pursuance of a resolution passed at two consecutive meetings held at an interval of at least 14 days, and convened for that purpose, such resolution being affirmed at each meeting by not less than two-thirds of the managers present.

The managers, for what in their opinion is urgent cause, may, by resolution passed at a special meeting convened for that purpose, and affirmed by not less than two-thirds of the whole number of managers for the time being, declare that the head master ought to be dismissed from his office without the aforesaid notice, and in that case they may appoint another special meeting to be held not less than a week after the former one, and may then by a similar resolution, affirmed by as large a proportion of managers, absolutely and finally dismiss him. And if the managers assembled at the first of such meetings think fit at once to suspend the head master from his office until the next meeting, they may do so by resolution affirmed by as large a proportion of managers. Full notice and opportunity of defence at both meetings shall be given to the head master.

38. Every future head master, previously to entering into office, shall be required to sign a declaration, to be entered in the minute book of the managers, to the following effect:—

"I, _____, declare that I will always to the best of my ability discharge the duties of head master of the boys' school of Adams' Grammar School Foundation at Newport during my tenure of the office, and that if I am removed by the managers, I will acquiesce in such removal, and will thereupon relinquish all claim to the mastership and its future emoluments, and will deliver up to the managers, or as they direct, possession of all the property of the school then in my possession or occupation."

39. The head master shall dwell in the residence assigned for him. He shall have the occupation and use of such residence and of any other property of the school of which he becomes the occupant as such head master, in respect of his official character and duties, and not as tenant, and shall, if removed from his office, deliver up possession of such residence and other property to the managers, or as they direct. He shall not, except with the permission of the governors, permit any person not being a member of his family to occupy such residence or any part thereof.

40. The head master shall give his personal attention to the duties of the school, and during his tenure of office he shall not accept or hold any benefice having the cure of souls, or any office or appointment which, in the opinion of the managers, may interfere with the proper performance of his duties as head master.

41. Neither the head master nor any assistant master shall receive or demand from any boy in the school, or from any person whomsoever on behalf of any such boy, any gratuity, fee, or payment, except such as are prescribed or authorised by this scheme.

42. Within the limits fixed by this scheme, the managers shall prescribe the general subjects of instruction, the relative prominence and value to be assigned to each group of subjects, the arrangements respecting the school terms, vacations, and holidays, and the payments of day scholars, and the number and payments of boarders. They shall take general supervision of the sanitary condition of the school buildings and arrangements. They shall determine what number of assistant masters shall be employed. They shall every year assign the amount which they think proper to be contributed out of the income of the foundation for the purpose of maintaining assistant masters and providing and maintaining a proper school plant or apparatus, and otherwise furthering the current objects and efficiency of the school.

43. Before making any regulations under the last foregoing clause, the managers shall consult the head master in such a manner as to give him full opportunity for the expression of his views. The head master may also from time to time submit proposals to the managers for making or altering regulations concerning any matter within the province of the managers. The managers shall fully consider any such expression of views or proposals, and shall decide upon them.

44. Subject to the rules prescribed by or under the authority of this scheme, the head master shall have under his control the choice of books, the method of teaching, the arrangement of classes and school hours, and generally the whole internal organisation, management, and discipline of the school, including the power of expelling boys

from the school or suspending them from attendance thereat for any adequate cause to be judged of by him: Provided that, upon expelling or suspending any boy he shall forthwith report the case to the managers.

45. The head master shall have the sole power of appointing and dismissing all assistant masters, and shall determine, subject to the approval of the managers, in what proportions the sum assigned by the managers for the maintenance of assistant masters, or the other current objects of the school, shall be divided among the various persons and objects for which it is assigned in the aggregate. And the managers shall pay the same accordingly, either through the hands of the head master or directly as they think best.

46. The head master shall receive a fixed yearly stipend of 150*l*. He shall also be entitled to receive a further or capitation payment calculated on such a scale, uniform or graduated, as may be fixed from time to time by the managers, at the rate of not less than 2*l*. nor more than 5*l*. a year for each boy attending the school. The amount of this further or capitation payment shall be ascertained and paid to the head master by the managers, together with the proper proportion of his fixed stipend, at such convenient intervals or times as the managers may think fit.

47. The managers may make such regulations and arrangements as they may think right for the reception of boarders either in the house of any master, or in a hostel or hostels conducted under the management of the managers, or, if they think fit, in both of those ways.

48. All boys, including boarders, except as herein-after provided, shall pay tuition fees to be fixed from time to time by the managers, at the rate of not less than 6*l*. nor more than 12*l*. a year for any boy; except that for any boy living within any of the following areas with his parents or guardians, that is to say, the area of the parish of Newport aforesaid and Chetwynd End, the area within three miles from the parish church of Newport aforesaid, and the area within five miles from the parish church of Newport aforesaid, the tuition fee shall be at the rate of 3*l*. yearly, but so that the number of boys paying under this clause at such last-mentioned rate is never more than 80 at any one time, and that the preference under this clause is always given according to the order in which the said three areas are named above. Except as aforesaid no difference in respect of these fees shall be made between any scholars on account of place of birth or residence or of their being or not being boarders. The payments to be required from boarders exclusive of the tuition fees shall not exceed the annual rate of 35*l*. in a hostel, or 50*l*. in a master's house, for any boy. No extra or additional payment of any kind shall be allowed without the sanction of the managers and the written consent of the parent, or person occupying the place of parent, of the scholar concerned.

All payments for tuition fees shall be made in advance to the head master, or to such other person as the managers shall from time to time determine, and shall be accounted for by the person receiving them to the managers, and treated by them as part of the general income of the foundation.

49. No boy shall be admitted into the school under the age of eight years. No boy shall remain in the school after the age of 17 years, or if he attains that age during a school term then after the end of such term, except with the permission of the managers, which in special cases may be given upon the recommendation of the head master.

50. Subject to the provisions established by or under the authority of this scheme, the school and all its advantages shall be open to all boys of good character and sufficient health who are residing with their parents, guardians, or near relations within degrees to be determined by the managers, or in some boarding house conducted under regulations made by the managers. No boy not so residing shall be admitted to the school without the special permission of the managers.

51. Applications for admission to the school shall be made to the head master, or to some other person appointed by the managers, according to a form to be approved of by them, and delivered to all applicants.

52. The head master or some other person appointed by the managers shall keep a register of applications for admission, showing the date of every application and of the admission, withdrawal, or rejection of the applicant, and the cause of any rejection, and the age of each applicant.

53. Every applicant for admission shall be examined by or under the direction of the head master, who shall appoint convenient times for that purpose, and give

Assistant masters.

Payment for school objects.

Income of head master.

Boarders.

Payments for tuition and boarding.

Ages for school.

To whom school is open.

Applications for admission.

Register of applications.

Entrance examination.

reasonable notice to the parents or next friends of the boy to be so examined. No boy shall be admitted to the school except after undergoing such examination and being found fit for admission. Subject as herein provided those who are found fit shall, if there is room for them, be admitted in order according to the dates of their application.

54. The examination for admission shall be graduated according to the age of the boy, and shall be regulated in other particulars from time to time by or under the direction of the managers, but it shall never for any boy fall below the following standard, that is to say :—

Reading.

Writing from dictation.

Sums in the first four simple rules of arithmetic, with the multiplication table.

Instruction. 55. Besides religious instruction as herein-before provided, instruction shall also be given in the school in the following subjects :—

Reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Geography and history.

English grammar, composition, and literature.

Mathematics.

Latin.

At least one foreign European language.

Natural science.

Drawing and vocal music.

Greek may be taught at an additional tuition fee of not less than 3*l.* a year for each boy.

Subject to the above provisions, the course of instruction shall proceed according to the classification and arrangements made by the head master.

Annual examination.

56. There shall be once in every year an examination of the scholars by an examiner or examiners appointed for that purpose by the managers, and paid by them, but otherwise unconnected with the school. The day of examination shall be fixed by the managers after consulting with the head master. The examiner or examiners shall report to the managers on the proficiency of the scholars and on the condition of the school, as regards instruction and discipline, as shown by the result of the examination. The managers shall communicate the report to the head master.

Head master's annual report.

57. The head master shall make a report in writing to the managers annually at such time as they shall direct on the general condition and progress of the school, and on any special occurrences during the year. He may also mention the names of any boys who, in his judgment, are worthy of reward or distinction, having regard both to proficiency and conduct. The managers may award prizes of books or other suitable rewards or marks of distinction to any such boys.

THE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Girls' school.

58. The girls' school, when established, shall be carried on in any suitable buildings hired or otherwise available for the purpose, and for its maintenance shall be entitled to so much of the income of the foundation as herein-after provided.

Managers of girls' school.

59. The girls' school shall be managed by a governing body consisting of the managers and two women, each appointed by the managers for the term of five years, but subject to vacating office earlier in the same way as the representative managers. The managers with such two women shall be called the managers of the girls' school. The managers of the girls' school shall act as one body in all matters within their jurisdiction, and shall conduct their business in the mode provided for the conduct of the business of the managers.

Income of head mistress.

60. The head mistress of the girls' school shall receive a fixed stipend of 80*l.* a year, and until a residence is provided for her a yearly allowance of not more than 30*l.* in place of such residence. She shall also receive a further or capitation payment being not less than 2*l.* nor more than 4*l.* for each girl attending the school, but calculated and paid in other respects according to the conditions herein-before prescribed for the boys' school.

Instruction.

61. The subjects of instruction for girls besides religious instruction, as herein-before provided, shall be :—

Reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Geography and history.

English grammar, composition, and literature.

Latin or some foreign European language or both.

One or more branches of natural science.

Domestic economy and the laws of health.

Drawing and vocal music.

Needlework, and

such other subjects as the managers of the girls' school may from time to time prescribe.

62. All girls, wherever living, except as herein-after provided, shall pay tuition fees to be fixed from time to time by the managers of the girls' school, at the rate of not less than 4*l.* nor more than 8*l.* a year for any girl.

Fees.

63. The girls' school shall be subject to the like provisions as are contained in the foregoing clauses relating to the boys' school, except so far as the same require that certain school buildings shall be provided, or that the head master shall be a graduate or shall dwell in a particular residence or as is otherwise herein provided. For the purposes of this clause, such foregoing clauses shall be read as if the following modifications were made therein, namely, "managers of the girls' school" for "managers," "mistress" for "master," and "girl" for "boy," with any consequent modifications.

Other provisions as for boys' school.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

64. Scholarships shall be maintained in each school in the form of exemptions from the payment of all tuition fees and shall be granted for such periods and, subject to the provisions of this scheme, on such conditions as the managers or the managers of the girls' school, as the case may be, think fit. Boys or girls to whom such scholarships shall be granted shall be called foundation scholars. Subject as herein-after provided, one such scholarship in the boys' school shall be awarded to every applicant for admission who, being examined and found fit for admission as aforesaid, has for three years been educated at any of the public elementary schools in the school district of Newport aforesaid or in Chetwynd End, and has passed an examination in the highest standard for the time being recognised by the regulations of the Education Department in each of the ordinary, as distinguished from the specific, subjects of secular instruction, and brings from his last school a written report of conduct and character satisfactory to the managers. Subject as aforesaid the scholarships under this clause may be awarded in favour of candidates for admission to either school, on the result of the examination for admission, and in favour of scholars already attending either school upon the reports of the examiners made on the result of the annual examination, but no scholarship under this clause shall be granted to any such last-mentioned scholar unless the head master or head mistress, as the case may be, shall report that such scholar is deserving of it by reason of character and good conduct. No scholarship shall be granted under this clause in either school so as to extend the number of such scholarships to more than 10 per cent. of the scholars actually attending such school.

Foundation scholarships.

65. The managers shall apply not less than the sum of 60*l.* yearly in maintaining in the boys' school other scholarships each of the yearly value of not more than 15*l.* These scholarships shall be competed for by boys, whether being or not being in the school, who have been educated for at least three years at any of the public elementary schools in the school district of Newport aforesaid, or in Chetwynd End. No scholarship under this clause shall be granted for which there shall be no candidate so qualified as aforesaid who on examination shall be adjudged worthy to take it. Any money so left to be disposed of shall be applied in the manner herein-after directed concerning unapplied surplus of income of the foundation.

Other scholarships.

66. Subject to such reasonable regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this scheme, as the managers may from time to time prescribe, the managers may, if the income is sufficient, establish in the boys' school four exhibitions tenable for four years at any place of higher education approved by them, to be called Adams' exhibitions, and be awarded to boys who are being and have for not less than three years been educated at the school.

Exhibitions in boys' school.

67. The managers of the girls' school may establish four like exhibitions in the girls' school.

In girls' school.

68. Every scholarship and exhibition established under this scheme shall be given as the reward of merit, and shall, except as herein provided, be freely and openly competed for, and shall be tenable only for the purposes of education. If the holder shall, in the judgment of the governing body by whom the scholarship or exhibition was granted, be guilty of serious misconduct or idleness, or fail to maintain a reasonable standard of proficiency, or wilfully cease to pursue his or her education, such governing body may at once determine the scholarship or exhibition, and for this purpose, in the case of an exhibition held away from the school, may act on the report of the proper authorities of the school or place of education at which the exhibition is held, or on such other evidence as such governing body think sufficient. For the purposes of this clause the decision of such governing body shall be final in every case.

Conditions as to scholarships and exhibitions.

APPLICATION OF INCOME.

Repairs and
improvements fund.

69. As soon as the funds of the foundation will admit, the managers shall transfer the sum of 1,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Government Stock into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and shall place the same in their books to a separate account, entitled "Repairs and Improvements Fund." The income of such fund shall be paid to the managers, and applied by them in ordinary repairs or improvements of property used for the purposes of the schools respectively, and if not wanted for that purpose shall be accumulated by them for the like purpose in any future year or years. Until the repairs and improvements fund is provided, the managers shall treat the sum of 50*l.* a year as applicable to the same purposes as the income of the repairs and improvements fund.

Other ex-
penses.

70. After defraying the expenses of management, and of any ordinary repairs or improvements of property used for the purposes of the schools which the income of the repairs and improvements fund, or the yearly sum payable in lieu thereof, may be insufficient to answer, and providing for any legal claims on the income of the foundation which may be due, and subject after the establishment of the girls' school to the provisions herein contained relating to the income applicable for the purposes of the girls' school, and after providing for any payment towards the cost of examinations under the Oxford or Cambridge University local examinations, as herein-after provided, the managers shall employ the income of the foundation applicable for the purposes of the boys' school in paying the head master, and in making the several payments herein-before directed or authorised for the purposes of the boys' school.

Pensions.

71. The managers may, if they think fit, and the income at their disposal suffice for the purpose, agree with the head master of the boys' school for the formation of a fund in the nature of a pension or superannuation fund, the main principles of such agreement being that the head master and the managers respectively shall contribute annually for a period of 20 years such sums as may be fixed on; that these contributions shall accumulate at compound interest; that in case the head master serves his office for 20 years he shall on his retirement be entitled to the whole accumulated fund; that in case he retires earlier on account of permanent disability from illness he shall also be entitled to the whole of the same fund; that in all other cases he shall, on his ceasing to be master, be entitled to the amount produced by his own contributions. If any question shall arise upon the construction or working of this provision, the same shall be referred by the managers to the Charity Commissioners, whose decision thereon shall be final and conclusive.

Income
applicable
to girls'
school.

72. All sums received as income in respect of the girls' school shall be treated as part of the income of the foundation applicable for the purposes of the girls' school, and after the establishment of the girls' school the managers shall, at their first meeting in each year, determine what further sum out of the income of the foundation, not being less than 200*l.*, shall for the current year be applicable in like manner, and shall place all such sums at the disposal of the managers of the girls' school accordingly, and the same shall be applied by the managers of the girls' school for the purposes of the girls' school, with the like powers as to pensions and otherwise as herein provided with respect to the income applicable by the managers for the purposes of the boys' school.

Residue.

73. If after providing for the ordinary expenses of the schools, and for the payments herein-before directed or authorised, there shall be any residue of income belonging to the account of either school, the governing body of such school may employ it for the purposes of such school in improving the accommodation or convenience of the school buildings or premises, or generally in extending or otherwise in promoting the objects and efficiency of such school. Whatever shall not be so employed shall, on passing the yearly accounts, be treated as unapplied surplus, and shall be deposited in a bank for the account of the managers, to the intent that the same, so soon as it shall amount to a suitable sum, shall be invested in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in trust for the schools of the foundation in augmentation of its general endowment.

Unapplied
surplus.Payments
for Oxford
and Cam-
bridge local
examina-
tions.

74. The managers may pay not more than 30*l.* yearly towards the cost of procuring for the schools of the foundation the benefits of the local examinations of the University of Oxford or the University of Cambridge.

GENERAL.

Further en-
dowments.

75. The managers may receive any additional donations or endowments for the general purposes of the schools. They may also receive donations or endowments for any

special objects connected with the schools which shall not be inconsistent with or calculated to impede the due working of the provisions of this scheme. Any question arising upon this last point shall be referred to the Charity Commissioners for decision.

76. Within the limits prescribed by this scheme the managers, and the managers of the girls' school respectively, shall have full power from time to time to make regulations for the conduct of their business and for the management of the schools respectively, and such regulations shall be binding on all persons affected thereby.

77. Any question affecting the regularity or the validity of any proceeding under this scheme shall be determined conclusively by the Charity Commissioners upon such application made to them for the purpose as they think sufficient.

78. If any doubt or question arises among the governing body under this scheme as to the proper construction or application of any of the provisions of this scheme, such governing body shall apply to the Charity Commissioners for their opinion and advice thereon, which opinion and advice when given shall be binding on such governing body, and all persons claiming under the trust who shall be affected by the question so decided.

79. From the date of this scheme all jurisdiction of the ordinary relating to or arising from the licensing of any master under the foundation shall be abolished.

80. From the date of this scheme all rights and powers reserved to, belonging to, claimed by, or capable of being exercised by Her Majesty, as visitor of this foundation, and vested in her on the 2nd day of August 1869, shall be exercised only through and by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales.

81. The Charity Commissioners may from time to time, in the exercise of their ordinary jurisdiction, frame schemes for the alteration of any portions of this scheme, provided that such schemes be not inconsistent with anything contained in the Endowed Schools Acts, 1869, 1873, and 1874.

82. From and after the date of this scheme the foundation shall for every purpose, except as herein provided, be administered and governed wholly and exclusively in accordance with the provisions of the same scheme, notwithstanding any former or other scheme, Act of Parliament, charter or letters patent, statute, or instrument relating to the subject matter of this scheme, but without prejudice to any exemption of the endowment or any part of it under any Act of Parliament from any tax, assessment, or charge.

83. The managers shall cause this scheme to be printed, and a copy to be given to every manager, manager of the girls' school, master, assistant master, mistress, and teacher, upon their respective appointments, and copies may be sold at a reasonable price to all persons applying for the same.

84. The date of this scheme shall be the day on which Her Majesty by Order in Council declares her approbation of it.

SCHEDULE.

ADAMS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOUNDATION, AT NEWPORT.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS for year ending _____

N.B.—Receipts or expenses not falling under any specific heads should be inserted separately in an appropriate place under one of the more general heads.

ANNUAL INCOME RECEIVABLE.

	£	s.	d.
Income of estates	-	-	-
Three per cent. Government stock, annual dividend	-	-	-
Interest or dividends on other investments (to be set out separately)	-	-	-
Special or casual payments	-	-	-
Total gross annual income	-	£	

RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ENDING _____

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. <i>From Endowment.</i>						
Income of estates	-	-	-			
Dividends on 3 per cent. Govern- ment stock	-	-	-			
Interest or dividends on other investments (to be set out separately)	-	-	-			
Interest on cash at bankers	-	-	-			
Special or casual payments	-	-	-			
2. <i>From Fees of Pupils.</i>						
Boys' SCHOOL:—						
1st quarter or term	-	-	-			
2nd quarter „	-	-	-			
3rd quarter „	-	-	-			
4th quarter „	-	-	-			
GIRLS' SCHOOL:— (As above for Boys' School.)						
3. <i>Incidentals.</i>						
Property tax returned	-	-	-			
4. <i>Hostel Account for Boys' School.</i>						
Net profit from	-	-	-			
Total income of the year	-	-	-			
Balance at commencement of account	-	-	-			
Total receipts	-	-	£			

EXPENSES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. <i>Management of the Trust.</i>						
Salary of clerk or other officers	-	-	-			
Postage, stationery, stamps, &c.	-	-	-			
Advertisements	-	-	-			
Law expenses (ordinary)	-	-	-			
2. <i>Expenses on Property in the occu- pation of the Schools.</i>						
Repairs, &c. in excess of income of Repairs Fund	-	-	-			
Rates and taxes	-	-	-			
Insurance	-	-	-			
3. <i>Temporary Annual Expenses.</i>						
Interest on money borrowed (£)	-	-	-			
Pension payments	-	-	-			
Specify according } to Schools and } Clauses.						
Other payments	-	-	-			
Property tax	-	-	-			
4. <i>Extraordinary Expenses of the year.</i>						
Specify in } detail. }						
5. <i>Investments made during the Year.</i>						
6. <i>Net Expenditure on the Schools.</i>						
Boys' SCHOOL:—						
Salary of head master	-	-	-			
Payment for assistant mas- ters, school apparatus, &c.	-	-	-			
Examiners' fees and expenses	-	-	-			
Printing examination papers, &c.	-	-	-			
Book prizes	-	-	-			
Books (for library, &c.)	-	-	-			
Paper, pens, ink, &c.	-	-	-			
Gas, water, coal, &c.	-	-	-			
Cleaning, portorage, &c.	-	-	-			
Special payments:						
Lecturer on any special subject	-	-	-			
Prize-day expenses, &c., &c.	-	-	-			
GIRLS' SCHOOL: (As above for Boys' School.)						
7. <i>Scholarships and Exhibitions.</i>						
Specify according } to Clauses. }						
8. <i>Payment for Oxford and Cam- bridge local Examinations.</i>						
Total expenditure of the year	-	-	£			
Unapplied surplus (less current balance)	-	-	-			
Balance in hand at close of account	-	-	-			
Total	-	-	£			

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING _____

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
Balance at commencement of account	-	-	-	Ordinary repairs	-	-	-
Dividends on Government stock	-	-	-	Extraordinary repairs or improvements	-	-	-
				Balance to next account	-	-	-
	£						

HOSTEL ACCOUNT FOR BOYS' SCHOOL FOR YEAR ENDING _____

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
From fees for boarding:				Maintenance:						
1st quarter or term	-	-	-	Meat, &c.	-	-	-			
2nd „	-	-	-	Bread, &c.	-	-	-			
3rd „	-	-	-	Groceries	-	-	-			
4th „	-	-	-	Beer	-	-	-			
				Vegetables	-	-	-			
				Other expenses:						
				Matron	-	-	-			
				Domestic servants	-	-	-			
				Washing	-	-	-			
				Medical expenses	-	-	-			
				Fittings and furniture	-	-	-			
Total	-	-	£					£		
				Net profit carried to general account	-	-	£			

ALDERSEY'S CHARITY.

By letters patent of Queen Elizabeth of the 2nd January 1594 reciting the intention of Thomas Aldersey to establish a free grammar school in Bunbury, Cheshire, and for maintaining a preacher and curate, and for the relief of the poor of Bunbury. It was ordained that there should be for ever there a free grammar school to be called "The Free Grammar School of Thomas Aldersey in "Bunbury," to consist of one schoolmaster, and one usher, and that there should be for ever a preacher, and a vicar or curate assisting the said preacher for the care of souls, the master and wardens and the preacher and schoolmaster to be governors by the name of "The governors of the possessions and revenues purchased and assigned by "Thomas Aldersey for the maintenance of the free grammar school, and preacher of the Divine Word, and "the relief of the poor in the parish of Bunbury."

By a lease of the 20th October 1593, Thos. Aldersey demised to John Aldersey for 500 years at 122*l.* a year, the rectory of Bunbury, the tithes within the parishes and hamlets of Bunbury, Alpeckham, Beston, Tarnton, Calvely, Wardell, Tirlleston, Haughton, Spurstall, Petfertou, and Bowesley in Cheshire.

By a subsequent lease of the 12th November, 1594, the said Thomas Aldersey demised to Ralph Egerton for 2,000 years at the yearly rental of 8*l.*, all his tithes within the township of Ridley, in the parish of Bunbury.

And by deed poll of the 28th February 1594, Thomas Aldersey granted to the governors of the school, the said rectory of Bunbury and the tithes, etc., adding thereto Ridley. To hold to the use of the said governors for the purposes of the said letters patent.

And by a further lease of the 31st March 1595, Thomas Aldersey demised to the governors for 2,000 years at the rent of a red rose, all that messuage called the Chantry House, in Bunbury, and parcels of land containing 7 rods in length and 4 rods in breadth and all that tenement late of Thomas Bunbury and the orchard meadow and all that parcel of land called Barncroft and the fourth part of Gorston's Croft to be for the better maintenance of the preacher, schoolmaster, and usher of Bunbury school that they might be provided with competent dwelling-houses, and for the better applying themselves to their several offices. Under these instruments the governors take the two reserved rents of 122*l.* and 8*l.* yearly, making 130*l.* a year, both of which arise out of the rectory and tithes comprised in the gift, and which are now vested in the representatives and descendant of the leasees.

The governors also take under the instrument of 1595:—

- 1.—A house, buildings, and lands 23*a.* 2*r.* 3*p.* (subject to a quit rent of 8*s.* yearly), occupied by the preacher.
- 2.—The school house and playground. The house has been repaired and improved by the aid of a recent grant from the Committee of Council on Education.
- 3.—The Chantry house, orchard, garden, and croft which was directed to be appropriated to the schoolmaster. The schoolmaster, Mr. Baily, appointed in 1861, has now a cottage and 3*a.* 0*r.* 20*p.* land. It does not appear whether this is the same house and land originally appropriated to the schoolmaster.

The present lettings of this property are set forth in Appendix F to this report.

The master and wardens appointed the preacher or chief incumbent of Bunbury and also the perpetual curate. The present preacher is the Rev. W. B. Garnett; who was appointed or presented in 1853, and the present perpetual curate is the Rev. Wm. Lowe, who was appointed or presented November 1861. On the occasion of the last appointment an estimate was made by the order of the master and wardens of the income of the vicar and curate. This estimate I append, marked G, by which it appears that the total income is about 169*l.* a year, and that there is a new vicarage built in 1847, with contributions chiefly from the governors of Queen Anne's bounty. It appears that no residence or land was originally assigned for the vicar, the statutes as to him saying, "that being sole and unmarried "he is to have one room in the preacher's house."

The entire payments out of the funds provided for the original foundation are:—

	£	s.	d.
Preacher - - - -	66	13	4
Vicar - - - - -	20	0	0
Schoolmaster - - -	20	0	0
Usher - - - - -	10	0	0
Poor of Bunbury - -	10	0	0
Poor of Haberdashers' Company	3	6	8
	£130	0	0

The Haberdashers' Company receive annually from Mr. Aldersey 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, deducting 15*s.* 6*d.* for land tax, and leaving 2*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, which is given by the master and wardens to the poor of the Company together with 4*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* supposed to be the dividend on 148*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*, 3*l.* per cent. annuities represented as standing in their corporate name.

It appears to have been the habit of the Company to distribute 7*l.* a year, in sums of 20*s.* each, to seven poor persons of the Company, and this 7*l.* they ostensibly derive from the 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, part of the Bunbury tithe rentcharge, and the dividends of a nominal sum of 148*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*, 3*l.* per cent. consols, being part of a larger sum of stock standing in the name of the Company. The sum of 7*l.* and 1*l.* to the clerk should, however, be the produce of a separate investment, and not mixed up with the 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* It appeared *primd facie* that the annual payments for the poor of the Company from this gift had in fact fallen short of the obligation of the Company by the amount of the 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year brought in aid of the attributed dividends. The Commissioners of Inquiry do not seem to have been aware of the gift of 300*l.*; they allude to the 7*l.* a year being made up of the 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and other moneys. Upon an examination of the instruments, it appeared, however, that the 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* is in fact given to the Company, and not to the poor of the Company, as is stated in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (Vol. 10, p. 194). That Report, in describing the statutes made by the founder, concludes (line 9 from the bottom), "and "3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* among the poor of the Haberdashers' Company." On referring to the statutes, copies of which are preserved in the books of the Company, it appears that the same (lt. 20), after providing for the application of the 122*l.*, and 8*l.* for the preacher, curate, usher, schoolmaster, and poor people, concludes:—"The remainder thereof, "being 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly, to be paid to the master and "wardens of the Haberdashers' Company for the time "being to the use of the said Company."

Then follows:—

"Item:—It is ordained by the said T. Aldersey that the aforesaid 300*l.* given by him to the Company shall be either bestowed in lands to the use of the Company, or otherwise; the same 300*l.* to be from time to time employed for the benefit of the brethren of the Company and at their discretion. And of the profit thereby arising, or by the revenues of such lands as shall be purchased, that the said master and wardens in the month of November shall give and dispose as follows:—Unto seven poor men of the Company, or unto poor widows of deceased brethren, 20*s.* a piece, and the other 20*s.* to the clerk of the Company for his pains."

The question upon this is, whether the Company ought not actually to invest 300*l.* and apply the interest or dividends, so far as it will go, in payment of 20*s.* a year to as many poor men of the Company as it will extend to pay, or divide the income equally amongst seven; or whether, as the Company insist, it is sufficient for them to pay 20*s.* each to seven poor men; such being the limit of their liability. The question is one of little importance. In the future accounts the supposititious sum of 148*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*, 3*l.* per cent. consols, will be expunged, and the Company propose to insert in its place a nominal investment of enough to produce 7*l.* a year.

The master and wardens have recently abolished or suspended the office of usher, and appointed Mr. Baily, the master of the school, with the joint salary of master and usher, he providing, at his own expense, a proper qualified teacher. It would appear that a portion of the land apportioned to the master and usher is now let, and the income carried into the school accounts, and forms a portion of the school income. These changes have been gradual since 1855. It had been recommended to them in October 1855 to apply for a grant from the Committee of Council, and submit the school to the Government inspector, a course, however, of which they did not then approve. Later, in December 1855, the master and wardens accepted the recommendation of Mr. Garnett to appoint an usher, who was a certificated master, and at the same time sanctioned a rule that weekly and quarterly payments should be taken from boys of a better class, the amount to be left to the preacher. In July 1856, Mr. Garnett, the preacher, as visitor of the school, reported that the school, which in February 1856 contained only 36 pupils, had increased in June of the same year to 95, of whom about 12 were sons of farmers, tradesmen, and a professional man paying the full quarterly charge of 10*s.*, the rest being of the labouring class paying 2*d.* a week, and a few free boys. In September 1856 the court overcame its reluctance to admit the interference of the Council and to apply for a grant, which, to the amount of 50*l.*, together with a small capitation grant, was subsequently obtained. The school is an example of

the advantage of introducing reasonable capitation charges into a free school.

The state of the school subsequently in 1856, and its improvement, and the income or value of the vicarage, will appear from the documents appended hereto, viz. :—

A.—Report of the Rev. W. B. Garnett, 19th October 1862.

B.—Letter of the Rev. W. B. Garnett, 1st September 1862.

C.—Reports of the inspector of schools from 1855 to 1861.

D.—Printed report of rules.

E.—Printed account of the school, 1856.

F.—Table of the rents of the school premises.

G.—Printed notice to candidates for the presentation to the vicarage.

A.

To the MASTER, WARDENS, &c., of the HABERDASHERS' COMPANY.

Bunbury Rectory,
October 19th, 1861.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg respectfully to present my report upon this school up to the present time, and the accounts of the school up to 1st January 1861. I could not finish the latter sooner, as I waited for the payments of the late Rev. J. Martin, which I did not receive, as he was in difficulties, so that the amount due from him is not entered.

The school is in a most flourishing condition, and I am sure the court will read with pleasure the statement of its finances, and the tables numbered I. and II. sent herewith, showing the grades of the parents who send boys to the school, and also the attendance and age of the boys.

I may also call the attention of the court to the reports of H.M.'s inspectors for five years, commencing with 1856, where it is called a "degenerate grammar school," and ending with that for 1860, our last inspection, where it is styled this "excellent school." I should feel gratified if the court will permit these reports to be read before them, and I feel sure they will then take into favourable consideration my suggestion that the present master, who now only holds the appointment of usher (though he has had the entire work of the school, the late head master giving up his money stipend and retaining a house and land in accordance with a permission from the court when the school came under my management), that the present usher, Mr. Wm. Bailey, be appointed head master, and that the office of usher be not filled up, that office being now most efficiently filled by two pupil teachers paid by Government, and two monitors paid out of the school funds. The school was intended by the founder to be a free school, but the original endowment being quite inadequate, your Worshipful Company sanctioned my making a scale of payments from the boys. The highest sum is 10s. a quarter, the lowest 2d. a week. Every boy is admitted by myself, and I always tell the poorer people that if they *really* cannot afford to pay, that their children shall be taught free, and I am proud to say that I have not a single boy who avails himself of the privilege. All books, except copy books, are provided by the school, though I encourage as much as possible the pupils to purchase books, which, being their own, they take care of and have for study when they leave school. By the means that I have adopted, added to voluntary subscriptions from three of the principal landowners, I am enabled to give the master a salary of 110l., to provide pupil teachers, defray all expenses, and have a balance in the bank of 71l. 15s. 7½d. I may also mention that we have a drawing master from the Chester School of Art, who gives a lesson each week of one hour's duration; he is paid by voluntary contribution from some of the boys themselves, but the whole school gets the advantage; and I may mention, as a striking instance of the attention the lads pay to their work, that out of 26 boys who competed for prizes last year, given by the Government School of Science and Art, 24 were successful.

If the new minute of the Privy Council comes into operation, the master, Mr. Bailey, will lose 33l. per annum, his guaranteed augmentation by the Government. I shall then have to consider whether I can make this sum up to him out of the funds of the school, and I trust that I may be able to retain him, for his conduct of the school has been worthy of the highest praise.

I trust that the court will approve of what I have done as visitor of this school, and I have great pleasure in again being able to make a favourable report.

I remain, &c.

W. B. GARNETT,
Preacher of Bunbury and Visitor of the
Aldersey School.

TABLES above referred to.

Children of—					
Professional men.	Farmers.	Small tradesmen.	Labourers.	Total.	
7	36	35	44	122	

Rates.	10s. a Quarter.	6s. a Quarter.	5s. a Quarter.	3s. a Quarter.	2d. a Week.	1d. a Week.
Number	25	4	16	14	45	18

B.

Bunbury Rectory, Tarporley,
December 1st, 1862.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter, I beg to furnish you with the following statement, and shall be glad to afford more detailed information if necessary.

Thos. Aldersey, haberdasher, of London, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent made the following arrangements with regard to the church and schools in Bunbury.

It was ordained that there should be "one preacher of God's word," with a salary of 100 marks, a house, and about 28 acres of land.

"One vicar or curate assistant to the same," with a salary of 20l., and if not objected to by the preacher, a lodging in the preacher's house.

One schoolmaster, who was to have for his salary 20l. and the chauntry house.

And one usher, who was to have 10l. and a house.

These money payments are now paid by Thos. Aldersey, Esq., of Aldersey, high sheriff of the county, to those holding the respective offices. Mr. Aldersey is lessee for 500 years.

	£	s.	d.
Preacher, Rev. W. B. Garnett, M.A. -	66	13	4
Vicar or curate, Rev. W. Lowe -	20	0	0
Master } Mr. W. Bailey -	30	0	0
Usher }			
A sum of ten pounds to poor of the parish, at discretion of preacher, schoolmaster, and wardens -	10	0	0
	£126	13	4

The full value of the tithes was at that time 127l., which the founder distributed amongst the officers as stated above. The balance of 1l., or thereabouts, he gave to the poor of the Haberdashers' Company.

The tithes now are worth some 1,000l. a year, but the payments of *those who do the work*, alas, continues as in the time of Elizabeth.

However, the payments are all duly made. The ten pounds to the poor of the parish has been, I believe, added to other parish monies, and distributed on St. Thomas' Day; but I have written to the agent to pay it to me and the master, so that we may be able to give an accurate account of its distribution according to the founder's direction "that it be distributed by the preacher, schoolmaster, &c."

For an account of the houses and land under the endowment, see Note (A.) F.

I come now more especially to the grammar school, which when I came to Bunbury I found in a useless condition, see Note B., a. b., where it is described by Her Majesty's Inspector, Rev. J. P. Norris, as "a degenerate grammar school of very little use indeed." I obtained permission from the Haberdashers' Company to re-organise the school, I being, by virtue of my office of preacher, the visitor of the school.

I prepared a scheme, which I submitted to the parishioners and to the Haberdashers' Company, which is stated in Note C.

The school was intended by the founder to be *free*, but owing to the poverty of the endowment it was quite impossible to obtain masters for the stipends allotted. It became necessary then to organise a scale of payments which was proposed to and approved by a parish. Indeed for years, when the Rev. Mr. Martin was head master 1l. 1s. a year was charged.

I, accordingly, taking into consideration the amount of the endowments, endeavoured so to arrange the scale of payments, that all in the parish might receive a share of the benefit. In this, I think I have been most successful; though had I again to make the arrangement, I should raise the payments of the better classes of the people to *one guinea*.

At this rate the school would be actually self supporting. At present, we receive 30*l.* per annum from voluntary contributions, and the voluntary payments are requisite in order that we may obtain Government grants.

As to the efficiency of the school, I will merely refer you to the seven reports, Note B., of Her Majesty's Inspectors for the seven years during which the school has existed in its improved form. But when I say that it furnishes an excellent education to the children of the farmers and professional men, including my own (for I have three sons there), and at the same time affords the same advantages to the boys of the poorest person in the parish, I think that its present state will be appreciated.

I would observe further, in reference to the payments of the pupils, that I myself admit each applicant, and in doing so I ask every poor person whether they can afford to pay the sum charged (2*d.* a week), at the same time telling them that if they can honestly state that they cannot really pay that sum we will take their children *free*. I am pleased to say that we have not, at present, one free boy on the books.

I may also state, in confirmation of the reports of Her Majesty's Inspectors, and of myself, that we this week received an application from a Commission under the French Government to afford them statistics of the working of this school.

You make inquiry as to a sum of 18*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* under the head of endowment. When I re-organised the school, I found that the then head master, the Reverend John Martin, late vicar, held his office of master as a sinecure, paying to the usher his share of the endowment paid by Mr. Aldersey, and retaining in his own hands the house and land attached to the head master's post.

This arrangement I did not alter. Mr. Martin continued to pay to the funds of the school the 20*l.* (less income tax, which I suppose accounts for the 18*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*) and to retain the premises.

At his death, in September 1861, I recommended the Haberdashers' Company to unite the two offices of head master and usher, which they decided to do during their pleasure. But that the school may not suffer from want of an usher, we have two pupil teachers and two paid monitors, so more than supplying his place.

Out of the endowment and general funds, I pay Mr. Bailey, the head master, salary 100*l.*, in lieu of house 10*l.*, head master's stipend 20*l.* = 130*l.* The remainder is spent on the general expenses of the school, and the balance reserved for a fund for rebuilding it when it shall have arrived at a sum sufficient to warrant our making the attempt.

In addition to the reports of Her Majesty's Inspectors on the condition of the school, I append also their endorsements of the master's certificate.

I also send a list from which you will at once see the numbers out of each rank attending the school, and their respective payments; also the average attendance of those who pay the highest fees, and also of those paying the lowest.

I trust that this statement may be satisfactory; if it is not sufficiently complete I shall be happy to supply any omissions. If the Charity Commissioners come to any decision upon the matter, I would suggest that there should be a provision by which the scale of fees might be raised as circumstances required.

The alteration in the Educational Code, which is about to come into operation may injuriously affect our means.

I believe that the school now is fulfilling to the utmost the intention of the founder.

Before I conclude, I will draw your attention to the fact that in the statutes allusion is made to the education of "women children" in the school. For this purpose we have a separate national school for girls and young boys, at which about 100 children are taught.

In the hopes that what has been done will meet with approbation.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
W. B. GARNETT.

I see there is an enquiry to be carried on at Haberdashers' Hall, on Saturday next. May I ask that this statement may be given to the Commissioner for his perusal there.

Note C.

REPORTS ON THE ALDERSEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL by HER MAJESTY'S INSPECTORS.

a.

Rev. J. P. Norris, 22nd November 1855.

Schoolroom, a spacious room; floor, tiled. Playground unenclosed. Residence, two cottages belonging to trust. Desks loose, of a clumsy heavy form, placed against the wall. The clergyman is the master, the school being conducted by his usher. It is about to be re-organised as soon as the consent of the Haberdashers' Company shall have been obtained. It is proposed to make it a model school for farmers' and labourers' children combined.

P.S. 1856.—This has been done very successfully. The school is now under a certificated master.

b.

Rev. J. P. Norris, 25th November 1856.

Last year I visited this school under the old regime, a degenerate grammar school of very little use indeed. This year I find it re-organised, under a most promising certificated master, trained at Welshpool and Battersea (Mr. Bailey), who is carrying it on after the most approved methods as a model school for farmers' children, combined with those of labourers. He is prepared to teach Latin to any whose parents may desire it. The school appears to be already very popular, and the results are strikingly good, considering the short time the master has been here.

Rev. J. P. Norris, 11th November 1857.

My examination of this school was most satisfactory. Instead of the decrepit grammar school of former years, the parish has now a prosperous and efficient school of elementary education, in the higher classes of which the farmers' sons are receiving an excellent commercial training. The first class not having been grounded by Mr. Bailey, are unequally advanced in some respects, but they have caught the hearty spirit with which their master does his work, and are making good progress. The singing and drill are excellent. I wish the building was more worthy of the school.

Rev. J. P. Norris, 4th November 1858.

This school has passed an excellent examination. It is rapidly winning for itself a place among the best schools of my district. Twenty of the boys are farmers' sons, paying 10*s.* a quarter, and twenty of them were over 14 years of age. The sum arising from pence last year was 80*l.* Thus it may be instanced as a very successful as the King's Somborne type of school. It is highly to be desired that the girls' school in the same village would be similarly re-organised.

Rev. S. J. G. Fraser, 20th October 1859.

The admirable order of this school is highly creditable to Mr. Bailey's skill and power of command. The children render a cheerful and willing obedience, and show great interest in the subjects of instruction. Mr. Bailey has succeeded in obtaining a high level of attainments, and in inducing habits of thoughtfulness and industry. I was well pleased with the results of my examination, especially with the command of thought and expression shown by the first class.

Rev. J. P. Norris, 7th November 1860.

This excellent school is going on most satisfactorily. I only wish the building were more worthy of the teacher and his work. The first class consists chiefly of farmers' and tradesmen's sons. They learn Latin or algebra and book-keeping, besides the usual subjects. Both this class and the second passed a very good examination in religious knowledge, English grammar, and arithmetic. The order and discipline are excellent. Mr. Bailey conducts the school with energy and ability. That the parents appreciate his work is shown by the fact that the school fees last year reached the sum of 97*l.*

More than half the school are labourers' children, paying twopence a week and under.

Rev. S. J. G. Fraser, 4th December 1861.

This school is still as cleverly conducted as ever, and the results are most satisfactory. The attainments are of a high average, and the boys use their knowledge with considerable facility and intelligence. The order is very good. The average attendance is 88 per cent. of the number who

have attended, and the number of boys who have attended at least 176 days is 68. These good results are very creditable to the school.

REPORTS ON MR. BAILEY'S CERTIFICATE.

N.B.—A schoolmaster on leaving the training college is classed, but does not receive his parchment certificate until he has been two years in charge of a school. Mr. Bailey, at the end of two years, received the highest certificate which is granted to any teacher until he has been seven years principal teacher of a school, viz., First Division of Class II. The following was the report on Mr. Bailey by the Rev. J. P. Norris, Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools :—"Mr. Bailey has shown already that he possesses more than ordinary qualifications for the work of a teacher."

Report by Rev. J. P. Norris, 4th November 1858.

"Mr. Bailey's school is steadily advancing. He has interested his boys in their work, and given them habits of application."

Report by Rev. S. J. G. Fraser, 20th October 1859.

"The instruction is soundly given, and the attainments of the scholars are well advanced. The general tone of the school is good, and the order excellent."

Report by Rev. J. P. Norris, 7th November 1860.

"The school has passed an excellent examination throughout, and the general order is most satisfactory."

Report by Rev. S. J. G. F e , 4th December 1861.

"The attainments of the boys are of a high average, and the general order excellent."

Report by Rev. A. T. Bonner, 27th November 1862.

"The condition is excellen in respect of both order and attainments, and reflects much credit on Mr. Bailey's ability and industry."

TABLE showing the class of CHILDREN in the SCHOOL, and the FEES paid by them.

Sons of—			
Professional Gentlemen.	Farmers.	Tradesmen.	Small Tradesmen, Artisans, or Labourers.
8	25	17	57

Numbers paying—					
10s. per Quarter.	6s. per Quarter.	5s. per Quarter.	3s. per Quarter.	2d. per Week.	1d. per Week.
20	5	14	17	45	6

TABLE showing a COMPARISON between the BETTER and POORER BOYS as to ATTENDANCE and AGE (for Year ending 31st October 1862).

Average number of days attended by poorer boys = 168·1.
Average age = 11·0.

Average number of days attended by better boys = 166·4.
Average age = 11·2.

Attendance.

Average attendance for year ending 31st October 1861 = 88·1 per cent.*

Average attendance for year ending 31st October 1862 = 87·5 per cent.*

* The average is slightly lower this year, owing to the prevalence of diphtheria and measles in the winter and autumn respectively.

D.

BUNBURY ALDERSEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

This school will open on Monday, the 4th of February, under the superintendence of Mr. W. Bailey, certificated master, of Battersea Training College, London.

The school was intended by the founder to afford a free education for the children of the parish and neighbourhood, but the salary arising from the old endowment being insufficient to secure the services of a competent master, it was agreed at a public meeting of the parishioners that payments should be received from the children attending the school.

The visitor, the Rev. W. B. Garnett, has received permission from the governors, the Haberdashers' Company, to re-organise the school in such a manner as to meet the requirements of the present time, provided the master selected bears a *Certificate of Merit*. It has, therefore, been his object to place the school in such a position as to afford the best possible education at a reasonable charge.

The course of instruction will embrace the following subjects:—Scripture, reading, writing, grammar, history, geography, Latin, music, agricultural chemistry, book-keeping, arithmetic, mensuration, land-surveying, algebra, mechanics, and geometry.

The visitor confidently hopes from the position held by Mr. Bailey on the list of Queen's Scholars, from his Certificate of Merit (1st Class) in his first year, and from the high testimonials he has received of him, that he will be able to impart instruction in the foregoing subjects, so as to give satisfaction to the parishioners.

School hours will be from 9 o'clock till 12 in the morning, and from 2 o'clock till 5 in the afternoon. In the winter months the school in the afternoon will open at half-past 1 o'clock, the time of leaving being at the discretion of the master.

Every Saturday will be a whole holiday.

Terms of Admission.

1. A few boys, the children of poor widows, or of parents whose circumstances render them quite unable to pay the the lowest fee, will be admitted free at the discretion of the visitor; and it is earnestly requested that none who can afford to pay will apply for a free admission.
2. Children of labourers will be admitted at 2d. a week.
3. Children of farmers renting less than 40 acres of land and of small tradesmen, will be received upon payment of six shillings a quarter.
4. Children of farmers and tradesmen, not included in No. 3, will be admitted at ten shillings a quarter.

In cases where two or more children of the same family attend the school, the first only will be charged the full price, every additional child being admitted at half-price.

All payments must be made *in advance*; the quarterly payments at the commencement of each quarter, and the weekly payments on each Monday.

The above charges include slates, pencils, pens, all books (except writing books), &c.

It is hoped that these charges will meet the approbation of the parishioners; but should any cases present themselves to which the foregoing rates do not strictly apply, the visitor will be happy to make a special arrangement.

1. All scholars must be kept clean and tidy, and attend school with regularity. It is particularly requested, should any child through sickness or any urgent cause be unable to attend the school, that notice to that effect be given to the master, either by a *note* from the parent, or a message by a *grown-up* person. Absence without leave from the master, cannot on any account be permitted.
2. The scholars must attend regularly, on Sundays, the place of worship selected by their parents.
3. Those parents who wish their children to be admitted to the school are requested to call at the Rectory, on any morning between the hours of nine and ten.

(Signed) W. B. GARNETT.

E.

BUNBURY ALDERSEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS for the Year ending December 31st, 1856.

Donations.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Marquis of Cholmondeley -	10	0	0	Earl Grosvenor -	5	0	0
J. Tollemache, Esq. -	25	0	0	T. Cawley, Esq. -	1	0	0
Mrs. Garnett -	5	0	0	Mr. Challinor -	0	5	0
Mr. Catherall (Chester) -	1	1	0	„ Baker -	0	2	6
„ Walton -	0	5	0	„ Richardson -	0	2	0
„ Hull -	0	2	6	„ Rutter -	0	2	0

Annual Subscribers.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
T. Aldersey, Esq. -	10	0	0	Lord Crewe -	10	0	0
Dowager Mrs. Aldersey -	10	0	0	A. H. Davenport, Esq. -	10	0	0

Dr.	Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	Cr.
To annual subscriptions	-	40	0	0	By master's salary	90 0 0
„ donations	-	48	0	0	„ books, maps, &c. :	
„ endowment :	£ s. d.				Com. of C. on Education	13 4 7½
Rev. J. Martin	18 14 2				Soc. for promoting Christian Knowledge	1 17 4
Usher's salary	9 6 8				Mr. Catherall	14 16 0
Rents of cottages (½ year)	7 16 0				„ Dickinson	8 0 11½
„ fields (½ year)	1 7 6	37	4	4	„ Lowndes	1 11 0
„ Committees of Council on Education :					„ Mr. Bunce	39 9 11½
Grant towards floor, desks, &c.	50 0 0				„ „ Walton	84 11 4½
Capitation grant	6 15 0	56	15	0	„ „ Dutton, glazier	0 10 3
„ school pence :					„ „ Oakley	5 4 7
Quarterly scholars	30 13 6				„ Mrs. Elson	0 7 0
Weekly „	16 11 6				„ coals	1 2 7
Sale of books	6 4 0				„ carriage of coals, &c.	1 1 7
„ Mr. Large (for boards)	0 5 0	53	9	0	„ clock	0 6 11
					„ rent of playground	0 15 0
					„ expenses to London	4 0 0
					„ sundries	5 0 0
					To balance in hand	2 11 4
						0 12 9½
		£235	13	4		£235 13 4

Number of boys admitted during the past year	124
„ „ left „ „	13
„ „ on Register, December 31st, 1856	111

W. B. GARNETT, Visitor.

F.

1862.

BUNBURY ALDERSEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Tenant.	Rent.	£	s.	d.
Chauntrey House - Benjn. Cook	Head	10	0	0
Playground - Do.	Mas-	1	0	0
Heath Field allotment S. Dodd	ters.	1	10	0
Usher's house - Saml. Kirkham		4	4	0
In two dwellings - J. Harding		5	5	0
Small field - B. Cook		1	0	0
Small allotment - S. Dodd		0	14	0
		£23	13	0

Income from all sources, including Government grant, endowment, scholars' payments, and voluntary subscriptions for 1861, 170l. 19s.

G.

VICARAGE OR CURACY OF BUNBURY, NEAR TARPORLEY, CHESHIRE.

The vicar or curate of the parish of Bunbury is appointed by the Worshipful Company of Haberdashers, under a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth on the request of Thomas Aldersey, Esq., by which it is ordained that there shall be for ever appointed "a preacher of the Divine word, "and also a vicar or curate to the same preacher, assistant, "for the observation of the cure of souls and divine "ministration within the parish."

The present preacher is the Rev. W. B. Garnett. The estimated annual value of the vicarage or curacy is as follows :

	£	s.	d.
Founder's endowment	20	0	0
Rentcharge on land	14	0	0
Land, now let for	24	0	0
Dividends on 942l. 10s. 1d., Reduced 3l. per Cent. Annuities, from Queen Anne's Bounty	28	5	6
Fees, about	23	0	0
	109	5	6
Estimated value of house, garden, and paddock	60	0	0
Total estimated gross income	£169	5	6

The vicarage house is a good one. It was built in 1847. There is a district church and a chapel within the parish, and the care of other portions of the parish is also provided for, whereby the population under the charge of the vicar or curate numbers about 1,800 only, but it is widely scattered.

Under the charter, the vicar is removable by the Haberdashers' Company for absence from his duties for 30 days in the year, and for other misconduct, also for undertaking any other charge.

Applications from candidates, with original testimonials, must be sent in, addressed to the clerk, on or before Monday, the 11th of November instant.

JNO. CURTIS, Clerk.

Haberdashers' Hall,
Gresham Street West, London, E.C.,
November 1, 1861.

Rev. W. Lowe.

* These have arisen from investments made by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, the land being annexed by deed to the vicarage.

ARNOLD'S CHARITY.

Thomas Arnold, prior to 1669, gave to the Company a rentcharge of 26*l.* out of lands at Islington for them to distribute to 20 poor men at St. Katherine's tide, for ever, as Sir Nicholas Rainton directed by his will. The charge is payable out of the lands mentioned in the decree of the court referred to by the Commissioners of Inquiry, comprising the "Angel" Inn at Islington. It is paid by Messrs. Child, the bankers, on account of Mr. George Thornhill, or his representatives. The whole sum of 26*l.* is now paid without deduction of land tax, and is distributed in donations of 1*l.* 6*s.* to 20 poor persons of the Company, in the month of October of every year.*

ASKE'S HOSPITAL.

Robert Aske, by will of the 18th January 1688, gave to the Haberdashers' Company 20,000*l.* to be laid out in the purchase of land within one mile of London, to build an almshouse for 20 poor single men free of the Company, and to buy so much land as thereout might be paid to each poor man 20*l.* per annum; and the remainder of the money which should not be disbursed at the finishing of the houses and the purchase of the said land, was to be laid out in land for the maintenance of so many poor boys as the remainder of the said money would produce at 20*l.* each for meat, drink, clothing, and schooling. And the testator gave the residue of his estate to the Company for the maintenance of the said charity.

And by a codicil of the 20th January 1688, the testator appointed the master wardens and assistants of the Company to be governors of the said hospital, and directed that the 20 poor boys should be freemen's sons of the Company, and if it happened thereafter that any of the revenues should fall short the same should be deducted out of the income for the poor boys.

By an Act of Parliament passed the 20th December 1690, the master and wardens of the Company were made a corporate body by the style of "Governors of the possessions and revenues of the hospital at Hoxton, of the foundation of Robert Aske."

By the evidence taken before the Commissioners of Inquiry (Vol. 2, p. 127, and Appendix, p. 286), it was represented that the governors under the will and under certain ancillary bequests, became possessed of the sum of 31,505*l.* 1*s.*, of which nearly 4,000*l.* was absorbed by legacies, debts, and charges, and that out of the residue there was laid out—

	£	s.	d.
In the erection and furnishing of the hospital	11,787	6	7
In the purchase of land at Hoxton, in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch	2,000	0	0
In the purchase of the Kent estates	13,211	6	0

It is difficult to reconcile this account with the tables then laid before the Commissioners, but it would be vain at this distance of time to re-open the inquiry.

With reference to the hospital and the estates, and their present condition, it may be stated, broadly, that the hospital including the chapel, school, officers' residences, and almshouses have been rebuilt, since the report of the Commissioners of Inquiry, at an expense which would seem not to fall greatly short of 18,000*l.* that the Hoxton estate has been entirely let on building leases (except the portion occupied by the hospital), and that the property is now covered with upwards of 500 houses, the leases of many of which are about to expire, and all of which will have fallen into hand in little more than 20 years from this time, that the Kentish estates consist of somewhat less than 2,000 acres of which nearly one-fourth is leasehold of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, and the lease will expire in about 13 years, the Chapter having declined to accept a fine for renewal as heretofore, and the governors of the charity having resolved not to adopt the alternative of enfranchisement, but to let the lease run out.

The freehold portion of the Kent estate is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Butterland farm in the parish of Kings North, a good farm house and new barn built in 1855 at a cost of 640 <i>l.</i> , and other farm buildings, and the old farm-						

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
house converted into cottages, and 584 <i>a.</i> 2 <i>r.</i> 39 <i>p.</i> of land let to Wm. Scott, for 21 years from Michaelmas 1850 at	550	0	0			
and interest on the 640 <i>l.</i> at 5 per cent.	32	0	0			
	582	0	0			
Subject to a deduction of 15 <i>l.</i> per annum for drain tiles	15	0	0			
				567	0	0

In the report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (Vol. 2, Appendix, p. 289) the farm is stated to be 448*a.* 2*r.* 34*p.* In 1849; 41*a.* 3*r.* 5*p.* of land adjoining was purchased at the price of 2,150*l.* out of the purchase money for 16*a.* 3*r.* 11*p.* taken by the Hastings and Ashford Railway Company (London and South Eastern) for 2,200*l.*

2. Park Farm in the parish of Kings North, a farmhouse and buildings and 294*a.* 1*r.* 14*p.* of land, let to Wm. Hart for 21 years from Michaelmas 1850
3. Lime Kiln Farm in the same parish, and a farmhouse and farm buildings and 90*a.* 2*r.* 22*p.* of land, let to Horace Wills for 12 years from Michaelmas 1856
4. Singleton Farm in the parish of Great Chart, and a good farmhouse with a moat and buildings and 246*a.* 1*r.* 16*p.* of land, let to Clarke Wills for 14 years from Michaelmas 1854
5. Beveden Farm in the same parish, a new house and buildings and cottages made of the old farmhouse and a brick granary and 143*a.* 1*r.* 35*p.* land let to Henry Buss for 21 years from Michaelmas 1844
6. The woods in the parishes of Kings North, Great Chart, and Buckinge, 182*a.* 2*r.* 5*p.*, average receipts for timber and underwood for 14 years

The leasehold property held under the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, of which the last renewal was obtained in Michaelmas 1854 at a fine of 968*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, is as follows:—

7. Chart Court Lodge and Court Reed Farm in the parish of Great Chart. The Old Manor House and the Court Reed Farmhouse and buildings and 373*a.* 2*r.* 14*p.* of land, let to Henry Andrews for 14 years from Michaelmas 1855
8. Worting Mill in the same parish, a water corn mill and dwelling house and farm buildings and 38*a.* 0*r.* 24*p.* of land, let to Henry Andrews for 14 years from Michaelmas 1848
9. Prior's Mead in the same parish, a meadow containing 1*a.* 3*r.* 1*p.*, let to the Dean of Norwich, the Rector of Great Chart, tenant from year to year

* THOMAS ARNOLD'S CHARITY.

By an order of the Board of Charity Commissioners, dated the 21st December 1877, the redemption and extin-

guishment of the above rentcharge was effected in consideration of the transfer previously made into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds of the sum of 866*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. annuities.

10. Rowfrith and Hele Wood containing 27a. 2r. 33p. wood land. The Company having the underwood but not the timber. The underwood is cut about every 12 years, and used chiefly for hop poles. This is included in the average of the produce of the woods.

£ s. d.
2,149 16 5

The total acreage of the Kent estate, according to the latest leases and reports is, freehold land, including the woods, 1,542a. Or. 11p., and of the leasehold, including the woods, 441a. Or. 12p., making together 1,983a. Or. 23p. The property includes the manor of King's North, but there are no manorial rights or receipts.

The outgoings on this estate :—

Leasehold rents to the dean and chapter	19	13	2
Quit rent	0	16	8
In the year 1861 the expenses of draining on the four farms, exclusive of the 15l. allowed to the tenant of Butterland, was 92l. 8s. 3d.			
In the same year, the cost of a new cart shed at Norton Mill was 43l. 4s. 6d., and other repairs 3l. 3s. 11d., which should of course be considered as annual charges (expenses on other estates in 1861, 18l.) say yearly	140	0	0

£ s. d.

Labour and expenses in the woods and nursery	140	15	0
Trenches and planting, etc.			
Rates and taxes on the woods and nursery	32	7	6
Cartage of timber, timber faying, grubbing, manure, bailiff, etc., draining pipes, being expenses generally referable to the woods	36	7	0

Making the total disbursements on the woods 209 9 6

It thus appears that the wood lands, considerable as is the quantity of land which they comprise, really produce to the charity no more than about 10l. a year.

The insurance on the farm buildings, in seven different policies for an amount in the whole of 16,300l. 57 1 1

The deputation and receiving rents :—

Three members of the Company once in two years, and the clerk twice a year, visit the estates. The latter receives the rents.

£ s. d.

There are dinners to the tenants on these half-yearly receipt of rents, 1861	52	10	4
1860—The receipt of rents by the clerk without the deputation	28	12	5
	81	2	9

42 0 0

The surveyor receives a commission, say annually of 5l. per cent. on the amount of rents and the produce of the underwood. The present surveyor is Mr. Dickson, he surveys and superintends the farms, and reports to the Company twice every year, and he also makes occasional visits as circumstances require 66 1 7

£535 2 0

Taking, therefore, the gross produce of the Kent estate to be 2,149l., and outgoings specially chargeable on that estate to be 535l. the net income of the Kentish property under the management of the Company would be 1,614l.

HOXTON ESTATE.

The Hoxton estate is described in the report of the Commissioners of Inquiry, Appendix (p. 287), as about 21 acres of land. It is situated within the parish of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, and it is now entirely covered with

buildings. The property is bounded on the north by Beveden Street, and Aske Terrace, and Pimlico Walk; on the west by a road called East Road, which leads to the City Road; on the south by property behind or lying south of Park Street, belonging to , by a section of Great Chart Street and property abutting at the back of Great Chart Street and the (closed) burial ground of the Company, thence eastward by a line drawn towards the north along Pittfield Street and Haberdashers' Walk, and again on the south by property behind and abutting at the back of Ashford Street, and thence again eastward by Fountain's Soap Manufactory, and again southward by property abutting at the back of East Street, and again eastward to a line drawn irregularly from a point about 20 ft. from High Street, Hoxton, to a place called Pound's Buildings, and thence joining the northern boundary in Pimlico Walk near the Britannia Theatre.

The chapel, schoolhouse, and houses for the chaplain, schoolmaster, and matron, with the open ground in the front and the rear occupying a space of about 230ft. frontage in Haberdashers' Walk, and about 283ft. in depth. The present buildings do not stand exactly on the site of the former buildings. The almshouse and other buildings originally formed one long line covering a space which now forms the east end of Buttesland Street, and a part of the north-east corner of the buildings from that Street. The old buildings were pulled down in 1822, and the new buildings were completed in 1827. The old materials were sold for 3,185l.

The estimated expense of repairing the building, was to have been 6,860l., and the removal of the old buildings was supposed to afford a better opportunity of laying out the estate.

The Commissioners of Inquiry report that the Company had accumulated a fund of 4,500l. to meet repairs and fines (Vol. 2, p. 129).

The entire cost of the new buildings including sewers, extra walls, architect, etc., is stated to have been 15,699l.—thus considerably exceeding the estimate. The expense was met by a sale of the accumulated consols then belonging to the charity which had increased to—

£
6,500-
and - 688
making - 7,188 3 per cent. consols.

These sums of stock were sold and produced 6,454l. 14s. 6d. cash.

The governors borrowed of the Company at various times sums of stock, on account of the charity, making together 12,669l. 15s. 5d. 3 per cent. consols, which is stated to have produced 10,482l. 6s. 3d. cash, and adding that sum to the 6,454l. 14s. 6d. cash, and the fund arising from the sale of the materials, the total expenditure would seem to be about 20,000l., the accuracy of which at this distance of time it is not easy to test.

The actual cost of the new hospital and works connected with it, as it appears in the account books was :—

Contract price	12,295	0	0
Extra works, etc.	317	0	0
Boundary walls to the back of the hospital and burial ground	814	0	0
Sewer in front	356	0	0
Levelling and laying out ground, clerk of the works, etc.	630	0	0
Fittings up and furniture, clock and statue	2,894	0	0
Net Architect's charges	1,575	0	0
	£18,881	0	0

The sum produced by the stock, which is not thus accounted for went into the general balance.

It must be stated that the governors undertook the rebuilding and laying out of the land and charging the charity estate, upon their own authority, without any application to the Court of Chancery or other sanction.

The Hoxton estate was let upon building leases, for various terms varying from about 50 to 65 years, under which 529 houses were built; whereon an aggregate ground rental was reserved of 1,432l. 11s.

I subjoin a table of the leases, and of the holdings under them, as they lately appeared upon an account forwarded to this office

RENTAL OF THE HOXTON ESTATE.

Property.	Tenancy.	Rent.
Houses 7 and 10 to 15, East Street	J. Wilkinson	49½ years, from Ladyday 1823 - 2 s. d. 15 10 0
Nos. 1 to 24 and 32 to 51, Singleton Street	F. Hooper	65 " " Christmas 1829 - 188 10 0
" 28 to 30, Buttesland Street	F. W. Gerish	65 " " Christmas 1824 - 0 10 0
" 1 to 16, Great Chart Street, and Nos. 1 and 2, Haberdashers Walk	J. Emanuel	61 " " Midsummer 1824 - 60 0 0
" 14 and 15, East Road	W. Walker	65 " " Christmas 1829 - 0 10 0
No. 16, East Road	F. W. Gerish	Same term - 9 0 0
Nos. 56 to 59, Buttesland Street	J. Stone	61 years, from Christmas 1829 - 9 12 0
No. 3, Haberdashers' Place, East	J. J. Stephens	54½ " " Midsummer 1818 - 4 10 0
Nos. 54 and 55, Singleton Street	A. Tillett	61 " " Midsummer 1824 - 6 4 0
No. 62, Buttesland Street	T. Botton	Same term - 0
Nos. 60 and 61, Great Chart Street	T. Hanson	" - 0
No. 39, Buttesland Street	H. Greely	" - 0
Nos. 38 and 39, Great Chart Street	T. Neave	" - 6 0 0
" 25 and 26, Bevendon Street	W. S. Reynolds	" - 10 0 0
" 2 to 5, Haberdashers Place, West, and 1 to 8 and 19 to 23, Haberdashers Street	J. Jones	61 years, from Midsummer 1802 - 5 10 0
" 40 to 49, Ashford Street	W. Bennett	59 " " Michaelmas 1813 - 27 10 0
No. 34, Ashford Street	J. Paynter	59½ " " Ladyday 1813 - 4 0 0
Nos. 17, 33, and 35, Ashford Street	J. Hall	Same term - 12 0 0
" 9 and 10, Ashford Street	T. Dunston	54½ years, from Midsummer 1818 - 8 0 0
" 3, 7, and 8, Ashford Street	T. Ordway	55½ " " Midsummer 1817 - 8 5 0
" 37 to 42, Aske Street	C. Looseley	59½ " " Midsummer 1813 - 15 9 0
" 10 to 11, " "	C. Jones	60 " " Michaelmas 1823 - 6 0 0
No. 9, " "	M. Carter	Do. - 2 15 0
Nos. 3, 4, and 5, Robert Street	S. Henny	54 years, from Michaelmas 1818 - 9 0 0
No. 42, " "	T. White	55 " " " 1817 - 2 15 0
" 41, " "	S. Tasker	Do. - 2 15 0
Nos. 31 and 32 and 43 and 45, Robert Street	Holdom and Simmons	52 years, from Michaelmas 1820 - 8 5 0
" 26 to 28, Robert Street	R. Honeychurch	61 " " Midsummer 1822 - 6 0 0
No. 25, Robert Street	W. Hart	60 " " " 1823 - 3 0 0
" 3, Aske Terrace	W. Watkins' executors	57 " " " 1806 - 1 0 0
Nos. 1 and 2, Aske Terrace	W. Whiting	Do. - 2 0 0
" 29 and 31, Ashford Street	S. Collins	53½ years, from Ladyday 1819 - 8 0 0
" 18 to 23, Ashford Street	Wm. Hanley	52½ years, from Midsummer 1820 - 50 15 0
" 12 to 23, Aske Street	J. Wilkinson	53½ years, from Ladyday 1819 - 4 0 0
" 34 to 36, Aske Street	T. Trendall	53½ " " Midsummer 1819 - 8 0 0
No. 16, Ashford Street	J. Carter	54½ " " " 1818 - 4 0 0
Nos. 14 and 15, Ashford Street	J. Wilson	51 " " " Michaelmas 1821 - 7 10 0
No. 11, Ashford Street	L. Child	50½ " " " Ladyday 1822 - 6 0 0
Nos. 43 and 44, Ashford Street	R. Weston	58½ " " " Midsummer 1825 - 7 2 0
" 23 to 25, Ashford Street	J. Pallen	50½ " " " 1820 - 11 0 0
" 6 to 8, Ashford Street	W. Cleak	47½ " " " Christmas 1824 - 2 15 0
" 4 to 7, Kingsworth Place	J. Cloutman	51½ " " " March 1821 - 2 15 0
No. 30, Robert Street	J. Aspin	55 " " " Michaelmas 1817 - 4 0 0
" 29, " "	W. Holcombe	59½ " " " Midsummer 1813 - 6 0 0
" 19, " "	J. Greed	50 " " " Michaelmas 1822 - 4 0 0
" 28, Robert Street, and No. 1, East Street	W. Paice	53 " " " 1819 - 4 0 0
" 16, East Street	T. Comerford	51 " " " 1821 - 7 0 0
" 11, " "	E. Joyme	54½ " " " March 1818 - 4 0 0
Nos. 7 and 14, East Street	M. Dickie	54½ " " " Midsummer 1818 - 4 11 0
No. 2, " "	J. Jeffery	54 " " " Michaelmas 1818 - 17 13 0
" 12, Haberdashers Place, East	J. Young	Do. - 9 15 0
Nos. 6 to 9, Haberdashers Place, East	J. Cuff	61 years, from Midsummer 1824 - 12 0 0
No. 3, Haberdashers Place, East, and Nos. 1 to 3, Aske Street	R. Hall	Do. - 4 0 0
Nos. 41 to 43, Great Chart Street	P. W. Field	Do. - 4 0 0
No. 40, " "	E. J. W. Shepherd	Do. - 8 0 0
" 37, " "	T. Eldridge	Do. - 4 0 0
Nos. 30 and 31, " "	E. F. Yates	61 years, from Midsummer 1824 - 3 6 0
No. 27, " "	T. Muston	Do. - 4 0 0
Nos. 25, 26, 28, 29, 33 to 36, Great Chart Street, and Nos. 7 and 10, East Road	G. Hughes	Do. - 5 0 0
The Cottage at the north corner of Park Street	J. Power	Do. - 10 0 0
No. 21, Bevendon Street	E. Messenger	Do. - 5 0 0
Nos. 19 and 20, Bevendon Street	T. Brand	Do. - 10 0
No. 11, " "	J. Chaplin	57½ years, from March 1807 - 4 10
Nos. 5 and 6, " "	M. Jones	56½ " " " " - 1 15 0
No. 24, Haberdasher Street	G. Britton	Do. - 4 10 0
Nos. 13 to 17, Haberdasher Street	J. Holcombe	56 years, from Midsummer 1807 - 9 10 0
No. 10, " "	W. Leese	56½ " " " Christmas 1806 - 1 0 0
No. 9, Haberdashers Street, and 9, Haberdashers Place, W.	S. Pay	Do. - 1 0 0
No. 8, Haberdashers Place, W.	G. Heslop	57 years, from Midsummer 1806 - 1 0 0
" 7, " "	H. Reeves	Do. - 10 10 0
" 6, " "	T. Leonard	Do. - 5 5 0
Nos. 16 and 17, Aske Terrace	R. Honeychurch	49½ years, from March 1823 - 2 15 0
No. 14, " "	J. Brettell	51 " " " Michaelmas 1821 - 4 10 0
Nos. 12, 13, 17, and 18, Robert Street	J. Stiles	53 " " " " 1819 - 13 15 0
No. 6, " "	J. Edwards	54½ " " " March 1818 - 9 13 0
Nos. 5, 8, 13, 36, and 37, " "	W. Johnson	61 " " " Midsummer 1824 - 12 0 0
" 14 and 15, Haberdashers Place, East	W. Oliver	Do. - 6 0 0
" 26 and 27, East Road	M. Downing	61 years, from 1824 - 7 0 0
No. 75, Buttesford Street		
" 63, " "		

Property.	Tenancy.	Rent.
Nos. 3 and 4, East Street Road	D. Gibbs	2 s. d. 12 0 0
" 1 and 2 "	B. G. Maltby	Do. - - - - - 22 0 0
Nos. 17 and 18 "	W. Potter	Do. - - - - - 11 10 0
No. 38, Buttesland Street	W. Norris	Do. - - - - - 4 0 0
" 12, East Street Road	T. Douglas	Do. - - - - - 6 0 0
" 25, " "	J. Lay	Do. - - - - - 6 0 0
Nos. 52 and 53, Singleton Street	J. S. Gray	Do. - - - - - 8 8 0
" 33 to 37, Buttesland Street	J. Watson	Do. - - - - - 8 12 0
No. 32, " "	W. Dore	Do. - - - - - 4 0 0
" 19, East Street Road	J. Bond	Do. - - - - - 6 0 0
" 39, Robert Street	J. Hart	Do. - - - - - 2 15 0
Nos. 5 and 6, East Street Road, and Nos. 1 to 6, Park Street	W. Baker	Do. - - - - - 3 10 0
" 17 to 24, Great Chart Street	T. Dunston	Do. - - - - - 24 0 0
" 45 and 46, Great Chart Street, and Nos. 8 and 9, East Street Road	G. Barwick	Do. - - - - - 14 4 0
No. 44, Great Chart Street	R. Marter	Do. - - - - - 4 10 0
" 6, Aske Terrace	J. S. Englehart	57½ years, from Michaelmas 1805 5 5 0
" 8, " "	T. Lloyd	Do. - - - - - 5 0 0
" 2, Ashford Street	T. Lloyd	58½ years, from March 1819 2 15 0
" 23, Bevendon Street	E. Woollen	61 " " Midsummer 1824 5 0 0
" 2, Haberdashers Place, East	T. Knight	56½ " " Christmas 1815 4 10 0
" 44, Robert Street, and No. 4, Haberdashers Place, East	E. Letch	Do. - - - - - 7 8 0
" 20 to 22 Robert Street, and No. 1, Haberdashers Place, East	T. Phillips	60 years, from Michaelmas 1812 17 0 0
Nos. 27, 28, and 30 to 33, Haberdashers Street	R. Viney	56 " " Midsummer 1807 3 8 0
" 13 and 13, Ashford Street	T. Walton	53½ " " " 1819 8 0 0
No. 62, Great Chart Street	J. Morris	61 " " " 1824 8 10 0
Nos. 38 and 39, Robert Street	J. Adey	52 " " " 1820 5 10 0
" 25 and 26, Haberdasher Street	E. Snowdon	55 " " Michaelmas 1808 9 0 0
No. 32, Great Chart Street	A. McWilliams	61 " " Midsummer 1824 4 0 0
Nos. 36 and 37, Ashford Street	T. Goddard	54½ " " Christmas 1817 8 0 0
" 7 and 8, East Street	W. Smith	55 " " Michaelmas 1817 8 0 0
No. 1, Ashford Street	J. Richardson	54 " " " 1818 2 15 0
Nos. 64 to 72, Buttesland Street	T. Elsom	61 " " Midsummer 1824 3 13 0
" 52 to 55 " "	W. Austin	62 " " " 1837 2 0 0
No. 24, Robert Street	T. Goodman	Yearly tenant 18 14 0
" 2, East Street	J. Miller	21 years, from Christmas 1837 12 0 0
Nos. 20 to 22, East Road	J. Brent	65 " " Midsummer 1834 3 0 0
" 74 to 76, Great Chart Street	L. Wilcocke	Do. - - - - - 12 0 0
" 28 to 31, Singleton Street	G. Livan	56 years, from Midsummer 1834 14 10 0
" 23 to 24½, East Street Road		
" 11 to 33, Haberdasher Street	T. Simon	56½ years, from March 1807 5 5 0
" 12 to 14, " "	Wm. Jones	Do. - - - - - 1 0 0
No. 34, " "	J. S. Gray	55 years, from Midsummer 1808 5 0 0
" 5, Aske Terrace	R. Chubbs	57½ " " March 1806 5 5 0
" 57, Great Chart Street	T. Eldridge	55½ " " Michaelmas 1829 3 10 0
Nos. 7 to 16, Park Street	T. Bilham	57 " " Midsummer 1828 3 10 0
No. 5, Aske Street	S. Rushton	58 " " Michaelmas 1819 2 15 0
" 78, Great Chart Street	L. Willcocke	61 " " Midsummer 1838 4 0 0
Nos. 24 to 27, Buttesland Street	J. Lermite	59 " " " 1840 10 0 0
" 9 and 15, Aske Terrace	T. Westwood	57½ " " Christmas 1805 10 10 0
" 1 to 3, Kingsworth Place	G. T. Ovenden	58 " " Michaelmas 1819 8 15 0
" 1, 3, 4, 9, and 10, Robert Street	J. Edwards	Do. - - - - - 10 0 0
" 33 to 34, " "	T. Killingly	52 years, from Michaelmas 1820 8 5 0
" 26 to 33, Aske Street	H. Selby	51 " " " 1821 12 0 0
" 24 and 25, Ashford Street	T. Foster	53 " " " 1819 3 15 0
" 26 and 27, " "	A. Tillett	54½ " " " 1817 7 0 0
No. 10, Haberdasher Place, East	J. Spiers	56 " " Midsummer 1807 5 5 0
" 11, " "	J. Davis	Do. - - - - - 4 10 0
" 13, " "	J. Claybrook	52½ years, from Christmas 1819 4 12 0
Nos. 18 and 19, Aske Terrace	W. Taylor	56½ " " " 1806 3 0 0
" 12 and 13, " "	A. Warner	55 " " Midsummer 1808 4 0 0
No. 25, Haberdasher Street	J. Ware	Do. - - - - - 5 5 0
Nos. 11 and 13, East Street Road		
" 56, 64, and 65, Great Chart Street	S. A. Fuller	61 years, from Midsummer 1824 6 10 0
" 1 to 4, and 7, 8, 10, 12 to 18, and 23 and 24, Bevenden Street		
No. 27, Bevenden Street	S. Harrington	Do. - - - - - 4 0 0
" 28, East Street Road	J. Hemming	Do. - - - - - 7 0 0
" 9, Bevenden Street	W. Shelton	Do. - - - - - 5 0 0
Nos. 46 and 72, Great Chart Street	W. Austin	61 years, from Midsummer 1838 1 0 0
No. 31, Buttsland Street	R. Dougal	65 " " " 1834 4 10 0
Nos. 40 to 43, Buttsland Street	W. Austin	58 " " " 1841 1 13 0
" 5 to 10, " "	W. Austin	60 " " " 1839 1 0 0
No. 51, " "	T. Gilbert	62 " " " 1837 1 0 0
Nos. 60 and 61 " "	F. J. McCarthy	61 " " " 1824 12 0 0
" 73 and 74, " "	G. Burge	Do. - - - - - 10 0 0
" 46 to 48, Great Chart Street	J. Bamford	55½ years, from Michaelmas 1829 18 10 0
No. 49, " "	E. Woollen	61 " " Midsummer 1824 4 10 0
Nos. 52 and 53, " "	G. Selby	65 " " " 1834 2 0 0
No. 63, " "	J. W. Copley	61 " " " 1834 4 10 0
Nos. 11 to 20, Buttesland Street	W. Austin	59 " " " 1840 1 0 0
No. 19, Ashford Street	W. Browning	49½ " " " 1823 4 0 0
Nos. 17 and 18, Park Street	J. Davies	61 " " " 1824 9 0 0
No. 4, Ashford Street	W. Fryett	55½ " " " 1817 2 15 0
" 7, Aske Terrace	R. Parvin	57½ " " Michaelmas 1805 5 5 0
" 40, Robert Street	P. W. Wood	54 " " " 1818 2 15 0

Property.	Tenancy.		Rent.
			£ s. d.
Nos. 5 and 6, Ashford Street - - -	G. Herring - - -	55 years, from Michaelmas 1817	5 10 0
No. 4, Aske Terrace - - -	G. Waller - - -	57 " " Midsummer 1806	5 0 0
Old North Wing of Aske's Hospital - - -	R. Stanton - - -	49 " " " 1814	72 0 0
Nos. 1 to 4, Buttesland Street, and 4, 5, and 55, Great Chart Street - - -	W. J. Hurst - - -	60 " " " 1839	0 2 0
No. 21, Buttesland Street - - -	T. Fairful - - -	61 " " " 1838	0 2 6
Nos. 22 and 23, Buttesland Street - - -	J. Lermite - - -	59 " " " 1840	0 2 6
" 3 and 4, Haberdashers Walk - - -	T. Orchard - - -	61 " " " 1824	0 10 0
" 8 to 10, Kingsworth Place - - -	E. Milbank - - -	52½ " " Christmas 1829 -	0 5 0
No. 35, Robert Street - - -	W. Clapham - - -	53 " " Michaelmas 1819	2 15 0
" 4, Aske Street - - -	T. Chote - - -	Do. - - -	2 15 0
" 29, Haberdashers Street - - -	T. Simon - - -	56½ years, from March 1807 -	5 0 0
Nos. 58 and 59, Great Chart Street - - -	G. Bankhurst - - -	61 " " Midsummer 1824	9 0 0
No. 36, Haberdashers Street - - -	R. Evans - - -	55 " " " 1808	0 7 0
Nos. 28, 30, and 32, Ashford Street - - -	J. Scarffe - - -	52 " " Michaelmas 1820	0 10 0
			£1,432 11 0

These leases, it will be seen, terminate at various periods from the present time to the year 1885.

The following table has been furnished to me as exhibiting their progressive extinction :—

Leases expiring at Midsummer 1863.

	Houses.	Houses.
North Wing (Stanbridge) - - -	1	
Aske's Terrace (South Side) - - -	19	
Haberdashers Place (West) - - -	12	
Haberdashers Street - - -	36	
		68

Rents, 125*l*.

Leases expiring at Michaelmas 1872.

	Houses.	
East Street (No. 2, Rack-rent) - - -	15	
Kingsworth Place - - -	10	
Robert Street - - -	45	
Aske Street (44 houses, 17 expire in 1883) - - -	26	
Ashford Street - - -	49	
Haberdashers Place (East) - - -	15	
		160

Rents, 448*l*. 6*s*.
1 Rack-rent, 21*l*.

Leases expiring Michaelmas 1883.

Aske Street - - -	18
Rent, 45 <i>l</i> . 12 <i>s</i> .	

Leases expiring Michaelmas 1885.

	Houses.	
Haberdashers Walk - - -	4	
Great Chart Street - - -	76	
Park Street - - -	18	
East Road - - -	28	
Bevenden Street - - -	27	
Singleton Street - - -	55	
Buttesland Street - - -	75	
		283
		529

Rents, 619*l*. 14*s*.

The Haberdashers' Company have lately issued advertisements for tender with a view to re-letting the property, the leases of which are near the time of their expiration.

The proposals for letting are for terms of 21 years. I append a printed copy of these proposals.

The income of the Hoxton estate at present is, 1,450*l*. 17*s*.

This is somewhat more than the reserved rental, owing to the Company having entered upon one of the tenements, in default of performance of the covenants by the lessee, and the same is now let at the rack-rent.

The outgoings on the Hoxton estate are scarcely separable from the general expenses of the hospital, except perhaps the salary of Mr. W. Snooke, the surveyor, whose business is to superintend the Hoxton estate, 50*l*.

As the times of the expiration of the leases approach, the surveyor makes a special survey of the premises with a

view to dilapidation. A survey of the property now about to be re-let was made in 1849 when a charge of 21*l*. was allowed.

If this be considered as a special charge of management on the Hoxton property, it reduces the net-rent to 1,400*l*.

The net produce from the two great sources of the charity income is, therefore, as follows :—

	£
Kent estate (as above stated) - - -	1,614
Hoxton estate (as above stated) - - -	1,400
	£3,014

But this is subject to an incumbrance in respect of the stock borrowed from the Company by the governors for the rebuilding the hospital. Of this there was repaid at different times previously to 1844, 2,753*l*. 3*s*. 3*d*., 3 per cent. stock, leaving in that year 9,916*l*. 12*s*. 2*d*., 3 per cent. stock, due to the Company.

From 1844 to 1861 nothing was paid in reduction of this debt.

In 1861 the governors repaid a sum of 1,169*l*. 15*s*. 5*d*., 3 per cent. stock, which was purchased with 1,077*l*. 13*s*. 1*d*. cash, leaving a debt of 8,746*l*. 16*s*. 9*d*., 3 per cent. consols.

The interest payable upon this remaining debt is, therefore, 262*l*. a year, or thereabouts, which being deducted from the clear income of 3,014*l*., leaves 2,752*l*. applicable to the purposes of the endowment.

This sum which would appear to be the clear income of the charity, after full allowance for every charge on the property is, however, subject to further deduction before it becomes applicable to charitable purposes, in respect of what are called the general expenses.

These are the salaries of—

	£
Mr. Curtis (clerk) - - -	105
Mr. Fisk, accountant - - -	55
Mr. Hooper, beadle - - -	30
	£190

The available income is, therefore, further reduced to the sum of 2,562*l*.

The average disbursements of the charity for nine years (1853–1861), exclusive of the general expenses above, viz., clerk, accountant, and beadle, are stated to have been 2,104*l*. a year.

An average of the total income of the estate for 14 years, from 1848 to 1861 inclusive, is stated to be 3,512*l*., and the total expenditure on all accounts, including interest for the same period was 3,427*l*.

A detailed account of the present disbursements on the existing charitable establishments will afford a more accurate representation of the proportion of the general income actually applied to charitable purposes.

THE SCHOOL.

Up to 1853, the chaplain the Rev. John L. Turner, received 800*l*. a year for the board and education of 20 boys, with an additional allowance of 54*l*. 5*s*. 6*d*. for nurses, &c. In the year 1852, Mr. Turner was not re-elected, and the Company gave him a retiring pension 50*l*. a year, an application was made to the Commissioners for their sanction, but no decision was come to, and the Company has still continued to pay the pension.

The chaplain has since that time been paid a distinct salary, and the maintenance of the boys has been placed under the direction of a matron.

	£	s.	d.
The clothing of 20 scholars average - -	100	0	0
The house-keeping expenses amount to nearly 30l. a year for each boy, but it includes also the board of the schoolmaster and matron, and the additional women servants. An account of these expenses are kept by the matron, showing under weekly tables the amount of the bills, of the baker, brewer, butcher, grocer, and greengrocer, milkman, &c.; and the wages of extra servants and payments for occasional labour.			
The matron, schoolmaster, and boys have a common table. The expense in 1861 was, house-keeping 434l. 14s. 10d., washing 41l. 10s. 3d., wages 38l. 13s. 3d., coals 31l. 4s. - -	596	2	4
	£696	2	4

<i>Schoolmaster's salary</i> —The present schoolmaster is Mr. George Casterfield, who was appointed in November 1852. (Duties, see Appendix, 13–15, Statutes)	100	0	0
<i>French master</i> —Monsieur Thebaudin -	30	0	0
<i>Drawing master</i> —Mr. Sankey -	20	0	0
<i>The Matron's salary</i> .—Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, who was appointed in November 1852. (Duties, see Appendix, 16–18, Statutes.) The stipend has been raised in the last year from 35l. to 40l. - -	40	0	0
<i>Examiner</i> —Half-yearly examination 2l. 2s., and other expenses at examinations -	5	14	0
<i>Excursion</i> (1861) -	5	18	0
<i>Stationery for the school</i> -	14	15	8
	£912	10	0

ALMSHOUSES.

There are at present 13 pensioners, who receive 16s. a week, and 5s. each on the Founder's day, and the offerings at the Sacrament. Average expenditure for 7 years, 1856–1861, has been - -	608	3	8
(In the year 1861 the sum was only 556l. 16s.)			
One of the almsmen is the gatekeeper, for which he is allowed 2s. per week - -	5	4	0
Winding clock, &c. -	4	14	6
Occasional expenses, burial of a deceased almsman, advertising, &c. -	10	0	0
	£628	2	2

Officers whose duties extend both to the school and the almshouse:—

	£	s.	d.
<i>The salary of the Chaplain</i> .—The duties of the chaplain are the sound religious instruction of the 20 scholars. He is to officiate twice on Sunday in the chapel, and also on Wednesday and Friday, and to visit the pensioners. (See pp. 9–13, Statutes, Appendix.) The present chaplain is the Rev. Alfred Jones, who was appointed in April 1854 - -	150	0	0
<i>The Chapel Clerk</i> .—His duties are to attend the chapel on Sundays, and the quarterly meetings, and he also teaches singing to the boys -	10	0	0
<i>The Surgeon</i> .—Dr. Sparke. (Duties, see pp. 35–36 Statutes, Appendix) -	31	10	0
	£191	10	0

Other expenses both applicable to the school and the almshouses:—

	£	s.	d.
Insurance (on 12,000) - -	38	6	9
Rates and taxes (1861) -	85	3	8
Repairs and painting, average of 8 years ending 1861 - -	180	15	0
	£304	5	5

The condition of the endowment of the Charity may in round numbers be thus summed up:—

<i>Gross Income</i> .—		£
Kent - - - -	-	2,150
Middlesex - - - -	-	1,450
		£3,600
<i>Disbursements</i> .—		£
Kent - - - -	536	
Middlesex - - - -	50	
	586	
Interest of mortgage debt - -	262	
Governors' general expenses -	190	
	1,038	
	£2,562	
Board, lodging, and education of 20 boys - - - -	912	
Pensions and allowances to aged men, varying in number from 13 to 20 - -	628	
	1,540	
Chaplain, chapel clerk, and surgeon - - - -	191	
Repairs, insurances, &c. -	305	
	496	
	2,036	
Annual surplus income about -	£526	

The future variations in this surplus, supposing the establishments to continue as they are, will be principally caused, first, by the increase of the Middlesex rental, by the proximate falling in of the leases, and secondly, by the diminution of the Kentish rental, about 13 years hence by the termination of the Chapter leases; to which may be added the payment of the mortgage debt by the application of the existing surplus.

The hospital consists of 20 houses, each containing a sitting-room and wash-house on the ground floor, and a bed-room over, all of which have a separate outer-door; covered portico extending the length of the building on each side. The almsmen are limited to single men or widowers, and above 50 years of age, freemen of the Company. At the present time, only 13 houses are occupied, a sufficient number of qualified applicants not being found. The chapel forms the centre building at the bottom of the quadrangle, and the chaplain's house and the schoolmaster's are on each side of the chapel. The matron's house is between the chaplain's and the school, and over the committee room. The schoolroom consists of a single room, under the boys' dormitory, having access from the master's house, one part of the lower floor of which latter house forms the boys' dining-room.

The chaplain is a married man, but the schoolmaster is unmarried. The matron is a widow.

The boys are appointed by the court of assistants as a body. The applications are referred to the Charities Committee, who return to the court three names for one vacancy, four names to two vacancies, and so on, selecting always two names beyond the number of vacancies. I do not find any rule adopted as a principle of selection, but generally speaking, preference is given to liverymen's sons over those of freemen. The court are generally, but not universally, bound themselves by the decision of the Committee having before it the number of votes for each candidate. The Committee of Charities consists of master and wardens (5), and about 12 more. They are elected by the court of assistants for two years, half going out every year, but the election generally proceeds by rotation. The boys are admitted between 8 and 10, and they leave the school at the age of 15. No record is taken of the subsequent career of the boys, but I am informed that the present master and two members of the court were brought up in the school.

KING'S GIFT.

Joseph King, by will of the 20th May 1717, gave to the hospital 500l. as an encouragement to taking boys into the hospital. It is probable that this sum forms part of the stock mentioned in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (see p. 225), and before referred to.

SMITH'S GIFT.

Sir John Smith, by will of the 15th January 1733, gave 100l. to the hospital. This formed part, as it would

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appear, of the stock mentioned before, which existed at the time of the last inquiry.

TURGIS' GIFT.

Mrs. Mary Turgis, by will of the 12th September 1704, gave 50*l.* for the poor of the hospital. This forms part of the general funds of the charity.

POPE'S GIFT.

Peter Pope, by will of the 28th of November 1807, gave to the hospital 500*l.* consols, for the use of that institution. This formed part, it is assumed, of the stock of the Company, sold out under the circumstances before stated.*

* ASKE'S HOSPITAL.

- 10 May 1864. By opinion of the Board of Charity Commissioners of this date the trustees were authorised to contribute 20*l.* towards cost of erecting school for poor at Kingsnorth, and to contribute 5*l.* per annum towards its support.
- 10 Nov. 1865. By opinion of the said Board of this date the trustees were authorised to grant to John G. Sparter, M.D., Surgeon, an annual retiring pension of 15*l.*
- 3 Jan. 1868. By order of the said Board of this date the trustees were authorised to expend two sums of 320*l.* each in the erection of two cottages on Park Farm, Kingsnorth, and in the erection of an oasthouse, &c., on Singleton Farm, Great Chart.
- Feb. 1868. By order of the said Board of this date the trustees were authorised to sell leasehold estates in Great Chart to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for 5,600*l.*, subsequently invested (less approved costs) in the purchase of 5,954*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* reduced 3*l.* per cent. annuities.
- 17 Feb. 1871. By opinion of the said Board of this date the trustees were authorised to subscribe 5*l.* 5*s.* per annum towards schools of St. Peter's, Hoxton.
- 12 Nov. 1872. By order of the said Board of this date the trustees were authorised to effect certain improvements of residence and buildings on Park Farm, Kingsnorth, at a cost of 1,175*l.* 4*s.*, out of surplus income.
- 4 April 1873. The above sum was extended by further order of this date to 1,368*l.* 5*s.*
- 20 Dec. 1872. By order of the said Board of this date the trustees were authorised to effect certain improvements at Beveden Farm in Great Chart and Bethersden (Kent), at a cost of 994*l.* 16*s.*
- 4 April 1873. By further order of this date the above sum was extended to 1,300*l.*, and it was directed that 52*l.* yearly be invested out of rents until amount expended replaced.
- 21 Jan. 1873. By order of the said Board of this date the trustees were authorised to grant the following leases :—
 (1.) Lease of "Haberdashers' Arms," 114, Pitfield Street, Hoxton, for a term of 21 years at the rent of 150*l.* (premium 4,000*l.* invested in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in 4,324*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* consols).
 (2.) Lease of "Lion and Lamb," 35, Aske Street, Hoxton, for a term of 21 years at the rent of 130*l.* (premium 500*l.*, invested in the name of the said Official Trustees in 539*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* consols).
- 9 Aug. 1873. By an Order in Council of this date Her Majesty declared her approbation of the following scheme under the Endowed Schools Acts for the administration of the hospital at Hoxton of the foundation of Robt. Aske.

As approved by Her Majesty in Council.

240.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

County of Middlesex.

Parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch.

SCHEME for the MANAGEMENT of the HOSPITAL at HOXTON, of the FOUNDATION of ROBERT ASKE.

PART I.—GENERAL.

- Object. 1. The general object of the above-named charity, herein-after referred to as the Trust, shall be :—
 (a.) To supply sound practical and liberal education for boys and girls by means of schools in or near London ; and
 (b.) To provide for poor people, who are free of the Company of Haberdashers in the City of London.
- Repeal. 2. From the date of this Scheme all the particulars which by the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, sec. 46, are capable of being hereby repealed and abrogated shall, so far as they relate to the management of the Trust, be repealed and abrogated, except as is herein-after otherwise expressly provided.
- Corporation. 3. Subject to the provisions of this Scheme the Corporation bearing the name or style of "Governors of the

"possessions and revenues of the Hospital at Hoxton " of the Foundation of Robert Aske, Esquire," shall be continued in accordance with the regulations hitherto in force, and shall be the Governing Body of the Trust ; and all rights, powers, and liabilities of the said Corporation, and all lands and hereditaments, not being copyhold, belonging to the Trust, and all terms, estates, and interests therein, and all stock in the public funds and other securities belonging to the Trust, shall remain vested in the said Corporation : Provided that, notwithstanding the incorporation of the Governing Body of the Trust, the constitution of such Governing Body may from time to time, on application made under the Charitable Trusts Act, be altered by the same authority and in the same manner as if such Governing Body were not incorporated ; and the members of the said Governing Body shall be chargeable respectively for such property as shall come into their respective hands, and shall be answerable respectively for their own acts, receipts, neglects, and defaults, but not for the acts, receipts, neglects, or defaults of any others or other of them, and for the administration of the Trust, and shall be subject, jointly and severally, to legal control and authority in the same manner and to the same extent as if they were not incorporated.

4. The hitherto existing School of the Trust shall be carried on, and the hitherto existing trusts for the benefit of scholars attending such School shall be administered as heretofore, by the Governing Body of the Trust, herein-after referred to as the Governors, for the benefit of such scholars as on the 1st January 1873 were scholars on the foundation of the Trust, for the period of one year from the quarter day next preceding the date of this Scheme, and shall then be closed.

5. From and after the closing of the existing School of the Trust, every scholar, who was on the 1st January 1873 a scholar on the foundation, shall be entitled, during the period for which, except for this Scheme, he would have been entitled to remain on the foundation, to have his School fees paid for him out of the income of the Trust at any School of like character approved of by the Governors which the parent or guardian, or person liable to maintain or having the actual custody of such scholar, may select, and to receive such other advantages, or the equivalent thereof by way of maintenance or otherwise, to be provided out of the said income, as he would have been entitled to receive if this Scheme had not been made. If any difference occurs between any such scholar, or such parent, guardian, or person as aforesaid, and the Governors, the matter shall be referred to the Charity Commissioners, whose decision shall be final.

6. In the event of suitable employment under the Trust not being offered to the Rev. Alfred Jones, hitherto Chaplain and Head Master of the School of the Trust, Thomas Kimber, hitherto Master, and Ruth Batten, hitherto Matron, under the Trust respectively, such employment being in each case equal in point of emolument to the office hitherto held by the person to whom it is offered, then from and after the closing of the existing School of the Trust, the said Rev. Alfred Jones shall be entitled to receive a pension or annual allowance of 120*l.* out of the income of the Trust, the said Thomas Kimber an annual allowance of 50*l.*, and the said Ruth Batten, an annual allowance of 20*l.* during their respective lives. Any doubt or question which may arise as to the suitability or value of any employment so offered shall be referred by the said Governing Body to the Charity Commissioners for their opinion thereon, which opinion when given shall be final and binding on the said Governing Body and on the said Rev. Alfred Jones, Thomas Kimber, and Ruth Batten, respectively.

7. From the date of this Scheme all rights and powers (if any) reserved or belonging to, or claimed or capable of being exercised by, any body corporate, persons or person, as visitors or visitor of the Trust, shall be transferred to Her Majesty, and all such rights and powers, and also any like rights and powers vested in Her Majesty on the 2nd day of August 1869, shall be exercised only through and by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales.

8. From the date of this Scheme all jurisdiction of the Ordinary relating to or arising from the licensing of any Master under the Trust shall be abolished.

Existing school.

Rights of scholars.

Provision in favour of certain officers.

Jurisdiction of visitors.

Jurisdiction of Ordinary.

BANK'S CHARITY.

John Banks, by will of the 21st March 1716, gave to the Company his leasehold estate in St. James's, West-

minster, to pay thereout 220*l.* a year, as he should by deed appoint; and further, out of the residue, to discharge a mortgage debt of 10,000*l.*, and to make some other payments.

Savings of interests.

9. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, this Scheme shall not affect any of the following vested interests:—

- (1.) The tenure by any person of any Exhibition or Apprenticeship fee payable out of the endowments of the Trust, which was held by him, or had been awarded to him at the date of the publication of this Scheme;
- (2.) Such interest as any person may have in any pension or compensation allowance payable out of the endowments of the Trust to which such person was entitled on the 25th June 1868.

PART II.—MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTY.

Estate.

10. All the estates and property of the Trust, not required to be occupied for the purposes thereof, shall be let or otherwise managed by the Governors or by their officers acting under their orders according to the general law applicable to the management of property by Trustees of Charitable Foundations.

Any money arising from the sale of timber, or from any mines or minerals belonging to the Trust, shall be treated as capital and invested, except in any special cases in which the Governors may be authorised by the Charity Commissioners to apply such money or any part thereof as income or otherwise.

Raising money.

11. All capital sums which, under the provisions of this Scheme, the Governors may be required to raise shall be raised by them by sale or mortgage of the real or personal property of the Trust, or by both those means, or otherwise, on such terms and subject to such conditions as may be sanctioned or prescribed by the Charity Commissioners in each case.

Clerk and agents.

12. The Governors shall make such arrangements as they may find most fitting for the custody of all muniments, title deeds, and other documents belonging to the Trust, for deposit of money, for drawing cheques, and for the appointment of a Clerk and of agents for the conduct of their business. If any such Clerk or agent is himself a Governor he shall not receive a salary.

Accounts.

13. The accounts of the Trust shall be made up and balanced to the 31st day of December in every year. The accounts shall be examined by the Governors, and signed by the Master of the Company of Haberdashers and the Clerk of the Trust within 21 days after the day to which they are made up. As soon as practicable after the accounts are so signed they shall be audited.

Audit.

14. With respect to the audit of accounts of the Trust the following provisions shall have effect:—

- (1.) The Auditor in each year shall be appointed by the Lord Mayor. The Auditor shall receive such remuneration as the Lord Mayor directs, subject to the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, if at any time such sanction shall be required by the Governors; and such remuneration, together with the expenses of or incident to the audit, shall be paid by the Governors out of the income of the Trust;
- (2.) The audit shall be held at the office of the Governors or some other convenient place to be fixed by them, and at a time to be fixed by the Auditor, but to be as soon as possible after the accounts are signed as herein-before provided;
- (3.) The Auditor, at least 14 days before holding the audit, shall serve on the Governors and on the School Managers constituted under this Scheme notice of the time and place of holding the audit;
- (4.) The Clerk of the Governors or some person authorised by them shall attend the audit and produce to the Auditor all books, bills, vouchers, and documents relating to the accounts;
- (5.) Any Governor or School Manager entitled to act under the Trust may be present at the audit and object to the accounts;
- (6.) The Auditor shall, as nearly as may be, have the like powers and be under the like obligation to allow and disallow items in the accounts, as in the case of an audit of the accounts of the School Board for London, and the Governors or any person aggrieved by the decision of the Auditor shall have a right of appeal to the Charity Commissioners, whose decision shall be final;
- (7.) Subject to the provisions of this section the Charity Commissioners may from time to time make such

regulations as may be necessary respecting the form of keeping the accounts and the audit thereof.

When the Auditor has completed the audit he shall sign the balance sheet.

15. The Governors shall cause a statement showing their receipts and expenditure to be printed in such form and with such particulars as may be from time to time prescribed by the Charity Commissioners, and shall send the same within 30 days after the balance sheet is signed by the Auditor to the School Managers, and to the Charity Commissioners, and publish an abstract thereof in one London daily newspaper.

Statement of accounts.

16. The Governors shall employ the income of the Trust, as follows:—

Application of income.

- (1.) They shall pay the interest on loans raised by them under the provisions of this Scheme, and make such provision for the repayment of the loans as may be required by the conditions on which such loans may have been raised;
- (2.) They shall pay what may be due to any person in respect of any interest hereby saved or of any right hereby commuted;
- (3.) They shall defray the expenses of management of the property incurred under the provisions of this part of this Scheme;
- (4.) They shall carry to a separate account the annual sum of 1,500*l.* in trust for eleemosynary purposes, as herein-after provided;
- (5.) They shall pay to the Masters and Wardens of the Company of Haberdashers in the City of London the annual sum of 150*l.* in augmentation of the endowment founded by Throckmorton Trotman for aiding education in the parish of St. Luke, the whole of such endowment so augmented to be hereafter made subject to a Scheme to be prepared by the Endowed Schools Commissioners, or by the Charity Commissioners, with the object of providing education, not being merely elementary education, for children, at a cost to such children of 30*s.* a year each or thereabout;
- (6.) They shall pay the residue to the School Managers constituted under this Scheme at such times and intervals, and in such manner as may be authorised or prescribed from time to time by the Charity Commissioners.

PART III.—TRUSTS FOR ALMSPEOPLE.

17. Except as is herein-after otherwise provided, the above-mentioned annual sum of 1,500*l.* shall be administered by the Governors for the benefit of poor men that are free of the Company of Haberdashers, subject to such regulations as the Governors, with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, shall from time to time prescribe.

Eleemosynary Trust.

18. The Governors may, with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, commute the right of any Almsman elected before the 1st October 1872 to reside in the Alms-houses, and any other right of any such Almsman, upon such terms as may be agreed upon between them and any such Almsman, or as may be fixed by the Charity Commissioners as a fair compensation for the rights of such Almsman, in case the parties differ. Each Almsman elected since the 1st October 1872 shall be entitled to such annual sum or pension not exceeding 75*l.*, as the Governors may from time to time determine, and to no other benefit under the Trust.

Commutation of rights of Almsmen.

19. The pension or other privileges (if any) of any Almsman, who shall be or become a habitual drunkard, or be otherwise guilty of such improper conduct as in the opinion of the Governors may render him undeserving of such pension and privileges (of which they shall be the sole judges), may be suspended or reduced in amount, or altogether withdrawn by them.

Disqualification of pensioners.

20. If any part of the said sum of 1,500*l.* shall not be expended in any year, the surplus may be applied in the following year for similar purposes.

Balance of trust fund.

PART IV.—THE SCHOOL MANAGERS.

21. The School Managers, herein-after referred to as the Managers, shall have the sole management of the Schools of the Trust and of the money payable to such Managers under and subject to the provisions of this Scheme. They

Constitution of Governing Body for schools

And by deed of appointment of same date he directed payment of the said 220*l.* as follows :—

For two dinners at the hall for the trustees	£ 12
Ditto for his relations therein described	6
To the clerk of the Company	20
To his clerk	5
To the beadles	12
For a sermon at the meeting house adjoining the hall	2
Clerk and sexton	1
To the minister and deacons of the congregation to which he belonged (10 <i>l.</i> to be distributed, and 2 <i>l.</i> for an entertainment)	12
To his wife during widowhood	20
To several relations various annuities, with remainder to their descendants	130
	<u>220</u>

The deed then directed that after the payment of the mortgage debt the annuities to his relations should be doubled.

	£	s.
	130	0
And that the following additional sums should be paid :—		
For putting out apprentices or towards the marriage of the descendants of his relations	200	0
To 10 poor men free of the Company and on the livery	100	0
To 10 other poor men	50	0
To 20 poor freemen's widows	100	0
To 5 poor men of St. Bennett, Paul's Wharf	25	0
To 5 poor single women of the said parish	25	0
To 5 poor men of Battersea parish	12	10
To 5 poor single women of Battersea parish	12	10
To 5 poor men of St. Mary Overy, Southwark	12	10
To 5 poor single women of ditto	12	10
For a dinner for the poor freemen, widows, and inhabitants on the days of payment	12	0

shall, when their number is complete, consist of 15 members, who shall be appointed as follows :—

- (1.) Nine, of whom two shall be women, shall be appointed by the Governors :
- (2.) One shall be appointed by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London :
- (3.) One shall be appointed by the Common Council of the City of London :
- (4.) Two shall be appointed by the Members of the School Board for London representing the Hackney division :
- (5.) Two shall be appointed by the Members of the School Board for London representing the Greenwich division.

Each body entitled to appoint a Manager or Managers may appoint a member or members of their own body.

22. Each Manager appointed by the Governors shall be appointed to hold office for seven years, and then retire. Each of the other Managers shall be appointed to hold office for five years, and then retire.

23. If during his term of office any Manager shall become bankrupt or incapacitated to act, or shall intimate to the Managers in writing his wish to retire, or shall fail for the space of one year to attend any meeting, the Managers shall, after due notice to such Manager, cause a record of the fact to be entered in their books, and notify the same to the body by whom he was appointed; and upon such record being entered the Manager to whom it applies shall forthwith cease to be a Manager, and thereupon or upon the death of a Manager the proper body shall proceed to appoint a successor to the vacant place. A Manager vacating office by retirement, or non-attendance only, shall not be thereby disqualified for re-appointment.

24. Women may be managers.

25. No Master or Mistress of any School of the Trust may be a Manager.

26. Religious opinions, or attendance or non-attendance at any particular form of religious worship, shall not in any way affect the qualification of any person for being a Manager under this Scheme.

27. Every Manager shall, at or before the first meeting he or she attends in that character, sign a memorandum declaring his or her acceptance of the office of Manager and willingness to do his or her duty as such, in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme; and until he or she has signed such a declaration he or she shall not be entitled to act as a Manager.

28. The Managers shall hold meetings in some convenient place to be fixed by themselves, as often as may be found necessary for the management of the Trust, and at least four times in each year, on some convenient days to be appointed by themselves.

29. The Managers shall, at their first meeting in each year, elect one of their number to be Chairman of their meetings for that year, and make regulations for supplying his place whenever he is absent.

30. A quorum shall be constituted whenever five Managers are present, and any such quorum may act notwithstanding any vacancy or vacancies in the full number of Managers. Whenever any decision is made in favour of which less than a majority of the Managers for the time being entitled to act have voted, the Clerk shall forthwith send a copy of the minutes of the business on which such decision was made to each Manager, and it shall be competent to any three Managers, within seven days from the day of the decision, to demand that the decision shall be once reconsidered at a special meeting, to be held at an interval of not less than 14 and not more

than 21 days after the meeting at which such decision was made.

31. The Chairman or any three Managers may at any time summon a special meeting for any cause that seems to him or them sufficient.

32. All special meetings shall be convened by notice in writing to the Managers, specifying the object of the meeting. And it shall be the duty of the Clerk to the Managers to give such notice when required by the Chairman or any Managers having a right to summon such a meeting.

33. Save as is herein otherwise expressly provided, all matters and questions shall be determined by the votes of the majority of the Managers present at any meeting; and in case of equality of votes, the Chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

34. If at any meeting there is not a sufficient number of Managers present to constitute a quorum, or if the business at any meeting is not fully completed, the Managers present may adjourn the meeting to a subsequent day, of which notice shall be given to all the Managers.

35. A minute book and proper books of account shall be provided by the managers, and kept in some convenient and secure place of deposit to be provided or appointed by them for the purpose.

36. Minutes of all proceedings of the Managers shall be entered in the minute book and duly signed. In the same book shall be recorded the entry into office of every new Manager and the names of all the Managers present at each meeting.

37. Full accounts shall be kept of the receipts and expenditure of the Managers; and such accounts shall be stated for each year, and examined and passed annually at the first meeting in the ensuing year and signed by the Managers then present.

38. The Managers shall cause sufficient abstracts of the accounts to be published annually in one London daily newspaper, circulating in the neighbourhood of the several Schools of the Trust. Such abstracts shall be in the form appended to this Scheme, subject to such alterations or abridgments thereof as may be prescribed or authorised by the Charity Commissioners.

39. The Managers shall make such arrangements as they may find most fitting for the custody of all documents belonging to their Trust, for deposit of money, for drawing cheques, and for the appointment of a Clerk and of agents for the conduct of their business. No such Clerk or agent shall be a Manager.

40. In order to raise any capital sum which the Managers may from time to time be authorised to expend under the provisions of this Scheme, the Managers may serve their precept on the Governors requiring them to raise the same in manner herein-before provided, and the Governors shall forthwith proceed to raise and pay the same to the Managers accordingly. If any doubt arises as to the validity or propriety of any precept, the Governors or the Managers may refer the question to the Charity Commissioners, whose decision shall be final.

PART V.—THE SCHOOLS.

41. There shall be two establishments of Schools of the Trust, to be called the Schools of the Company of Haberdashers. One establishment shall be at Hoxton, and shall be called the Haberdashers' Hoxton Schools, and the other establishment shall be at Hatcham, and shall be called Aske's Hatcham Schools.

Terms of office.

Disqualification, or death, and replacement.

Women. Masters.

Religious opinions.

Acceptance of office.

Meetings of managers.

Chairman.

Quorum.

Special meetings.

Notice.

Voting.

Adjournment of meetings.

Books.

Minutes.

Accounts.

Publication of accounts.

Custody of documents and appointment of agents.

Precept for raising money.

Hoxton Schools and Hatcham Schools.

It appears by the recitals in an Order of the Master of the Rolls of the 6th May 1824, made on the petition of the Haberdashers' Company in a cause of Elizabeth Mitchell

and others against Sarah Holloway and others, that for several years prior to the determination of the lease, which expired on the 26th February 1822, the trustees, in pur-

Adaptation
of Hoxton
buildings.

42. The site and buildings of the existing Hospital at Hoxton, or such part thereof as may be required for the purpose, subject nevertheless to the rights of any present Almsman occupying any part thereof, whose right of occupation shall not have been commuted by the Governors, or some other site in Hoxton which may be approved by the Endowed Schools Commissioners, if acting, or, if not, by the Charity Commissioners, shall be appropriated to the Haberdashers' Hoxton Schools, and shall at the expiration of twelve months from the date of this Scheme (unless the time be enlarged by the Endowed Schools Commissioners or Charity Commissioners), and thenceforth, subject as aforesaid, be occupied by the Managers for the purposes of such Schools, free from any interruption by or on behalf of the Governors. In enlarging and improving the said buildings, or in the erection of new buildings, and in adapting and fitting up the same for the purposes of Schools, the Managers may expend a capital sum of 5,000*l.*; but they shall not exceed that amount of expenditure unless with the sanction of the Endowed Schools Commissioners or Charity Commissioners.

Provision
of site at
Hatcham.

43. The Governors shall, within twelve months from the date of this Scheme, unless the time be enlarged by the Endowed Schools Commissioners, if then acting, or, if not, by the Charity Commissioners, provide a site for Aske's Hatcham Schools. For this purpose they may obtain land by purchase or exchange on such terms as may be sanctioned by the Endowed Schools Commissioners or Charity Commissioners. The said site when provided shall be appropriated to Aske's Hatcham Schools, and shall be occupied by the Managers for the purposes thereof free from any interruption by or on behalf of the Governors. The Managers shall erect on such site buildings suitable for the said Schools, the plans whereof shall be subject to the approval of the Endowed Schools Commissioners, if then acting, and, if not, of the Charity Commissioners, and in erecting such buildings the Managers may expend a capital sum of 12,000*l.*, but shall not exceed that amount of expenditure unless with the sanction of the Endowed Schools Commissioners or Charity Commissioners.

Day Schools.
Holy Orders.

44. All the Schools shall be Day Schools.
45. No person shall be disqualified from being a Master in any of the Schools by reason only of his not being, or not intending to be, in Holy Orders.

Religious
instruction.

46. The parent or guardian of, or person liable to maintain, or having the actual custody of any scholar attending any school of the Trust as a day scholar may claim, by notice in writing addressed to the Head Master or Head Mistress of such School, the exemption of such scholar from attending prayer or religious worship, or from any lesson or series of lessons on a religious subject, and such scholar shall be exempted accordingly; and a scholar shall not, by reason of any exemption from attending prayer or religious worship, or from any lesson or series of lessons on a religious subject, be deprived of any advantage or emolument on the School or out of the Endowments of the Trust to which he or she would otherwise have been entitled. If any teacher in the course of other lessons at which any such scholar is, in accordance with the ordinary rules of the School, present, teaches systematically and persistently any particular religious doctrine, from the teaching of which any exemption has been claimed as provided by this clause, the Managers shall, on complaint made in writing to them by the parent, guardian, or person liable to maintain or having the actual custody of such scholar, hear the complainant, and inquire into the circumstances, and if the complaint is judged to be reasonable make all proper provisions for remedying the matter complained of.

Appoint-
ment of head
masters
and head
mistresses.

47. Subject to the provisions herein contained the Managers and the Head Master and Head Mistress of each School of the Trust shall, within their respective departments as herein defined, make proper provisions for the religious instruction to be given in such School.

48. Save as is herein-after otherwise prescribed, every Head Master and every Head Mistress shall be appointed by the Managers. Every such appointment shall be made at a meeting to be called for the purpose. In order to obtain the best candidates the Managers shall, for a sufficient time before making any appointment, give public notice of the vacancy, and invite competition by advertisements in newspapers, and by such other methods as they may judge best calculated to secure the object.

49. The Managers may dismiss any Head Master or Head Mistress without assigning cause, after six calendar months' written notice, given in pursuance of a resolution passed at two consecutive meetings held at an interval of not less than 14 days, and duly convened for the express purpose of considering the matter, such resolution being affirmed at each meeting by not less than two-thirds of the Managers present.

Dismissal
without
assigning
cause.

50. For urgent cause the Managers may by a resolution passed at a meeting duly convened for the express purpose of considering the matter, and affirmed by not less than two-thirds of the whole number of Managers for the time being entitled to act, suspend any Head Master or Head Mistress from office; and in that case they shall appoint another special meeting to be held at an interval of not less than a week after the former one, and may then by a similar resolution affirmed by as large a proportion of Managers, wholly and finally dismiss him or her. Full notice and opportunity of defence at both meetings shall be given to the Head Master or Head Mistress concerned.

Dismissal
for urgent
cause.

51. Every Head Master or Head Mistress, previously to entering into office, shall be required to sign a declaration, to be entered in the Minute Book of the Managers, in the following form:—

Declaration
by Head
Masters or
Head Mis-
tresses.

"I, _____, declare that I will always, to the best of my ability, discharge the duties of Head _____ School during my tenure of office; and that if I am removed by the Managers, according to the constitution of the said School, I will acquiesce in such removal, and will thereupon relinquish all claim to the office and its future emoluments, and deliver up to the Managers, or as they direct, possession of all their property then in my possession or occupation."

52. Every Head Master and Head Mistress to whom a residence shall be assigned by the Managers shall dwell in such residence. Every Head Master and Head Mistress shall have the occupation and use of his or her residence (if any), and of any other property of the Trust of which he or she may become occupant, in respect of his or her official character and duties, and not as tenant; and shall, if removed from office, thereupon deliver up possession of such residence and other property to the Managers, or as they may direct. No Head Master or Head Mistress shall, except with permission of the Managers, allow any person to occupy his or her official residence or any part thereof.

Occupation
of Trust
property by
Head Mas-
ters and
Head Mis-
tresses.

53. Every Head Master and Head Mistress shall give personal attention to the duties of the School in his or her charge, and shall confine himself and herself to the prescribed course of instruction. During tenure of office no Head Master or Head Mistress shall accept or hold any office or appointment which, in the opinion of the Managers, may interfere with the proper performance of his or her duties under the Trust; and no Head Master shall hold any benefice having the cure of souls.

Personal
attention of
Head Mas-
ters and
Head Mis-
tresses.

54. Within the limits fixed by this Scheme the Managers shall in each School prescribe the general subjects of instruction, the relative prominence and value to be assigned to each group of subjects, the division of the year into term and vacation, the payments of the scholars, and the number of School hours in each week and of holidays to be given in each term. They shall take general supervision of the sanitary condition of all the School buildings and arrangements. They shall from time to time determine what number of Assistant Teachers shall be employed in each School. They shall every year assign to each School the amount to be paid out of the income of the Trust for the salaries of Assistant Teachers, and shall provide a proper plant or apparatus for carrying on the instruction given in each School.

Jurisdiction
of Managers
over scho-
lastic ar-
rangements.

55. Before acting under the last preceding clause the Managers shall in all cases consult the Head Master or Head Mistress of any School concerned, in such a manner as to give him or her a full opportunity for the expression of his or her views.

56. Subject to the rules prescribed by or under the authority of this scheme, the Head Master or Head Mistress of each School shall have under his or her control the choice of books, the methods of teaching, the arrangement of classes and school hours, and generally the whole internal organisation, management, and discipline of his or her School. Provided that if any Head Master or Head Mistress expels a scholar from his or her School, he or she shall forthwith make a full report of the case in writing to the managers.

Jurisdiction
of Head
Masters and
Head Mis-
tresses.

57. The Head Master or Head Mistress of each School may from time to time submit proposals to the Managers

suance of John Bank's directions, applied for a further grant of the said trust estates, but the terms proposed by His Majesty's Commissioners for a further grant of the

said premises were, in the opinion of the trustees and surveyors with whom they advised, so high, both with respect to the fine and rent required, that the trustees did

for making or altering regulations as to any matter within their province, and the managers shall consider such proposals and decide upon them.

58. No Master or Mistress of any rank in the Schools shall receive or demand from any scholar being educated at any School of the Trust, or from any person on behalf of any such scholar, any gratuity, fee, or payment, other than such payments as are prescribed or authorised by this Scheme.

59. Subject to such regulations as may be in force from time to time under the authority of this Scheme, the Schools for boys and girls shall be open to all boys and girls respectively who are of good character and of sufficient bodily health, and who are residing with their parents, guardians, next friends, or near relations within such degrees as may be fixed by the Managers by regulations to be made by them from time to time. No boy or girl not so residing shall be admitted to any School unless he or she has previously obtained the express permission of the Managers.

60. Applications for admission to any School shall be made to some person appointed by the Managers according to a printed form to be by them approved and delivered to all applicants.

61. A register shall be kept of all applications, showing the date at which every application is made for the admission of a scholar, the date of admission, withdrawal, or rejection, the cause of rejection, and the age of the candidate for admission at the date of the application: Provided that every person requiring an application to be registered shall pay such fee as the Managers may fix in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme.

62. Every candidate for admission to any School shall be examined by or under the direction of the Head Master or Head Mistress of such School, who shall appoint convenient times for that purpose, and give reasonable notice to the parents or guardians of those whose turn is approaching. No candidate shall be admitted to any School except on the terms of passing such examination. Those who are found fit shall, if there is room for them, be admitted in order according to the dates of their application. If there is not room for all, priority shall be given to children and grandchildren of freemen of the Company of Haberdashers. Subject to such priority it shall be competent to the Managers to direct that if there is not room for all the candidates their priority shall be determined by competitive examination.

63. Save as is herein otherwise expressly provided, each scholar shall pay such entrance and tuition fees as may be required of him or her under this Scheme. And all such payments shall be made in advance to such person as the Managers shall from time to time appoint for the purpose, and shall be accounted for by the person receiving them to the Managers, and treated by them as income applicable to the purposes of the School in respect of which they are received. No preference shall be given in respect of such fees to any scholar on account of his or her parentage or place of birth or residence. No extras of any kind shall be allowed without the sanction of the Managers, and all extras so allowed shall be optional on the part of the scholar concerned.

64. There shall be once in every year an examination of the scholars in each School by an Examiner or Examiners appointed for that purpose by the Managers, and paid by them, but otherwise unconnected with such School. The Examiners shall make a report in writing to the Managers on the proficiency of the scholars in each School, and on the position of the several Schools as regards instruction and discipline, as shown by the results of the examinations. The Managers shall communicate to the Head Master or Head Mistress of each School the report relating to such School.

65. The Head Master or Head Mistress of each School shall make an annual report in writing to the Managers on the general condition of such School, and on any special occurrences during the year. He or she may also mention the names of any scholars who in his or her judgment are worthy of praise or substantial reward, having regard both to proficiency and conduct.

66. In the case of any scholar attending any School, who evinces special promise and aptitude for teaching, the Managers shall be at liberty to make arrangements whereby he or she shall receive instruction in the art of teaching, and shall give such assistance in the ordinary work of instruction in the School as may be deemed desirable, and for these purposes they may prolong the time during which such

scholar may remain at School. They may also award any reasonable sum, to be assigned partly to any scholar so retained as a Teacher, by way of remuneration for services rendered to the School, and partly to the Head Master or Head Mistress of such School by way of remuneration for instruction in the art of teaching given by him or her.

HABERDASHERS' HOXTON SCHOOLS.

67. The Haberdashers' Hoxton Schools, herein-after referred to as the Hoxton Schools, are intended to consist of a Day School for about 300 boys, and a Day School for about 300 girls, each to be capable of enlargement at any future time.

68. The Head Master of the Hoxton School for boys shall receive a fixed stipend of 100*l.* a year. The Head Mistress of the Hoxton School for girls shall receive a fixed stipend of 75*l.* a year. Such Head Master and Head Mistress shall also receive payment according to the number of scholars in his or her School, that is to say, such sum calculated upon such a scale uniform or graduated, as may be fixed by the Managers, being at the rate of not less than 10*s.* nor more than 30*s.* yearly for each scholar. Payments under this clause shall be made terminally or quarterly, as the Managers shall think fit.

69. The Managers shall appoint and dismiss at their discretion all Assistant Teachers in the Hoxton Schools, and shall fix and pay their respective salaries.

70. The fee, if any, payable on the registration of applications for admission to the Hoxton Schools shall be fixed from time to time by the Managers, but shall not exceed the sum of 2*s.* 6*d.*

71. The entrance and tuition fees payable for each scholar in the Hoxton Schools shall be settled by regulations to be made by the Managers from time to time, provided that no such entrance fee shall exceed 5*s.*, and that no such tuition fee shall be less than 2*l.* or more than 4*l.* a year.

72. The Managers shall make regulations from time to time for fixing the age of admission to the Hoxton Schools. No boy shall be allowed to remain in the Schools beyond the end of the School term in which he attains the age of 15 years, and no girl beyond the end of the School term in which she attains the age of 16 years.

73. The examination for admission to the Hoxton Schools shall be graduated according to the age of the candidate, but it shall never fall below the following standard, that is to say:—

Reading easy narrative and writing text hand;

Easy sums in the first two rules of arithmetic, with the multiplication table.

The Managers may raise the minimum standard from time to time if they deem it advantageous for either School to do so.

74. The subjects of secular instruction in the Hoxton Schools shall be as follows:—

In both the Boys' School and Girls' School:—

Reading and Spelling;

Writing;

Arithmetic and Elementary Mathematics;

English grammar, composition, and literature;

The outlines of History;

Geography, political and physical;

Natural Science;

Latin or French, or both;

Drawing;

Music.

And in the Girls' School:—

Household Management and Needlework.

The Head Master or Head Mistress in each School shall settle the arrangements and classification of instruction in the prescribed subjects.

75. The Managers shall assign an annual sum of 400*l.* for Exhibitions, not exceeding 12*l.* a year each in value, and tenable at the Hoxton Schools, and in conferring such Exhibitions the Managers shall distribute them in a fair proportion among boys and girls, having regard to the number of the scholars in each School. By way of additional Exhibitions tenable at the Schools the Managers shall grant exemption, total or partial, from the payment of tuition fees. Provided that the number of scholars holding Exhibitions at either School shall never exceed one-fifth of the whole number of scholars in such School.

One half of each class of Exhibitions established under this clause shall be conferred preferentially upon children who have been educated at some Public Elementary School

No gratuities to Masters or Mistresses.

Schools open.

Mode of admission.

Register of applications.

Entrance examinations.

Payments for tuition.

Annual examination.

Reports of Head Masters and Head Mistresses.

Student Teachers.

Full number of scholars.

Income of Head Masters and Head Mistresses.

Assistant Teachers.

Registration fee.

Entrance and tuition fees.

Age.

Entrance examination.

Subjects of secular instruction.

Exhibitions at the Schools.

not feel themselves justified in acceding to them, conceiving that it would have been prejudicial to the interests of the said charities to have accepted such terms; and His

Majesty's Commissioners having refused the terms proposed by the trustees, the said trust estate was delivered up to them on the 26th February 1822, when all the rents of the

or Schools for a space of at least three years, and have passed the Government Inspector's Examination in the standard suitable to their age and standing. And in conferring such Exhibitions the Managers shall make such arrangements as seem to them best adapted to secure the combined objects of attracting good scholars to the Hoxton Schools, and of advancing elementary education. If in the opinion of the Managers fit candidates do not present themselves for all the Exhibitions at any time offered to such children, such of the said Exhibitions as are not awarded to such children, and in all cases the remaining one-half of the said Exhibitions shall be open to all candidates to whom the Schools are open.

76. The Managers shall assign an annual sum of 600*l.* for Exhibitions of such value as they may think fit, tenable by scholars of the Hoxton Schools at any places of higher education or to enable them to gain a start in some profession or skilled trade. The said annual sum of 600*l.* shall be divided between the Boys' School and the Girls' School in proportion as nearly as may be to the numbers of scholars attending such schools respectively.

ASKE'S HATCHAM SCHOOLS

77. Aske's Hatcham Schools, herein-after referred to as the Hatcham Schools, are intended to consist of a Day School for about 300 boys, and a Day School for about 200 girls.

78. The Head Master of the Hatcham School for boys shall receive a fixed stipend of 150*l.* a year. The Head Mistress of the Hatcham School for girls shall receive a fixed stipend of 100*l.* a year. Such Head Master and Head Mistress shall also receive payment according to the number of scholars in his or her School, that is to say, such sum, calculated upon such a scale, uniform or graduated as may be fixed by the Managers, being at the rate of not less than 2*l.* nor more than 4*l.* yearly for each scholar. Payments under this clause shall be made terminally or quarterly as the Managers shall think fit.

79. The Head Master or Head Mistress of each Hatcham School shall appoint and dismiss all Assistant Teachers in such School, subject only to an appeal to the Managers, and shall determine in what proportions the sum assigned by the Managers to such School for Assistant Teachers, and plant or apparatus shall be distributed, and the Managers shall arrange for the payment of the sum assigned accordingly. The Head Master and Head Mistress shall report in writing to the Managers every appointment of an Assistant Teacher made by him or her, and on the dismissal of any Assistant Teacher shall make a full report in writing of the case to the Managers. The Head Master and Head Mistress shall also make a report in writing to the Managers in each year of the manner in which the sum assigned for Assistant Teachers, and plant or apparatus has been distributed in the School under his or her control.

80. The fee, if any, payable on the registration of applications for admissions to the Hatcham Schools shall be fixed from time to time by the Managers, but shall not exceed the sum of 5*s.*

81. The entrance and tuition fees payable for each scholar shall be settled by regulations to be made by the Managers from time to time, provided that no such entrance fee shall exceed 1*l.*, and that no such tuition fee shall be less than 4*l.* or more than 8*l.* a year.

82. No scholar shall be admitted into the Hatcham Schools until he or she has attained the age of 8 years; and no scholar shall be allowed to remain in the Schools beyond the end of the School term in which he or she attains the age of 17 years, or beyond the age of 16 years, unless with the express permission of the Head Master or Head Mistress. And the Managers, upon the recommendation of the Head Master or Head Mistress, shall make regulations for the withdrawal of scholars in cases where from idleness or incapacity to profit by the instruction given they are materially below the standard of position and attainment proper for their age.

83. No scholar shall be allowed to remain in the Hatcham Schools beyond the end of the term in which he or she attains the age of 13 years, unless he or she has within the previous year passed a satisfactory examination in reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, and dictation, and the elements of geography; and the Managers shall make regulations for testing the attainments of the scholars for this purpose by some Examiner to be appointed by them.

84. The examination for admission shall be graduated according to the age of the candidate, but it shall never fall below the following standard, that is to say,—

Reading, Writing from Dictation, the first four rules of Arithmetic, and the outlines of English Grammar, and of the Geography of England.

The Managers may raise the minimum standard from time to time if they deem it advantageous for either School to do so.

85. The subjects of secular instruction shall be as follows:—

The English language and literature;
French and German;
Latin;
Arithmetic and mathematics;
History and Geography;
Natural Science;
Drawing;
Music;

And in the Girls' School:—

Household Management and Needlework.

The Head Master or Head Mistress in each School shall settle the arrangements and classification of instruction in the prescribed subjects. Greek shall not be part of the prescribed course of instruction, but may be taught in the Boys' School as an extra at an additional fee of not less than 4*l.* yearly for each boy taught.

86. By way of Exhibitions tenable at the Hatcham Schools, the Managers shall grant exemptions from the payment of tuition fees, provided that the number of such exemptions shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the number of Scholars attending the School.

87. The Managers may also assign an annual sum of 1,200*l.* for exhibitions not exceeding 40*l.* a year each in value, and tenable at the Hatcham School, or at any other Schools approved by the Managers and the Governors. These Exhibitions are mainly intended for the maintenance and education of children and grandchildren of Freemen of the Company of Haberdashers, and shall be offered in the first instance for competition among boys and girls, in equal shares, who are children or grandchildren of such Freemen. No such Exhibition shall be awarded to any candidate whose attainments fall below the standard of the examination for admission to the Hatcham Schools suited to his or her age. In default of a sufficient number of fit candidates of either sex from among children of such Freemen as aforesaid, on the occasion of any such Exhibitions being offered, such of the Exhibitions as are not awarded to such children shall be thrown open to general competition among all the scholars of the Schools. No such Exhibition shall be tenable by any scholar concurrently with an exemption granted under the last foregoing clause. The Managers may from time to time make such regulations as they think fit for the boarding of any holders of these Exhibitions who may not be resident with their parents, guardians, next friends, or near relations within a convenient distance of the Hatcham Schools.

88. The Managers shall assign an annual sum of 600*l.* for Exhibitions, tenable by scholars of the Hatcham Schools at any places of higher education or of professional training or study. The said annual sum of 600*l.* shall be divided between the Boys' School and the Girls' School, in proportion as nearly as may be to the number of scholars attending such schools respectively.

AWARD AND TENURE OF EXHIBITIONS.

89. All Exhibitions provided under this Scheme shall be given as the reward of merit only, to be ascertained, subject to the provisions of this Scheme, in such manner as the Managers shall by regulations to be made by them from time to time prescribe. They shall be tenable only for the purposes of education, general or professional. They shall be payable by instalments at such intervals as the Managers shall direct. If the holder dies, his representatives shall be entitled only to the next ensuing payment of an instalment whenever payable.

90. No Exhibition shall be granted to any scholar already attending any School of the Trust if the Head Master or Head Mistress reports that such scholar is rendered undeserving of it by misconduct. Every Exhibition tenable at School shall be liable to forfeiture on the order of the Managers in case the Head Master or Head Mistress reports that the holder is guilty of misconduct, irregular in attendance, or fails to maintain a reasonable standard of proficiency. If the holder of an Exhibition

Entrance examination.

Subjects of instruction.

Exhibitions.

Haberdashers' Exhibitions.

Leaving Exhibitions

Conditions of award and tenure.

said leasehold estate ceased, and a sum of 1,152*l.* 10*s.* was on the 9th May 1822 paid by the said clerk to the said Commissioners of the balance then remaining in his hands, and was accepted in full satisfaction of all claims and demands on the trustees in respect of dilapidations or otherwise. That the trustees, on examining and auditing the account of receipts and payments by their said clerk up to Midsummer 1823, found a balance of 564*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* in his hands, which it was necessary for him to retain for the purpose of making the annual payments directed by

the said John Banks up to Midsummer 1820. That there was then standing in the name of the Accountant-General, in trust in the cause at the bank, the sum of 58,580*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* consols, which had arisen from the investment of the said receiver's and clerk's balances and of the dividends of stock purchased therewith. That great part of the dividends which would in future become due on the same stock would be applicable to the payment of the several annuities and charges directed to be paid by the said John Banks, inasmuch as there was no other source from which the

after leaving School is guilty of gross misconduct or idleness, or wilfully ceases to pursue his or her education, it shall be competent to the Managers to determine the Exhibition as from the last preceding payment of an instalment.

91. Subject to the provisions of this Scheme the Managers shall from time to time make regulations for determining the number, value, period, and conditions of tenure of all Exhibitions established under this Scheme, and all other matters relating to such Exhibitions, but they shall give reasonable notice of all such regulations to the Head Master or Head Mistress of each School of the Trust.

SCIENCE CLASSES.

92. In the event of the establishment of any classes for instruction in science in the neighbourhood of Hoxton or Hatcham by any Local Committee or otherwise, the Managers may, instead of providing instruction in Science in the Schools of the Trust at Hoxton or Hatcham, as the case may be, make arrangements for the admission to such classes of any scholars attending such Schools, subject to the following conditions:—

- (a.) The classes shall be in connexion with the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education, and shall be managed in accordance with regulations approved by that Department;
- (b.) The course of instruction shall be that laid down in the Minute of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, dated the 24th November 1871, with such modifications as may from time to time be introduced therein by the proper authority;
- (c.) The classes shall be regularly examined and inspected, and the teacher or teachers shall be duly qualified in accordance with the regulations of the said Science and Art Department.

Subject to the foregoing conditions, the Managers may pay for each scholar admitted to the classes such fees (not exceeding the ordinary fees charged for other students) as may from time to time be agreed upon between them and the managers of such classes.

93. If by reason of any provision in this Scheme a difficulty is found in conforming to any regulations which the said Science and Art Department may approve, or if for any reason that Department think fit to modify any condition in the last foregoing clause contained, the Managers may, notwithstanding this Scheme, comply with and accept any such regulations or modifications not being inconsistent with the first clause of this Scheme, or with anything contained in the Endowed Schools Act, 1869.

PART VI.—APPLICATION OF INCOME.

94. The Managers shall charge the income payable to them under the provisions of this Scheme with the payment of an annual sum of 300*l.* to be placed to a separate account, entitled Repairs and Improvements, and to be applied to ordinary repairs or improvements, if wanted, of the property used for the educational purposes of the Trust, and if not wanted for that purpose to be accumulated and paid to the credit of such separate account for repairs and improvements. The Managers, at their discretion, may draw upon the accumulations, if any, for the purposes of repairs or improvements, ordinary or extraordinary.

95. After defraying the expenses of management and after defraying the cost of any ordinary repairs or improvements which the income of the Repairs and Improvements Fund may be insufficient to answer, the Managers shall employ the income payable to them for the purposes of the Schools of the Trust in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme.

96. The Managers may, if they think fit and the income payable to them is sufficient for the purpose, agree with the Head Master or Head Mistress of any School of the Trust for the formation of a fund in the nature of a pension or superannuation fund, the main principles of such agreement being that such Head Master or Head Mistress and the Trust shall each contribute annually such sums and for

such term, not less than 15 years, as may be mutually agreed upon; that these contributions shall accumulate at compound interest; that in case any such Head Master or Head Mistress serves for such term he or she shall on retirement be entitled to the whole fund; that in case he or she retires earlier on account of permanent disability from illness he or she shall also be entitled to the whole fund; that in all other cases he or she on ceasing to be Head Master or Head Mistress, or his or her representatives in case of his or her death, shall be entitled to the amount produced by his or her own contributions.

97. If there is any residue of income the Managers may, subject to the provisions of this Scheme, employ it in increasing the stipend of the Head Master or Head Mistress of any School of the Trust, or in improving the accommodation of the School buildings, or in aiding the games of the scholars, or generally in promoting the spirit and efficiency of the Schools. Whatever they do not think fit to spend in these ways they shall on passing the yearly accounts state as Unapplied Surplus, and deposit in a bank; and if the sum so deposited rise to 300*l.* they shall invest the same in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds to the general credit of the Trust.

PART VII.—GENERAL.

98. The Governors may receive any additional donations or endowments for the general purposes of the Trust. They may also receive donations or endowments for any special objects directed by the donors, provided that such objects are certified by the Charity Commissioners to be for the general benefit of the Trust, or of any School of the Trust, and not calculated to give privileges to any scholar without regard to merit, and not otherwise inconsistent with or calculated to impede the due working of the provisions of this Scheme. The Managers may receive donations or endowments for educational purposes only on like terms.

99. If at any time any doubt or question arises between the Governors and the Managers as to the proper construction or application of any of the provisions of this Scheme, either party may, after notice to the other, apply to the Charity Commissioners for their opinion and advice thereon. If at any time any such doubt or question arises among the Governors or Managers, such Governors or Managers shall apply to the Charity Commissioners for their opinion and advice thereon. The opinion and advice when given shall be binding.

100. The Charity Commissioners may from time to time in the exercise of their ordinary jurisdiction frame Schemes for the alteration of any provisions of this Scheme, or otherwise for the government or regulation of the Trust, provided that such Schemes be not inconsistent with the general object of the Trust as defined in this Scheme, or with anything contained in the Endowed Schools Act, 1869. Provided also that the Charity Commissioners shall have the same power of acting upon application made to them by the Managers with respect to the endowments and income of the Trust hereby made payable to them as they would have if such application had been made by the Governors, and the Governors shall conform to any order made or directions given by the Charity Commissioners upon any such application.

101. In the year 1888, or at any earlier time when the gross income of the Trust, apart from payments of scholars, during a single year shall have exceeded the sum of 10,000*l.*, the Governors and the Managers shall apply to the Charity Commissioners or to the proper authority for a new Scheme for the management of the Trust.

102. The Governors shall cause this Scheme to be printed and a copy to be given to every person who shall become a Governor or Manager under the provisions of this scheme, and to every Master and Mistress appointed to any School of the Trust, and copies shall be sold at a reasonable price to all persons who may wish to buy.

103. The date of this Scheme shall be the day on which Her Majesty by Order in Council declares Her approbation of it.

Particulars of Exhibitions to be settled by Governors.

Conditions of payments to science classes.

Further regulations of Science and Art Department may be adopted.

Repairs and improvements.

Other expenses.

Pensions.

Residue.

Unapplied surplus.

Further endowments.

Charity Commissioners to decide doubtful questions.

Charity Commissioners to make new Schemes.

Application for new Scheme.

Scheme to be printed and sold.

Date of Scheme.

same could be defrayed, except the rents of two freshhold houses in St. John Street, Middlesex, the annual rents whereof do not exceed 45*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

And by the said order it was ordered that the dividends which should become due and payable on the 58,580*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* consols, standing in the name of the Accountant-General

ASKE'S HOSPITAL.

The Schools.

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS for the year ending _____

N.B.—Receipts or expenses not falling under any of the specific heads should be inserted separately in an appropriate place under one of the more general heads.

ANNUAL INCOME RECEIVABLE.

	£	s.	d.
Payments from Haberdashers' Company	-	-	-
Dividends on Government Stock	-	-	-
Interest or dividends on other investments (to be set out separately)	-	-	-
Total	£		

RECEIPTS for year ending _____

1. From Endowment. £ s. d.

Payments from Haberdashers' Company	-	-	-
Dividends on Government Stock	-	-	-
Interest or dividends on other investments (to be set out separately)	-	-	-
Interest on cash at bankers	-	-	-

2. From Fees of Pupils.

		HOXTON.	HATCHAM.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BOYS' SCHOOLS.			
Entrance fees	-	-	-
Tuition fees :			
1st quarter or term	-	-	-
2nd quarter „	-	-	-
3rd quarter „	-	-	-
4th quarter „	-	-	-
GIRLS' SCHOOLS.			
Entrance fees	-	-	-
Tuition fees :			
1st quarter or term	-	-	-
2nd quarter „	-	-	-
3rd quarter „	-	-	-
4th quarter „	-	-	-

3. Incidentals.

Property tax returned	-	-	-
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4. Balance at date of commencement of account

£

EXPENSES.

1. Management of the Trust. £ s. d. £ s. d.

Salary of Clerk	-	-	-
Postage, stationery, stamps, &c.	-	-	-
Advertisements	-	-	-
Law expenses (ordinary)	-	-	-

2. Expenses on property occupied by Schools.

		HOXTON.	HATCHAM.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BOYS' SCHOOLS.			
Repairs, &c., in excess of income of Repairs Fund	-	-	-
Rates and taxes	-	-	-
Insurance	-	-	-
GIRLS' SCHOOLS.			
Repairs, &c., in excess of income of Repairs Funds	-	-	-
Rates and taxes	-	-	-
Insurance	-	-	-

3. Temporary annual Expenses.

Interest on money borrowed (£)	-	-	-
Pensions or annual payments under § 96	-	-	-
Property tax	-	-	-

4. Extraordinary Expenses of the Year.

Specify in }
details. }

5. Investments made during the Year.

Carried forward - - £

in trust in the a use, be from time to time paid to Thomas George Knapp, clerk and receiver, or to any future clerk and receiver to be approved by the said Company, the Company undertaking thereout to pay the various charities and annuities directed by the will and deed of appointment of the said John Banks, and the order of the court of the 22nd May 1792 from time to time as the same should

become due, and for the purposes aforesaid the said Accountant-General was to draw on the bank, &c., &c. And it was ordered that the petitioners should be at liberty to retain the surplus of such dividends for the use of the said Company as directed by the said will and deed of appointment of the said John Banks.

EXPENSES—continued.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Brought forward	-	-	-	-
6. Net Expenditure on the Schools.				
Boys' SCHOOLS.			HOXTON. HATCHAM.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salary of head master	-	-	-	-
Payment for assistant masters, school apparatus, &c.	-	-	-	-
Examiners' fees and expenses	-	-	-	-
Printing examination papers, &c.	-	-	-	-
Exhibitions	-	-	-	-
Scholarships under § 75 and § 86	-	-	-	-
" " § 87	-	-	-	-
" " § 76 and § 88	-	-	-	-
Book prizes	-	-	-	-
Books (for library, &c.)	-	-	-	-
Paper, pens, ink, &c.	-	-	-	-
Gas, water, coal, &c.	-	-	-	-
Cleaning, portorage, &c.	-	-	-	-
Special payments :				
Lecturer on any special subject	-	-	-	-
Prize-day expenses, &c., &c.	-	-	-	-
GIRLS' SCHOOLS.				
Salary of head mistress	-	-	-	-
Payment for assistant mistresses, school apparatus, &c.	-	-	-	-
Examiners' fees and expenses	-	-	-	-
Printing examination papers, &c.	-	-	-	-
Exhibitions	-	-	-	-
Scholarships under § 75 and § 86	-	-	-	-
" " § 87	-	-	-	-
" " § 76 and § 88	-	-	-	-
Book prizes	-	-	-	-
Books (for library, &c.)	-	-	-	-
Paper, pens, ink, &c.	-	-	-	-
Gas, water, coal, &c.	-	-	-	-
Cleaning, portorage, &c.	-	-	-	-
Special payments :				
Lecturer on any special subject	-	-	-	-
Prize-day expenses, &c., &c.	-	-	-	-
Unapplied surplus (less current balance)	-	-	-	-
Balance in hand at close of the accounts	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	£

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS ACCOUNT for the year ending

Dr.		Cr.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance at commencement of account	-	Ordinary repairs	-
Dividends on £ Government Stock	-	Extraordinary repairs or improvements	-
		Balance to next account	-
	£		£

- 6 Nov. 1874. By order of the said Board of this date the trustees were authorised to purchase from Jones' Monmouth Charity, in consideration of the transfer in the books of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds of the sum of 3,431*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, consols to such Charity by Aske's Hospital, four acres of land at Hatcham, New Cross.
- 11 May 1875. By a certificate of this date, made under the provisions of clause 98 of the scheme, the said Board approved a declaration of trust of scholarship intended to be founded by John Curtis.
- 15 June 1875. By order of the said Board of this date the trustees were authorised to apply the proceeds of the sale of 1,432*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*, consols held by the Official Trustees, towards payment of the cost of the erection of new school buildings at Hatcham and Hoxton.
- 30 July 1875. By two orders of the said Board of this date the governors were authorised (1) to expend 813*l.* and incidental costs in improvements on Buttesland Farm, Ashford (Kent), and to provide the same (subject to its replacement in 10 years out of income) by the realisation of a sufficient portion of the sum of 5,954*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, reduced 3*l.* per cent. annuities, belonging to the foundation, and (2) to apply

- the balance of the proceeds of such stock in further expenditure on above school buildings.
- By order of the said Board of this date the governors were authorised to expend the sum of 267*l.* 10*s.* on new buildings on Singleton Farm, Great Chart, and to provide the amount out of surplus income. (The lessee to pay 10*l.* per annum increased rent.)
- By order of the said Board of this date the governors were authorised to effect a compromise and adjustment of the question between themselves and the trustees of Dr. D. William's Charity with respect to the ownership of property in Hoxton.
- By order of the said Board of this date the governors were authorised to grant a building lease of property on the north side of Fanshawe Street, Hoxton, to Mr. Henry Doubleday for 81 years, at an annual rent of 50*l.*
- By order of the said Board of this date the governors were authorised to effect certain alterations of existing buildings belonging to the Haberdashers' Hoxton schools at a cost of 1,495*l.*, and approved expenses, and to raise the necessary amount by a loan from the Haberdashers' Company at 4 per cent. interest, to be repaid in eight years.

The present endowment, therefore, consists of:—

	£	s.	d.
No. 99, St. John Street, Clerkenwell, let to Samuel Hooker for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1854	37	10	0
No. 98, St. John Street, Clerkenwell, let to Henry Thomas Wood, from Midsummer 1846	45	0	0
	82	10	0
The dividends on 58,580 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> 3 per cent. consols standing in the name of the Accountant-General in trust in the cause of Mitchell <i>v.</i> Holloway	1,757	8	4
	£1,839	18	4

The tenants are bound to repair, and they insure the premises.

The General Expenses.

	£	s.	d.
The clerk of the Company as receiver	30	0	0
The surveyor of the premises in Clerkenwell	8	8	0
The disbursements on account of the charity are:—			
The sermon at the meeting house adjoining the hall	2	0	0
The chapel is situated in Staining Lane, on the property of the Company, and has lately been rebuilt by them. It is let by the Company to a Mr. Hobbs, the minister of an Independent Congregation (who I am informed is blind). There are sermons in the chapel twice on Sundays. Two sermons are preached on the half-yearly days of meeting in January and July, when the 12 members of the court of assistants, who are trustees of the charity, and all the pensioners under it attend. On that occasion an extract from the deed of appointment is always read.			
The clerk and sexton (who is the same person)	1	0	0
The 10 poor liverymen of the Company, aged 40 years and upwards. (They are continued for their lives on the list)	100	0	0
The 10 poor freemen of the age of 50 and upwards. (They also are continued for their lives)	50	0	0
The 10 inhabitants (five men and five women) of St. Benet, Paul's Wharf. (The list is filled up as vacancies occur on the certificate of the parish officers that they are not receiving parochial relief. The vestry recommend two persons on every vacancy, of whom the trustees select one. (5 <i>l.</i> each) (The Company add a donation of 10 <i>s.</i> each, in addition to the endowment.)	50	0	0
The 10 inhabitants (five men and five women) of Battersea, who are likewise recommended by the vestry of that parish, who select two names as vacancies occur, 2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	25	0	0
The ten inhabitants (five men and five women) of St. Mary's Overy, Southwark, recommended in like manner by the vestry (each 2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>)	25	0	0
20 poor widows of freemen of the Company, selected by the trustees (5 <i>l.</i> each)	100	0	0
The sum of 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> each to the above 70 recipients of pensions, in lieu of the 12 <i>l.</i> appointed for the dinner	12	5	0
The Company allow the beadles of the three parishes (10 <i>s.</i>)	1	10	0
For the putting out apprentices, helping to set up in business or towards the marriage of such or so many of the issue and descendants of his brothers and sisters, and in such proportions as the trustees should think fit.			
A pedigree of the relations of John Banks, showing the descendants of the heirs of testator, and his sisters Elizabeth Hopkins and Ann Deane and Mary Mitchell. Additions are made to the pedigree as parties apply claiming to be descendants and producing statutory declarations and proper certificates.			

The descendants reside in various parts of England and Wales, many being in the Principality. They apply first for apprenticeship fees, and, secondly, for setting up in business, or for portions.

The trustees meet on these occasions, yearly, in May for distribution, when applications are made in writing, on printed forms (copies of which I append). Those who live near the town attend the meeting, and the cases being then considered, the sums are awarded.

£ s. d.
£405 3 0

In the year 1861–2 there were the following applications and gifts:—

Name.	Applied for.	Trade.	Granted.
For Apprenticeship.			
John Ashman	25 0	Shoemaker. Board and lodging.	20 0
John Davis	30 0	Coachbuilder, five years. Apprenticed without board.	10 0
Sarah Jane James	48 0	Dressmaker for three years, with board and lodging.	15 0
David P. Jones	—	Chemist, three years.	Nil.
Mary Osborne	80 0	Music Teacher, three years. Board and lodging.	Nil.
Thomas Price	38 0	Carpenter, four years. Board and lodging.	15 0
Ann Rees	48 0	Dressmaker, three years. Board and lodging.	15 0
Paid Apprenticeship			75 0 0
For setting up in business.			
Martha, C.	43 10	Dress and bonnet maker.	20 0
Edward Charles Cross.	65 0	Printer	20 0
Charles James R. Davis.	50 0	Engineer	15 0
Mary Griffiths	200 0	General shop-keeper.	20 0
William Edward Lowes.	35 0	Scale machine maker.	15 0
(All these had grants as apprentices.)			90 0 0
Marriage Portion.			
Mary Frances Ashman (who had been apprenticed)	—	—	35 0 35 0 0
			£200 0 0

The minister and deacons of the testator's congregation near the "Three Cranes" (Jewry Street, Minories). An information was instituted by the Attorney-General at the relation of John Thomas Halret *v.* Rev. Henry Heap, to establish the right of certain persons to the annual sum of 12*l.*, and by a supplemental information which was afterwards filed at the relation of Thomas Palmer, and others, against the Company, and under the two informations a decree was made on further directions, dated 20th December 1839, whereby the relators in the said cause were declared entitled as the minister and the deacons of the congregation assembling in Jewry Street Chapel, to the future payments of the annuity as well as to the arrears which had accrued pending the proceedings, after deducting the Company's costs.

(The annuity has ever since been paid to the minister and deacons.)

The last receipt was signed—

Frederick Silver, minister	-	-	12	0	0
Francis Elliott and William J. Terry, deacons	-	-	20	0	0
The clerk of the Company	-	-	5	0	0
To his assistant	-	-	7	0	0
The beadle of the company	-	-	5	0	0
The under beadle or porter	-	-			
			£654	3	0

The testator, by his will, gave certain annuities of 10*l.* and 20*l.* per annum to his sisters and nephews and nieces,

named in his will, amounting in the whole to 130*l.* a year, and to their respective children, and if any failure of issue in one branch the annuity to be added to the other branch, and the issue of the other families at the discretion of his trustees, or the major part of them, and upon the discharge of the debt and interest and charges on his estate in Westminster, the said annuity should be doubled and made 260*l.* a year.

The Commissioners of Inquiry (Vol. 10, p. 229) reported that 157*l.* 10*s.* per annum of these annuities had been purchased by the Company. I have not entered into the question of this purchase, but it would appear that there were difficulties in the way. If the estate was construed as a charity, no person would take more than a life interest, and it would, perhaps, be difficult to construe it as an estate tail. As a gift in perpetuity it would be void. The general gift over being to the use of the Company, the matter is probably not important, as in that case the Company would be alone benefited by the failure of the preceding objects.

The annuities paid to the representatives of the persons whose annuities have not been disposed of, are—

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Catharine Johnson, a daughter of S. Ricketts, under a marriage settlement.			
Mrs. Ricketts was daughter of Thomas K. Atkinson, of , who was the grandson of Josh. Rand, and which Thomas Atkinson was in right of his wife entitled to an annuity of 15 <i>l.</i> per annum, as representative of the Rand family, and also to 2 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> per annum, part of Hopkins' Annuity, making together 17 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> Mrs. Holloway died 14th January 1788, and by her will gave Miss Atkinson an annuity of 21 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> , which increased her annuity to 39 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> In 1791 Miss Atkinson married Edward Rhodes, and in 1792 the annuities were doubled making 78 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	-	-	78 10 0
David Jones, executor under the will of Samuel Jones, another descendant	-	12	0 0
William Price Do.	-	3	0 0
Mary Price Do.	-	3	0 0
William Herbert -	-	1	10 0
Mary Parry -	-	1	10 0
Mary Hughes -	-	1	10 0
Ann Hale -	-	1	10 0
	£	112	10 0

The expenses of the trust :—

The dinner to the relations, or any allowance in respect of it has been discontinued, the Company (as above stated) having purchased many of the annuities.

The dinner to the trustees, for which 12*l.* is provided, is now commuted and forms a part of the charge of the expenses of the trust, as a guinea each to the trustees on each of the three attendances in the year. Refreshments on such occasions, and two dinners in 1861

The surplus of the income is paid over to the general account of the Company. There was in 1861, 820*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*

SIR GEORGE BARNES' CHARITY.

Sir George Barnes, by his will of the 15th February 1557, gave to the Company his interest in the lease of a windmill in Finsbury for the poor of the Company in the almshouses in Staining Lane. The property devised by this will seems by the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (Vol. 10, p. 190), to have been alienated so far back as 1678. It was sold for a sum of 100*l.* and the Company in respect of this sum pay annually 4*l.* to four poor freemen of the Company. The Company hold more than sufficient stock in their corporate name to pay this and the other charges on their funds in respect of interest.

In July at the quarterly court of the Company the following charities, including this of Sir George Barnes, are distributed :—Raynton's, White, French, Barnes, Thos. Barnes, Aldersey, Monox, Gourney, Trotman, Bowcher, Johnson, Hall, and Cleave. Four persons received 1*l.* each on account of Barnes' Gift, in 1861. Occasionally the gift is larger, but the rule is that no person receive more than 2*l.* 6*s.* at any quarterly distribution.

BARNES' CHARITY.

Thomas Barnes, by will of the 20th August 1663, gave to the Company a house in Lombard Street to dispose of the rent as follows :—

To four poor old freemen	-	32
To four poor old freemen's widows	-	10
To 12 poor old men or widows	-	12
and the residue for the Company.		

The devised estate consists of the house, No. 50, Lombard Street, let to Mr. Fisher, a stationer, for 21 years from 1852, at the rent of 130*l.* a year.

The Company pay pensions to four freemen of the Company of 8*l.* a year each, and 2*l.* 10*s.* each to four poor freemen's widows. The sum of 1*l.* is also given to each of 12 poor freemen or freemen's widows at the July distribution (see Sir George Barnes' Charity).

The residue is carried to the account of the Company.

BARRETT'S CHARITY.

Martha Barrett, by her will dated between 1580 and 1590, gave to the Company 200*l.*, to be lent to four young men for four years, two of them to pay 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for the poor of Isleworth and Totteridge, and the other two to pay 5*l.* for a scholar at Magdalen College, Cambridge.

Of the capital fund there is no present trace; but the Company charge themselves with 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year, nominally attributing 11*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, 3*l.* per cent. consols, part of the stock belonging to them, as representing the capital of one sum of 100*l.* Two sums of 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly are paid, one to the churchwardens of Isleworth, and the other to the churchwardens of Totteridge. The exhibition to Magdalen College has not been paid for a century and a half.

BENSKYN'S CHARITY.

Ralph Benskyn, by will of the 14th September 1603 gave 50*l.* to the Company to be lent to a young man paying yearly 20*s.* to St. Martin Orgar parish. The 20*l.* which formed the whole sum received by the Company in respect of this legacy, is stated to have been lent out and lost in 1662; but the Company pay 8*s.* to the churchwardens of the parish of St. Martin Orgar, and attribute of their 3*l.* per cent. consols a sum of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* stock as the capital.

BLUNDELL'S CHARITY.

Peter Blundell, by will of the 9th June 1599, gave to the Company 150*l.* to purchase lands, and thereout pay 40*s.* for poor prisoners in Newgate. The fund was invested in the purchase of a house, now No. 8, Poultry, which is let to Robert Burchall for 21 years from Christmas 1851 at the rent of 110*l.* The Company pay 2*l.* a year to Mr. Temple, at the Guildhall, for the prisoners. The residue is given to the Company.

BODDINGTON AND BOULTER'S CHARITY.

Robert Boddington, by will of the 4th February 1700, gave to the Company 400*l.* to pay 20 poor people 20*s.* a year apiece; and

Edmund Boulter, in 1702, gave 100*l.*, to be laid out with the said 400*l.* The Company laid out, it appears, a sum of 480*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* of these bequests in the purchase of the ground rent of 20*l.* a year, upon the reversion of an estate now Nos. 92, 93, 94, 95, and 96, Bishopsgate Street, and four houses in Montague Court (which is entered by a passage between Nos. 94 and 95), three of which, Nos. 9, 10, and 11, are at the east end, and one at the north side of the court. The ground rent is payable during the continuance of a lease which was for 200 years, and expires in 1897.

The Company have since 1831 ceased to allow the land tax on the rent, and have received the clear sum of 20*l.*, which after allowing 2*l.* 2*s.* as a salary to the surveyor is distributed in April, yearly, in sums of 17*s.* 6*d.* each to 20 poor of the Company, men and women. The April gifts include these and Adams', Carpenter's, and Offley's Charities. The surveyor in his report on this estate made in June 1862, states, "that the boundary marks in Bishopsgate Street are so placed as to define the extent of the property in the simplest manner possible." In the Report of 1861 the surveyor says, "that No. 95 requires some internal painting in consequence of the re-erection of the house in the rear, and the tenement on the left-hand side of Montague Court, and Nos. 10

"and 11 in the south-east corner, require repair and painting. Marks were ordered to be placed on the back walls of Nos. 92, 93, and 94, Bishopsgate Street."

BOND'S CHARITY.

William Bond, by will of the 3rd August 1671, gave to the Company a rentcharge of 50*l.* a year, payable out of messuages in Allhallows, Bread Street, viz., 24*l.* to six poor single aged freemen, and 26*l.* for the relief of the poor of the Company in general.

An ex officio information was filed by the Attorney-General against the Company to obtain a declaration that the surplus rents of a house in Bread Street in possession of the Company might be declared to belong to William Bond's Charity; it appearing, as stated in the Reports of the Commissioners of Inquiry (Vol. 10, p. 223), that the Company had assumed possession of the premises in virtue of their title to the rentcharge. The Court declared that the surplus rents belonged to the Charity and the amount was settled by the master, and a sum of 2,185*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, 3*l.* per cent. consols, was transferred by the Company to the credit of the cause, Attorney-General v. Haberdashers' Company, where the same now remains, the dividends being payable to the clerk of the Company for the time being under the order of the Court of 29th July 1829.

The property and income of the Charity, therefore, now consists of the following particulars:—

	£	s.	d.
House, No. 52, Bread Street, let to Peter Poland for 21 years from Midsummer 1851, at	200	0	0
Dividends on 2,185 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> , 3 <i>l.</i> per cent. consols, in Court	65	11	8
	265	11	8

The scheme settled and approved by the Court in the suit for the administration of the Charity is as follows:—

That instead of the six poor single aged men free of the said Company receiving the 4*l.* yearly apiece, as directed by William Bond, they should yearly receive 10*l.* apiece, at such times and by such proportions as the master, wardens, and assistants should think fit, and that the residue of the dividends of the said bank annuities, and the rents and profits of the said estate after payment for the insurance of the premises from fire, the surveyor's annual charge, and any other incidental expenses regarding the management of the Charity or Charity property, should be yearly laid out in purchasing good warm woollen coats and cloaks and other articles of wearing apparel or bedding, or fuel to be distributed by the said master, wardens, and assistants among the poor in general of the said Company, at such times and by such proportions as to the said Company should seem expedient. But, nevertheless, the said master, wardens, and assistants were to be at liberty in cases of emergency, and where it should appear that a small pecuniary assistance would be usefully bestowed by any written order or orders to make donations in money at their discretion, such donation not at any one time to exceed 20*s.*

That in the distribution of the charities thereby directed preference should in all cases be given to the most

deserving of such persons as had never received parochial relief, or had been the longest without having received such relief, and in no case was any part of the said Charity to be given to any that at the time should be in the receipt of parochial relief or who should have been in such receipt, and should for the purpose of enabling themselves to receive the benefit of the said charities colourably or for a short time only have ceased to receive such parochial relief.

That distinct accounts should be kept of the receipt and expenditure on account of the said Charity, and such accounts should be audited once a year, and when so audited signed by the master and wardens.

That the estate and premises belonging to the said Charity should be duly and properly managed, and let to the best advantage at an annual rent under the superintendence of the said Company and their officers.

The insurance of the premises is repaid by the tenant.

	£	s.	d.
The annual charge of the surveyor is	-	2	2
Charges of management (calculated at 5 <i>l.</i> per cent.) on the income (1861)	-	13	5
		15	7
		10	

The Company under the scheme pay pensions of 10*l.* a year to six poor single men of the Company who generally retain their pensions during their lives, unless their circumstances materially change.

The Company have always confined the distribution of the clothing to eight poor freemen and eight poor freemen's widows, although their discretion as to the increase of this distribution was unlimited, whilst they have disposed of the whole of the residue in gifts of 20*s.* each to the poor of the Company although their power as to this distribution in money appears to be intended by the Court to be restricted. In the clothing gifts every man has a complete suit of blue cloth, with underclothing and shoes. Each woman has also a complete outfit of clothing. The sum allowed for the men's clothing is about 5*l.*, and about 3*l.* for the women. The men's clothing is obtained from the tradesmen of the Company, and the materials of the women's clothing are purchased and given to them with 25*s.* for making it up.

Both sets of recipients are required to appear annually before the court in their new apparel. The same persons generally continue to receive the clothing year by year.

After paying the pensions and the expenses of the clothing, the balance has of late years considerably exceeded 100*l.* a year. The whole of this, except a small balance kept in hand (in 1861 a balance of 21*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*) is given away in sums of 1*l.* each to poor freemen or widows of freemen of the Company, the numbers of the recipients ranging from 110 and upwards. This distribution is made at the December court with Buckland's and Paradine's Gifts. In 1855 the number of recipients were increased from 90 to 110. In 1857, in addition to the 110, a further number of 110 gifts of 1*l.* was made, to dispose of the balance. In 1859 the extra distribution beyond the 110 was 55. In 1860 the extra distribution was 10, and in 1861, 25 additional gifts were made.*

* WILLIAM BOND'S CHARITY.

By an order of the Board of Charity Commissioners, dated the 30th June 1874, made upon the application of the Haberdashers' Company, the following scheme was established for the regulation of the Charity:—

SCHEME for the MANAGEMENT and REGULATION of the above-mentioned CHARITY.

1. The master and four wardens of the Haberdashers' Company shall continue to be the trustees of the Charity, and shall administer the same and its endowments subject to and in conformity with the provisions of this scheme.

2. The trustees shall from time to time cause the trust premises to be insured against loss or damage by fire in some insurance office of established character, and shall make such provision as may be requisite for the payment of the charges for such insurance, and for the repair of the trust premises, and for all other necessary and proper expenses of management.

3. The clear amount of the annual rents, profits, and income of the Charity, after providing for the purposes aforesaid, shall be applied by the trustees to the relief of

poor freemen or poor liverymen of the said Company or their widows, either in occasional gifts or pensions not exceeding 50*l.* in any one year to any one person, such gifts and pensions to be paid to the recipients in such proportions and subject to such rules and regulations as the trustees may from time to time think proper; or partly in such gifts or pensions, or partly in grants (subject in like manner to the rules and regulations of the trustees), for one or both of the following objects, viz.:—(1) Subscriptions to sick or convalescent hospitals or sea bathing infirmaries for the use and relief of poor freemen or liverymen of the said Company; and (2) the repayment of school fees of children of freemen or liverymen of the said Company at any public elementary school or other suitable and efficient school upon sufficient certificates being furnished to the trustees that such children have satisfactorily passed the examination at such school.

4. Full accounts shall be kept of the receipt and expenditure of the trustees in respect of the Charity in the books to be provided for that purpose, and such accounts shall be stated for each year, and examined and passed by the trustees annually.

5. The unappropriated residue or surplus of the income (if any) shall be from time to time accumulated by the

Accounts.

Surplus income to be accumulated.

BOWCHER'S GIFT.

A loan charity created by the gift of 100*l.* by Thomas Bowcher. This capital is in the same situation as Gournay's, and the other loan fund to be lent at interest. Notwithstanding the scheme, no sums are lent at interest, and 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, 3 per cent. stock, is nominally appropriated to meet the 40*s.* a year. That sum is given to the poor of the Company in two sums of 20*s.* each, at the July distribution.

BRAMLEY'S CHARITY.

Thomas Bramley, by deed of the 20th August 1602, assigned to the Company several leasehold premises in St. Bartholomew Exchange of the yearly value of 61*l.* 5*s.*, to be distributed as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To the poor of the Company	-	10	0
„ St. Thomas's Hospital	-	5	0
„ Christ's Do.	-	5	0
„ St. Bartholomew's Do.	-	5	0
„ Poor of St. Margaret, Lothbury	-	5	0
„ Poor of St. Bartholomew's parish	-	5	0
„ Master and wardens	-	1	6
„ Clerk	-	1	0
„ Beadle and porter	-	0	10

And he directed that the wardens should deduct 20*l.* a year out of the rents to be lent out to young men of the Company. The premises conveyed by this deed were burnt at the Great Fire, and the Company having, it is stated, no funds to rebuild, surrendered the site to the Clothworkers' Company (the lessors of the premises) for 150*l.*, for which sum they charge themselves with interest at 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per cent., making 5*l.* annually, appropriating 166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* consols, which dividend is equally divided between the two parishes of St. Margaret, Lothbury and St. Bartholomew, Royal Exchange, and paid on the receipt of the respective churchwardens.

BUCKLAND'S CHARITY.

Richard Buckland, by will of the 22nd August 1573, gave to the Company three messuages in the parish of St. Michael le Quern, London, to pay—

	£
To four poor householders of the Company	- 4
To the poor of St. Michael le Quern	- 1
To the poor of Shepperton	- 1

The Company appropriate 200*l.*, 3 per cent. consols, as representing the fund produced by the sale of these messuages not long after the Great Fire. The sum of 6*l.* a year is disposed of—as to 4*l.*—in sums of 20*s.* each to four poor freemen of the Company, at the December distribution, and 1*l.* to each of the parishes of St. Michael le Quern (on the receipt of the churchwardens) and the parish of Shepperton on the receipt of the rector.

LADY BURGHLEY'S CHARITY.

Lady Mildred Burghley on the 11th September 1583, gave to the Company 200*l.*, in consideration of which they granted to the dean of St. Paul's and the dean of Westminster 10*l.* a year, to be distributed as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To four sermons, yearly, at Cheshunt,			
each 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	-	2	13
For 20 poor householders or widows	-	4	6
To setting the poor at work	-	3	0

And she further gave 200*l.* to the Company; 120*l.* to be lent to six inhabitants of Romford, and 80*l.* to be lent to the inhabitants of Hoddesdon, Cheshunt, and Waltham Abbey.

The Company charge themselves only with the sum of 10*l.* a year, under the circumstances mentioned in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (Vol. 10, p. 192),

and in respect of which they nominally appropriate 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, 3 per cents.

The sum of 10*l.* a year is still paid to the churchwardens of Cheshunt.

The sum of 100*l.* for loans to poor tradesmen of Romford, without interest, is still occasionally lent on these terms. It appears by memorandum in the books of the Company, and the letter of the vestry clerk of Romford of the 27th December 1831, that a sum of 20*l.*, lent to Wm. Sarel on the 24th February 1825, was lost by the failure of the principal and the sureties. The vestry clerk of Romford prepares the bonds, which are sometimes deposited with the Company. There is at present one bond of 20*l.* in the strong box of the Company, and the remaining sum is supposed not to be lent, but to be in the hands of the vestry clerk.

CALDWALL'S CHARITY.

Florence Caldwell, who died in 1614, by her will gave to the Company a messuage on Ludgate Hill of 20*l.* a year, to pay—

	£	s.
To St. Martin, Ludgate, for bread	-	2
To the parish of Rolleston, Staffordshire	-	7
For gowns, &c. for six poor men of the Company	-	6

And the residue for the Company.

This Charity appears to have been one which suffered at the Great Fire. The ground on which it stood was sold to the City for widening Ludgate Hill, in 1667, for a sum of 92*l.* 10*s.* In respect of this the Company appropriate 99*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, 3 per cent. consols, sufficient to produce 2*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* a year, of which the Company pay 16*s.* 4*d.* a year to the parish of St. Martin, Ludgate, and 2*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* a year to the parish of Rolleston, Staffordshire.

CARPENTER'S CHARITY.

Thomas Carpenter, by will of the 29th April 1731, gave to the Company 400*l.*, and the produce disposed of to 20 poor people.

The Company appropriate 400*l.*, 3 per cents. consols, as representing this Gift. The dividends on that sum amounting to 12*l.* a year, are distributed to 20 poor freemen of the Company at the April court in sums of 12*s.* each.

FRANCES CLARKE'S CHARITY.

Mrs. Frances Clarke, by indenture of the 20th January 1608, gave 200*l.* to the Company, they covenanting to pay yearly to two poor scholars 5*l.* each. The Company doubled the amount of these exhibitions under the circumstances mentioned in the report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (Vol. 10, p. 198), and they appropriate nominally a sum of 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, 3 per cent. consols, as the capital fund. The dividends or interest of 20*l.* a year are paid to two exhibitioners, one at Christ Church, Oxford, and one at any college at Cambridge. The present exhibitioners are George Plumtree Howse, of Pembroke College, and Sidney Richard Maynard Walker, of Christ Church, Oxford.

CLEAVE'S CHARITY.

Thomas Cleave, by his will (date unknown), gave to the Company 54*l.*, on consideration to pay 10 poor widows 40*s.* a year. The Company appropriate nominally 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, 3 per cent. consols, as the capital of this Gift, and they distribute 2*l.* a year, in sums of 20*s.* each, to two widows of freemen, as part of their July distribution, amongst the poor of the Company.

WM. CLEAVES'S CHARITY.

William Cleave, by will of the 11th of May, 1665, gave to the Company two messuages in St. Swithin's parish for the poor of the Company.

And by a codicil of the 16th April, 1667, he gave to the Company 300*l.*,—200*l.* for the relief of the poor of the Company, and 100*l.* towards rebuilding the Company's hall

trustees in a bank of established character, until it shall amount to a suitable sum, when the same shall be invested by them in the name of "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds" in Government funds; no such accumulated sum exceeding 100*l.* shall be allowed to remain in any bank uninvested.

6. A copy of this scheme, and of any rules or regulations which may be made by the trustees in pursuance of the third clause thereof, shall be kept with the books of account and other documents belonging to the Charity, and every person interested in the Charity shall be at liberty to take copies of the scheme, or any part thereof, upon making

application for that purpose to the trustees, at such reasonable times and subject to such reasonable conditions as may be fixed and prescribed by them.

The trustees may cause this scheme to be printed at the expense of the Charity, and copies may be sold at such reasonable prices as the trustees may put upon them.

8. If any doubt or question shall arise among the trustees, or any of them, as to the construction or proper application of any of the provisions of this scheme, or the management of the Charity, application shall be made by them to the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales for their opinion and advice, which, when given, shall be conclusive.

Copies of scheme, &c. may be taken.

Scheme to be printed.

Questions to be referred to Commissioners.

The premises devised by this testator are :—

	£	s.	d.
No. 83. Cannon Street with No. 6, Oxford Court, forming one continued tenement of about 100 ft. in depth, 16 ft. breadth of frontage, and 25 ft. breadth in Montague Court, is let to John Shaw for 21 years from Midsummer 1853	90	0	0
Interest on 333 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> consols, nominally appropriated from by the Company in respect of the legacy of 200 <i>l.</i> given by the codicil	10	0	0
A compensation or reimbursement of 50 <i>l.</i> for rebuilding a party wall to the house in the court, which cost the Charity 59 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> , for which they received 50 <i>l.</i> , and invested the same in 52 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , 3 per cent. consols	1	11	2
	£101	11	2

The outgoings are :—

	£	s.	d.
The salary of clerk	-	-	5 0 0
„ „ surveyor	-	-	1 16 0
	£6	16	0

The Company have contemplated the imposition of an additional charge of 5*l.* per cent. for management on this and other charities.

The Company pay 16 poor widow of freemen a pension of 5*l.* each, annually—80*l.*

This distribution has been increased in the number of recipients or pensioners as the funds have augmented.

There is at present a balance of cash to the credit of this Charity amounting to 83*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.**

* WM. CLEAVE'S CHARITY.

File 25038.

By an order of the Board of Charity Commissioners, dated the 24th July 1874, the Company was empowered to grant a building lease to Messrs. Sandon for the term of 81 years, at the ultimate rent of 455*l.* per annum, of the premises belonging to the Charity, situate and being No. 107, Cannon Street and No. 7, Oxford Court.

File 25349.

By a further order of the same Board, dated the 7th January 1876, a scheme of which the following is a copy, was established for the regulation and management of the Charity.

HABERDASHERS' COMPANY.
General Charity—WILLIAM CLEAVE'S.

H.
25,340.
Scheme.

CHARITY COMMISSION.

In the matter of CLEAVE'S CHARITY, created by the Will of WILLIAM CLEAVE, dated the 11th day of May 1665, and by a Codicil to the said Will dated the 16th day of April 1667.

THE Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, having considered an application in writing made to them on the 21st day of October 1874, in the matter of the above-mentioned Charity, by

The Master and Wardens of the Fraternity of the Art or Mystery of Haberdashers, in the City of London, being the Trustees of the said Charity; acting by John Curtis, Esquire, their Clerk, duly authorised in that behalf by resolutions passed at duly constituted meetings of the said Trustees, held on the 7th and 12th days of the same month :

And it appearing to the said Board, that the gross annual income of the said Charity exceeds 50*l.* :

And that it is desirable that a scheme should be established for the future regulation of the said Charity in manner herein-after mentioned :

And upon notice of the intention of the said Board to make an Order for that purpose having been given, according to the direction of the said Board, more than one calendar month previously to the date hereof, by advertisement in the "Times" newspaper, on the 20th and 27th days of November, and the 4th day of December 1875 respectively, and in the "Guardian" newspaper, on the 24th day of November, and the 1st and 8th days of December 1875 respectively :

Do hereby Order, that the scheme set forth in the Schedule hereto be approved and established as the Scheme for the future regulation and management of the said Charity.

SCHEDULE.

Scheme for the Regulation and Management of the above-mentioned Charity.

Trustees.

1. The master and four wardens of the fraternity of the art or mystery of Haberdashers in the city of London, usually called the „ Haberdashers' Company " and who are herein-after referred to as the Trustees, shall continue to be the Trustees of the Charity, and shall manage and administer the same, and its endowments, in conformity with the provisions of this scheme.

Clerk.

2. The Trustees may, out of the yearly income of the Charity, pay to their clerk an annual salary not exceeding 10*l.* as a remuneration for his services in connexion with the administration of the Charity, which shall consist in attending the meetings of the Trustees, keeping the accounts of the Charity, and the Minute Book of the Trustees, and the register of the recipients, and a list of the applicants for the benefit of the Charity, and inquiring into and examining their respective characters and circumstances.

and carrying on all necessary correspondence relating to the Charity. The Trustees may also pay to their surveyor an annual salary not exceeding 5*l.* as a remuneration for his services in inspecting and superintending the management of the estates of the Charity.

Surveyor.

3. The clear yearly income of the Charity, which shall remain after the payment thereof of the said salaries and all other necessary and proper outgoings and expenses of management (for which purpose an annual sum to be calculated at a rate not exceeding 5*l.* per centum per annum upon the gross annual income of the Charity may be allowed) shall be applied by the Trustees, (subject to such reasonable regulations as they shall from time to time prescribe) in some or one of the following modes, that is to say :—

Application of income.

I. In the grants of annual pensions or sums to be calculated at a rate not exceeding 40*l.* per annum each to pensioners who shall be selected and appointed from time to time by the Trustees assembled at a meeting and shall be deserving poor persons, being liverymen or freemen of the said Company who from age, ill-health, accident, or infirmity shall be unable to maintain themselves by their own exertion or the widows of such persons, with a preference for such widows, and in all cases for those who being otherwise qualified as aforesaid shall have become reduced by misfortune from better circumstances.

II. In or towards assisting deserving poor persons, being liverymen or freemen of the said Company, but not being a master or warden or a member of the court of assistants of the said Company, to provide for the education of their children at any efficiently conducted schools by paying either wholly or in part the school fees of such children, or in awarding and paying gifts of not more than 5*l.* in each case to such children as aforesaid as rewards for meritorious conduct or proficiency in learning upon their leaving school and entering upon the duties of life.

III. In or towards placing or assisting to place any deserving poor persons having the qualifications mentioned in the last preceding clause, or the widows or children of such persons, at any well managed convalescent or other hospital or other similar institution, and in making any payment which may be necessary or proper for the accomplishment of those objects or either of them.

4. The particular schools or hospitals or institutions to be selected for the purposes aforesaid, and (within the limits aforesaid) the amount of the pensions, assistance, gifts, and payments to be granted, afforded, awarded, or made as aforesaid, shall be fixed and determined from time to time by the Trustees or a majority of them assembled at a duly constituted meeting.

5. The residue or surplus income of the Charity (if any) may, if the Trustees shall so think fit and determine, be applied and expended by them, subject to such reasonable rules and regulations as they may from time to time prescribe, in and towards the promotion of any one or more of the objects aforesaid in favour and for the benefit of any deserving poor persons not connected with the said Company being resident inhabitants within the city of London.

Residue.

6. If any doubt or question shall arise as to the construction or proper application of any of the provisions of this Scheme, or the management of the Charity, application may be made by the Trustees to the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales for their opinion or advice, which when given shall be conclusive upon all persons claiming under the trust who shall be affected thereby.

Questions to be referred to Commissioners.

Scaled by order of the Board this 7th day of January 1876.

(L.S.)

HENRY M. VANE,
Secretary.

3 L 4

CULVERWELL'S CHARITY.

Nicholas Culverwell, by will of the 22nd October 1569, gave 300*l.* to the Company, whereof 100*l.* to be lent to five of the poorest young men of the Company, and for the remaining 200*l.* the Company to pay 10*l.* a year to two of the poorest preachers, one at Christ's College, Cambridge, and one at Magdalen College, Oxford.

The Company appropriate 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, 3 per cent. consols, the interest or dividends on which, amounting to 10*l.* a year, is paid to two preachers at the universities, nominated by the Bishop of London. The present preachers are the Rev. W. D. Macray, at Magdalen College, Oxford, and the Rev. I. P. Sandberg, of Christ's College, Cambridge.

As to the 100*l.* to be lent out, I refer to my report upon the loan charities without interest.

MRS. ELIZABETH FREEMAN'S CHARITY.

Elizabeth Freeman, by Indenture of the 3rd December 1630, gave to the Company 100*l.*, they covenanting to pay 5*l.* a year for putting forth poor children, apprentices, in the parish of Aspeden, Herts.

The Company appropriate 166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, 3 per cent. consols as representing this gift, and they pay the dividends or interest, amounting to 5*l.* a year, to Sir Henry Lushington, the present lord of the manor of Aspeden, to whom the selection of the objects is entrusted.

FRENCH'S CHARITY.

George French, by will of the 10th May 1699, directed his executor to pay 20 poor aged freemen of the Company or their widows 2*s.* 6*d.* each.

The Company having received 40*l.* in respect of this bequest, appropriate 83*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, 3 per cent. consols as nominally the capital fund, and pay 25*s.* each to two of the poor of the Company at the July distribution.

GALE'S CHARITY.

Thomas Gale, by will of the 27th August 1540, gave 50*l.* for the payment annually of 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to St. George, Botolph Lane, for the churchwardens to distribute,—

	s.	d.
To the clerk and beadle of the Company	-	2 0
To six poor housekeepers of the parish	-	4 0
To six poor haberdashers	-	4 0
And for an obit	-	16 8

Under a Covenant of the 1st September 1589 this gift was settled at an annual sum of 20*s.*, to be paid to the parson and churchwardens, which the latter were to distribute in certain portions amongst the poor of that parish, and the parson and churchwardens, the poor householders

of the Company, and the clerk and beadle; but the practice at the last inquiry was, and still is, to pay the 20*s.* a year to the churchwardens, leaving the entire distribution to them; nothing is paid to the clerk or beadle of the Company, nor is there any evening service in the church at which the recipients could attend.

A nominal sum of 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* consols is appropriated as the capital of the Charity.

GARRETT OR GERRARD'S CHARITY.

The will of Henry Garrett, alias Gerrard, purported to devise to the Company, a house in Holborn, but it is stated that the devise was declared void, but that the Company purchased and again sold the house, reserving a quitrent of 1*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* It is still paid to the Company as charged on two houses lately occupied by — Tregham, a confectioner, on the north side of Holborn, west of Hatton Garden. The Company pay 15*s.* a year to the Churchwardens of St. Sepulchre, and 6*s.* 8*d.* a year to the Churchwardens of St. James Clerkenwell.

GOURNAY'S CHARITY.

This is one of the loan charities, arising from the gift of 300*l.* by Richard Gournay, to be lent out at 5 per cent. and the interest to be given—

	£	s.	d.
To the poor of the Company	-	5	0 0
To Christ's Hospital	-	5	0 0
To a poor scholar studying Divinity at Oxford or Cambridge	-	5	0 0

There is no fund lent by the Company at interest, and therefore, notwithstanding the scheme, the sum is not appropriated as a loan charity. The Company charge themselves with a nominal sum of 500*l.*, 3 per cent. consols to produce 15*l.* a year, out of which they pay to an exhibitor at the University 5*l.* (the present exhibitor is Mr. N. G. Wilkins, of St. John's College, Cambridge); a further sum of 5*l.* to Christ's Hospital, and the remaining 5*l.* to the poor of the Company, in sums of 20*s.* each at the July distribution.

CATHARINE HALL'S CHARITY.

A loan charity, founded by the gift of 50*l.* by Catharine Hall, for which she directed that the young man of the Company receiving it should distribute a load of coals yearly to the poor. Like the other funds for which interest was to be paid (*see* Bowcher's, Gournay's, &c.), it is not lent, and the Company appropriate 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, 3 per cent. consols to meet an annual charge of 40*s.* settled as equivalent to a load of coals, which is given to two poor persons of the Company at the January court.

HABERDASHERS' COMPANY.

PART II.

HAMOND'S CHARITY.

Edmond Hamond, by will of the 25th February 1638, gave 400*l.* to the Company to purchase ground for building almshouses for six poor old men.

And he gave a rentcharge of 80*l.* issuing out of houses in Tower Street and Mincing Lane, in trust, as to 60*l.* a year for the almsmen and the remaining 20*l.* for 20 poor men or women of the Company on St. Katherine's day.

And he also gave 1,000*l.* to the Company to purchase so many rectory or rectories, parsonage or parsonages impropriate, as might be therewith purchased in fee simple, in the names of 12 or more persons of the said fraternity, and that to and for every one of the said rectories and parsonages, the said master and wardens and their successors should provide a learned and godly minister, there to be resident, to expound the word of God, and to preach there twice or once at the least every Sabbath day and there to celebrate divine service, and to perform christian duties, and that the yearly profits of the same parsonages or rectories should be given to such minister as should so continue there. And his will was that the said master and wardens, and their successors, should for ever have the nominating and appointing of the ministers to the said rectories and parsonages, and that they should provide such only as should have no spiritual living out of that parish for which he should be so provided, nor any cause of non-residency there, nor that shall absent himself above 40 days in any one year during the time that he should enjoy such rectory or parsonage impropriate, without the license or consent in writing of the master and wardens for the time being.

And he also gave to the Company 500*l.*, to be lent gratis to five young men of the Company, 100*l.* apiece for five years, silkmen, if any, to be preferred.

The almshouses which were erected on Snow Hill, and existed at the time of the last inquiry were pulled down in the year 1830. They were situated at the back of the stables in Cuck Lane, and were approached through a narrow court leading out of King Street, Snow Hill. The site occupying about 65 feet in length, and 33 feet in breadth, was demised to R. A. Smith, under an agreement for a lease for 61 years from Lady Day 1830, at a rent of 18*l.*, with a covenant to build a house and a carpenter's shed. The lessee built upon the site five tenements or cottages having a small garden in the front; and the lease which had previously been taken up was granted to the lessee of the Company on the 30th September 1846, whereby the tenements described as situated and numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, in Smith's Place, Snow Hill, in the parish of St. Sepulchre, in the city of London, were demised to Roddam Alethen Smith for 45 years from Lady Day 1846, at the said rent of 18*l.*, with covenants by the lessee for insurance and repairs. The inmates of the almshouses at the time of their removal were allowed 2*s.* a week each for lodgings. No appointments of Hamond's almsmen have been made since the almshouses were pulled down, but six poor freemen who must be single men are now elected as Hamond's pensioners. They each receive 10*l.* a year in quarterly payments, and in addition in lieu of lodgings five of them receive 1*l.* 9*s.* per annum, and the oldest pensioner receives 5*l.* 4*s.* a year in quarterly payments making together 12*l.* 9*s.*

Twenty poor of the Company also receive 20*s.* a year at the October court. The pensions and gifts exhaust the rentcharge of 80*l.* a year, which is received from the trustees of Capt. Briscoe, the proprietors of 15 houses forming the angle of Mincing Lane and Tower Street, and surrounding Hamond's Court.

The income and expenditure of the Charity appears, therefore, to be as follows:—

Income.		£	s.	d.
The rentcharge	-	80	0	0
The rents of the houses in Smith's Place	-	18	0	0
		£98	0	0

Disbursements.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Six pensioners	-	60	0	0		
Twenty poor of the Company	-	20	0	0		
				80	0	0
Allowances for the lodgings of pensioners	-			12	9	0
				£92	9	0

The remainder of the fund is exhausted by—

A quitrent of the Snow Hill property payable to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster	-	0	13	0
The charges of management at 5 per cent. taken by the Company	-	4	18	0
	-	£98	0	0

The gift for the purchase of impropriate rectories and the appointment thereto by the Company of godly ministers, was laid out in the purchase of the advowsons of the rectory of Awre and the chapelry of Blakeney, both in the county of Gloucester on the banks of the Severn.

The Company reserve to themselves the rectory and present to the vicarage.

	£	s.	d.
The vicarage of Awre was, previously to the year 1854, estimated at the annual value of	-	560	0 3
The perpetual curacy of Blakeney at the same time was estimated at	-	290	6 11
		<hr/>	
Making together	-	£850	7 2

This includes all the rectorial and vicarial tithes. The habit was formerly on the presentation to these livings, for the Company to demise the rectorial tithes to the incumbent reserving a rent to themselves. This rent was in 1826 a sum of 400*l.* This reservation was not continued after the presentation of Mr. Jordan to the curacy in 1831.

In 1854 a new ecclesiastical arrangement was made with the sanction of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners by which a portion of the vicarial tithes of Awre was annexed to the district chapelry of All Saints. By a lease of the 29th March 1854 the Company demised the tithe rentcharge in lieu of great tithes of Awre and Bledesloe and of part of the fishing of Haytor in the parish of Awre, to the present vicar, the Rev. Joseph Henry Malpas, until March 1863 at a pepper-corn rent. By a deed of the same date, made between the vicar of the first part, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol of the second part, the Haberdashers' Company of the third part, and the Rev. Charles Brooksbank, described as the late chaplain, and now perpetual curate of the district chapelry of Blakeney, of the fourth part, reciting an Order in Council of the 8th August 1853, whereby a particular district was assigned to the church or chapel of All Saints in Blakeney. It was witnessed that the vicar in pursuance of his agreement therein mentioned and the Act of Parliament, thereby assigned to the Rev. Charles Brooksbank the tithes and glebe therein mentioned, to hold the same as perpetual curate of the district chapelry. Mr. Malpas was presented in 1826, and Mr. Brooksbank in 1843. The vicarage, however, has been rebuilt and enlarged during the incumbency of Mr. Malpas.

The presentations are made in cases of vacancy by the majority of the total number of members of the court present.

The vicar enters into a bond in the penal sum of 2,000*l.* to reside in the parish, to repair the house and chancel of the church and chapelry of Blakeney, and not to have any spiritual living out of the parish, nor absent himself above 40 days without the consent of the master and wardens,

according to the terms of the will. I do not find that any bond has been entered into by the chaplain (and perpetual curate). There is no house belonging to the incumbent of the chapelry.

The sum of 500*l.* forms part of the loan fund which is lent without interest, under the scheme of the Court of Chancery mentioned in my Report on "Loans without Interest."*

W. AND M. HARRISON'S CHARITY.

William Harrison, by will of the 4th March 1619, gave to the Company 150*l.* for bread and clothing for poor aged or impotent persons of Allhallows Staining, London.

And Mrs. Mary Harrison, by her will of the 15th October 1656, gave 150*l.* to the Company for coals for poor aged women of Allhallows Staining.

The Company appropriate 391*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* 3*l.* per cent. consols, as producing an annual dividend of 11*l.* 15*s.*, which is paid annually at Michaelmas to the clerk of the parish of Allhallows Staining.

HAZELFOOT'S CHARITY.

Henry Hazlefoot, by indenture of the 22nd August 1646, conveyed to the use of the Company an estate called Pitley Farm of the yearly value of 70*l.*, to be distributed as follows:—

To the parish of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, London	8
To the Company's poor	20
To buy corn	8
To St. Thomas's Hospital	8
To Christ's Hospital	5
To Bridewell Hospital	3
To St. Bartholomew's Hospital	4
To release prisoners	10
To the wardens 2 <i>l.</i> , clerk and beadles 2 <i>l.</i>	4

* EDMOND HAMOND'S CHARITY.

File 25445.

By an order of the Board of Charity Commissioners, dated the 7th January 1876, a scheme was established for the regulation and management of the Charity of which the following is a copy.

HABERDASHERS' COMPANY.

General Charity.—EDMOND HAMMONDS.

H.
25,445.

CHARITY COMMISSION.

In the Matter of HAMMOND'S CHARITY, created by the will of EDMOND HAMMOND, dated the 25th day of February 1638.

THE Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, having considered an application in writing made to them on the 31st day of December 1874, in the matter of the above-mentioned Charity, by

The Master and Wardens of the Fraternity of the Art or Mystery of Haberdashers, in the city of London, being the Trustees of the said Charity acting by John Curtis, Esquire, their Clerk, duly authorised in that behalf.

And it appearing to the said Board, That it is desirable that a Scheme should be established for the future regulation of the said Charity, in manner herein-after mentioned:

And upon notice of the intention of the said Board to make an Order for that purpose, having been given, according to the direction of the said Board, more than one calendar month previously to the date hereof, by advertisement in the "Times" newspaper, on the 20th and 27th days of November and the 4th day of December 1875 respectively, and in the "Guardian" newspaper on the 24th day of November, and the 1st and 8th days of December respectively:

Do hereby order, That the Scheme set forth in the Schedule hereto be approved and established as the Scheme for the future regulation and management of the said Charity.

SCHEDULE.

Scheme for the Regulation and Management of the above-mentioned Charity.

Trustees.

1. The master and four wardens of the Fraternity of the Art or Mystery of Haberdashers, in the city of London, usually called "The Haberdashers' Company," shall continue to be the Trustees of the Charity, and shall

and the rest and residue for the further increase of the Company's stock of corn.

The Commissioners of Inquiry suggested a question whether the surplus income of the estates devised by the donor were devised to Charity, or whether the charitable gifts were no more than a charge to that extent. On the 3rd June 1831 an information was filed by the Attorney-General at the relation of George Shoebridge, against the master and wardens of the fraternity of the art or mystery of Haberdashers within the city of London, stating, that the rents and profits of the said estate and premises had become of great yearly value and much more than sufficient for the purposes in the said indenture of release mentioned, and that in consequence of the increased and increasing revenues derived from the said estate and premises, it had become expedient that the said several and respective charities should be increased in proportion to the increased rents and profits of the said estates, and that a scheme or schemes should be approved of by one of the Masters of the Court for such purpose.

And praying that an account might be taken of the estates and premises belonging to the said Charity, and of all the particulars whereof the same consist, and also an account of the rents and profits, and the accumulations thereof from such time as the Court should think fit, and of their application, and that the same might be administered according to the intentions of the said H. Hazlefoot, or as near thereto as circumstances would admit. And that it might be referred to one of the Masters of the Court to approve of a scheme for the future application of the increased and increasing rents and profits of the said Charity estates, and if necessary that the said estates and premises might be conveyed and vested in trustees for the benefit of the said Charity.

The Court, by its decree of the 12th November 1832 dismissed the information, with costs. From this decree,

manage and administer the same, and its endowments, in conformity with the provisions of this Scheme.

2. The Trustees may pay to their clerk, out of the yearly income of the Charity, an annual salary not exceeding 5*l.*, as a remuneration for his services in connection with the administration of the Charity, which shall consist in attending the meetings of the Trustees, keeping the accounts of the Charity, and the minute book of the Trustees and the register of the recipients, receiving the rents and income and making the several payments thereout, keeping a list of the applicants for the benefit of the Charity, and inquiring into and examining their respective characters, and circumstances and carrying on all necessary correspondence relating to the Charity.

Clerk,

3. The clear yearly income of the Charity, which shall remain after the payment thereof of the clerk's salary and all other necessary and proper outgoings and expenses of management, shall be applied by the Trustees (subject to such reasonable regulations as they shall from time to time prescribe) in the payment of annual pensions or sums of not more than 20*l.* each to the pensioners herein-after mentioned.

Application of income.

Annual pensions or sums not more than 20*l.*

4. The pensioners respectively shall be selected and appointed from time to time by the Trustees assembled at a meeting, and shall be deserving poor persons, liverymen or freemen of the said Company, who from age, ill health, accident, or infirmity shall be unable to maintain themselves by their own exertions, or the widows of such persons with a preference for those who being otherwise qualified as aforesaid shall have become reduced by misfortune from better circumstances.

Appoint-ments and qualifications of pensioners.

5. The Trustees shall, however, be at liberty to grant and pay out of the said income unto any person having the qualifications aforesaid, or unto the widow of such person, under circumstances of peculiar misfortune or distress a special donation of not more than 5*l.*, provided that no pensioner shall be eligible as a recipient of any such donation, and that every such recipient shall be selected and appointed by the Trustees assembled at a meeting.

Special donations.

8. If any doubt or question shall arise as to the construction or proper application of any of the provisions of this Scheme, or the management of the Charity, application may be made by the Trustees to the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales for their opinion or advice, which when given shall be conclusive upon all persons claiming under the trust who shall be affected thereby.

Questions to be referred to Commissioners.

Sealed by order of the Board this 7th day of January 1876.

L.S.

HENRY M. VANE,
Secretary

the relator appealed to the Lord Chancellor, who by his judgment of the 12th March 1834 (order drawn up 9th April 1834), affirmed the decree of the 12th November 1832.

I have perused the shorthand notes of the Lord Chancellor's judgment, and the decision appears to be placed on the ground that the direct object of the gift of 8*l.* and the residue, was merely to assist the Company in providing stacks of corn for sale, which it appeared the great companies had been formerly required by the Corporation of London to do at periods of apprehended scarcity.

The Company are still in possession of the estates in Essex, which produce an annual income considerably exceeding the charge.

In the administration of the Charity the 8*l.* given to buy corn, and the 20*l.* given to the poor of the Company, are added together and given away in gifts of 20*s.* each to 28 poor of the Company at the January court.

The respective sums are paid to the several hospitals, and to the parish of St. Nicholas. The 10*l.* for the release of prisoners has been hitherto paid over to the account of a "Fund for the Relief of Prisoners," which comprises, however, only this Charity. The application has been made by prisoners for debt in the London prisons, and sums varying from 20*l.* to 25*l.* have been given in late years; formerly not more than 10*l.* was given. One prisoner was released in 1854, another in 1856, another in 1858, and the last in 1860. There is, at present, a balance of 75*l.* to the credit of this division of the Charity.

HEWES' CHARITY.

A loan gift by John Hewes of 100*l.*, of which 75*l.* was lost at the time of the last inquiry. The borrowers were to be four, who were to pay 10*s.* a year each to the poor of the Company.

The Company in respect of the remaining 25*l.* set apart 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, 3*l.* per cent. consols, producing one sum of 10*s.* a year, which is given to a poor person of the Company at the January court.

HEYDON'S CHARITY.

John Heydon, by will of the 6th March 1579, gave 100*l.* to the Company to be lent to two young men at 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per cent., to be paid to the Mercers' Company.

The Company reserve 11*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, 3*l.* per cent. stock as the supposed capital of this gift, which has not been lent for more than a century, and they pay 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* annually to the Mercers' Company.

HOBBY'S CHARITY.

John Hobby, by will of the 12th March 1674, gave 3,000*l.* to purchase lands of 170*l.* a year, of which 60*l.* a year was to be applied annually in clothing for 30 poor aged persons, of whom 12 were to be free of the Haberdashers' Company.

The settlement of the scheme for the administration of this Charity will be found in my Report on the Charities under the management of the Clothworkers' Company.

The Company is entitled to twelve-thirtieths of six-seventeenths of the income of the Charity for the clothing of 12 poor Haberdashers.

The portion of rents received by the Company has on the average of nine years been 67*l.* 7*s.* In the year 1861 it was 82*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*

The Company in 1855 increased the number of recipients of clothing from 12 to 14, who receive clothing in the same manner, and nearly to the same value, as the clothing mentioned in Bond's Charity. There was a balance in favour of the Charity of undistributed funds of 169*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* In reply to the question whether the Company would be allowed to increase the number of recipients, I have said that I had no doubt of the competency of the Company to do so, or of the propriety of doing it.

HOLDEN'S CHARITY.

Josh. Holden, in November 1680, gave to the Company 110*l.* to pay on the 5th November 10*s.* each to 10 poor people free of the Company.

This is represented by 166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, 3 per cent. consols, part of the stock standing to the account of the Company.

The gift is made to five poor persons in sums of 1*l.* each at the October court, with Arnold's, Hazlefoot's, Hamond's, Kelke's, Hewes's, Somers's, and Peacock's Charities.

HUNTLOWE'S CHARITY.

Thomas Huntlowe, by indenture of the 28th January 1543, gave to the Company 50*l.* to pay 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* amongst 10 almspeople in the almshouses in Staining Lane, and in 1547 he gave 200*l.* for the 10 poor almshouses. The almshouses in Staining Lane have not existed since the Fire of London. The Company had commuted all these payments by an increased payment to 10 poor freemen's widows of 3*l.* a year each.

Since the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (Vol. 10, pp. 189, 190), the Company have revised the account of this Charity and charged themselves with as much or somewhat more than the sum of 250*l.* would produce if invested at 5 per cent., and nominally secured it by appropriating 422*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*, 3*l.* per cent. consols, the dividends of which, amounting to 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, they distribute in pensions of 3*l.* a year each to four widows of freemen, paid quarterly; the same persons also participating frequently in other gifts. The 10 pensioners mentioned by the Commissioners of Inquiry were reduced by request of the court of assistants of 14th January 1833 to four persons, as vacancies occurred.

The sum of 13*s.* 4*d.* is paid to the clerk and beadle.

HUTCHINSON'S CHARITY.

A loan gift by John Hutchinson, in respect of which the Company received 68*l.* and for which they charge themselves with 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, 3*l.* per cent. consols, and pay 2*l.* a year to Christ's Hospital.

JESTON'S CHARITY.

Roger Jeston, by will of the 2nd April 1622, gave his messuages and lands in St. Giles', Cripplegate, to the Company, charged with the yearly sum of 102*l.* 12*s.*, as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To 6 poor old men of the Company	-	15	12 0
„ clerk of the Company	-	2	0 0
„ beadles and porter	-	2	0 0
„ his sister-in-law, and remainder to her three daughters and their heirs	-	20	0 0
„ the parish officers of Lambeth for the poor	-	3	0 0
„ the parish officers of Kinver, Staffordshire, for the poor	-	5	0 0
„ three poor scholars of Trinity College, Cambridge	-	20	0 0
„ Christ's Hospital	-	8	0 0
„ St. Thomas and St. Bartholomew (4 <i>l.</i> each)	-	8	0 0
„ wardens of the Company	-	4	0 0
„ Bridewell Hospital	-	4	0 0
„ preachers at St. Paul's Cross	-	5	0 0
„ lecturer at Lambeth	-	6	0 0

The will then contained directions for the application of the surplus, and also on certain contingencies of a portion of the above payments in maintenance of the buildings on the charity estate, with directions for an intermediate application of the same surplus in loans without interest to trimmers of hats and caps free of the Company:—

	£	s.	d.
The estate of this Charity consists of—			
Nos. 1 to 6, Milton Street (Cripplegate), let to John Nesham on a building lease for 60 years from Lady Day 1830, at 50 <i>l.</i> a year	-	50	0 0
Nos. 1 to 18, Haberdashers' Square, at the back of the last-mentioned houses, let to Mr. G. A. Smith on a repairing lease for 30 years from Lady Day 1860, under the order of the Board, of the 3rd July 1860	-	120	0 0
3,031 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> , 3 <i>l.</i> per cent. Reduced annuities, the accumulations of the surplus income of the estate	-	90	18 6
		260	18 6

There is out of this a charge of 4*l.* 4*s.* for the surveyor and 8*l.* 10*s.* to the account of the comptroller as charges of management at 5*l.* per cent. on the rental (not on the stock)

	12	14	0
	248	4	6

The fund is thus administered:—

	£	s.	d.
To six freemen of the Company, pensions of 2l. 12s. a year each in quarterly payments	15	12	0
The sum given annually by the master of the Company at the January court to some clergyman of the Church of England of his selection, in place of the gift to the preachers at St. Paul's Cross	5	0	0
The sum of 6l. 13s. 4d. each to three scholars of Trinity College, Cambridge, at the selection of the Bursar of the College, who inserts their names on his receipt	20	0	0
The churchwardens of Lambeth	3	0	0
The rector of Lambeth, in respect of the gift to the lecturer	6	0	0
The hospital of Bridewell	4	0	0
The St. Thomas' Hospital, by their Treasurer	4	0	0
The Bartholomew's Hospital, by their Treasurer	4	0	0
The churchwardens of Kinfare or Kinver, Staffordshire	5	0	0
The Company appears to have purchased of Christ's Hospital the annuity of 8l. a year payable to that institution, and it is now carried to the account of the Company	8	0	0
The gift of 20l. a year to the sister-in-law of the testator, with remainder to the three daughters and their heirs has been purchased by the Company	20	0	0
	94	12	0
The wardens, clerk, beadles, and porter of the Company receive	8	0	0
	£102	12	0

The residue is annually invested. The present amount of accumulations is above stated.

There is no probability that any occasion for the literal application of the fund will ever arise. There are not any persons of the class referred to likely to require the loans, and unless some useful application of the fund be devised, there is nothing to prevent the accumulation from continuing indefinitely.*

JOHNSON'S CHARITY.

Thomas Johnson, by will of the 3rd September 1563, gave to the Company 50l. to distribute quarterly to the neediest of the Company, 20s. in bread, &c. The Company appropriate 133l. 6s. 8d., 3l. per cent. consols to meet a disbursement of 4l. a year, which they divide equally amongst four poor persons free of the Company at the Midsummer quarter's distribution.

1. JONES' CHARITY.

William Jones, by his will of the 26th December 1614 (proved 6th October 1615), gave to the Company 9,000l. to ordain a preacher, a free school, and almshouses for 20 poor old diseased people of the town of Monmouth. The charity was established by letters patent of King James the First, of the 16th March 1614-5, whereby the Company was specially incorporated as "Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the almshouses and free grammar school of William Jones, in Monmouth, in the county of Monmouth."

The buildings necessary for the preacher or lecturer, the school, the schoolmaster, and under master, and almshouses for 10 men and 10 women, were erected on land in Monmouth, purchased at the time of or soon after the foundation, and occupy the angle of Bridge Street and Almshouse Street, in the town of Monmouth.

The fund appropriated for the endowment was laid out in the purchase of the manor and estate of Hatcham Barnes, in the parish of St. Paul, Deptford, which I have in this report shortly distinguished from the other property of the Charity by the name of the Metropolitan Estate. This property has now become of great value, and having regard to its increasing magnitude, as the site of railway stations and vast building operations, its future importance must be enormous, and at present beyond the reach of calculation.

It comprises a large portion of the district on the London side of Deptford, where the London and Greenwich, London and Croydon, and the London and Brighton Railways, the South Eastern Railway, and the Thames Junction Railway, approach and intersect each other; and portions of the purchase money, which the several railway companies have paid for the land which they have taken, have been invested in the purchase of estates in Kent and Staffordshire. The acreage of the metropolitan estate north of the Kent Road, was 218a. 2r. 33p., and south of the Kent Road, 104a. 1r. 26p., making altogether 323a. 0r. 19p. This has, however, been reduced to about 300 acres by the quantities taken by the railways.

The condition and rental of the property of the Charity, as it is now held and let, will appear in the following table:—

Metropolitan Estate.

	£	s.	d.
Land, 90a. 2r. 2p., on the south side of the Kent Road, held under the lease to C. J. Holcombe, mentioned in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (Vol. 10, pp. 203, 204)	120	3	0
Fine of 36l. every 7 years, average	5	2	10
Garden ground, 23a. 1r. 25p., next to Drake's land, on the west of the Brighton Railway, and 0a. 2r. 36p. land of the angle cut by the intersection of the Bricklayers' Arms Branch Railway and the Grand Surrey Canal, let to John Avann, yearly tenant	95	0	0
The lease to the executors of John Vanham (Rep., Vol. 10, p. 203), became vested in — Isaac, who after an agreement of the Company, which became the subject of a suit for specific performance, ultimately compromised the question between him and the governors of the Charity, by the order of the Board of the 19th January 1858	3	10	0
The same land is let in three portions, as follows:—			
The house and garden.			
The Warehousemen and Clerks' School, on agreement, March 1863	105	0	0
Coach-house, stables, and 14a. 3r. 5p. land, let to James Wilson, yearly tenant (the Charity paying the rates and taxes)	70	0	0
A lodge, let to a weekly tenant at 3s. per week	7	16	0
The Five Bells tavern and cottages, part of which was formerly held by the representatives of Henry Brougham, let to Messrs. Calvert or to the City of London Brewery on a building lease for 71 years from Michaelmas 1838	70	0	0
The Railway Tavern (part of the premises formerly comprised in the last-mentioned demise), let to the same company on a building lease for 71 years from Midsummer 1839	36	0	0
House and basket-maker's shop, near the turnpike on the Kent road, let to Stephen Packer for 71 years from Midsummer 1839	8	8	0
The farm and land formerly let to the executors of William Holcombe, on lease, expiring in March 1859, has been let as follows:—			
House and 10a. 1r. 15p. land, in the Kent Road, let to William Spavin on lease for 14 years from Michaelmas 1859	120	0	0
House and 7a. 3r. 26p. land, let to Henry Bunning on lease for 21 years from Michaelmas 1859	120	0	0
Cottage and garden, let to Thomas Fox Penton, as yearly tenant	55	0	0
Farm, house and buildings, and 63a. 2r. 7p. land, on the north side of the Kent Road, let to James Wilson, yearly tenant	250	0	0
Three cottages on the north side of the Kent Road, let to weekly tenants (say)	20	0	0
Land or garden ground at the back of the cottages, 3a. 2r. 0p., let to Edward Mote, yearly tenant, determinable at a month's notice	12	0	0

Carried forward - £1,097 19 10

* ROGER JESTON'S CHARITY.

By a certificate of the Board of Charity Commissioners, dated 8th December 1876, Company were authorised to

take legal proceedings against Mr. D. F. Cooke, for the purpose of restraining him from continuing erection of buildings in Silk Street, London, affecting prejudicially property of the Charity.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Brought forward	1,097	19	10	Brought forward	1,846	18	10
Hatcham House (formerly let to J. Hardcastle), and 16a. Or. Op. land, let on a building lease, 1846, to Joseph Alfred Hardcastle, under the order of the Court of Chancery, for a term expiring at the same time as the old lease of 1763	100	0	0	Nos. 2 and 3, Albert Terrace, let to F. C. Hills for the same term	13	4	0
Added for redeemed land tax	3	2	6	No. 4, Albert Terrace, let to J. Nathan for the same term	6	12	0
House and outbuildings, land 10a. 1r. 25p., held on the lease for 150 years from 1763, by R. W. Edwards, mentioned in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry	17	11	0	Nos. 3 and 4, Victoria Cottages, let to R. Howard for same term	10	0	0
Fine every seven years of 5l. 17s.	0	16	6	No. 2, Victoria Cottages, let to J. Matthews for the same term	2	0	0
Manufactory of animal charcoal and 17a. Or. 26p. land, on the north of the Kent Road, let to George Torr for 21 years from Michaelmas 1859	240	0	0	No. 1, Victoria Cottages, let to J. Pickering for the same term	6	0	0
Garden ground, 24a. 1r. 22p., on the north side of the Kent Road, let to William Brown on lease for 14 years from Michaelmas 1856	127	19	0	No. 1, Monmouth Place, let to J. Harnden for the same term	6	0	0
Garden ground, 17a. Or. 35p., ditto, let to James Hargood for 21 years from Michaelmas 1859	102	0	0	No. 2, Monmouth Place, let to J. Brighton for 62 years from Midsummer	6	0	0
Garden ground, 5a. 1r. 21p., ditto, let to William Atherton, yearly tenant	34	6	0	Nos. 3, 4, and 5, Monmouth Place, let to J. Crowhurst for same term	16	0	0
Garden ground, 6a. Or. 15p., ditto, let to James Brown, yearly tenant	40	0	0	Nos. 14, 15, and 16, Monmouth Place, let to J. Packer for same time	8	0	0
Four cottages in Chapel Place, let to Thomas Martin, yearly tenant	10	0	0	Five houses in 5 Bells Lane, opposite the "5 Bells," let to J. Brighton for 62 years from Midsummer 1848	20	0	0
Houses facing Kent Road on the North side.				No. 1, Orange Grove, let to J. Clack for 21 years from Christmas 1850	35	0	0
Nos. 11, 12, and 13, Monmouth Place, let to Thomas Howard for 70 years from Midsummer 1840	3	0	0	No. 2, Orange Grove, let to — King, as yearly tenant	22	0	0
No. 6, Hatcham Terrace, let to W. R. Marshall for 69 years from Midsummer 1841	7	0	0	A piece of ground, 1a. 2r. 1p., let to William Dennis, on building lease, for 81 years from Michaelmas 1862; first year at pepper-corn rent, second year at 33l. 5s., and third and following years at —	66	10	0
No. 7, Hatcham Terrace, let to C. Burtwell for same term	7	0	0	As sanctioned by the Board.			
No. 5, Hatcham Terrace, let to H. Taylor for same term	7	12	0	Nos. 1 to 5, Amelia Terrace, let to Joshua Wilson, on lease for 62½ years, from Christmas 1847	24	0	0
No. 1, Hatcham Terrace, let to E. S. Judkins for the same term	7	12	0	Land in the Kent Road, at the angle of the estate, near the New Cross Station, abutting on the spare carriage depôt, let on building lease for 80 years from Michaelmas 1853	60	0	0
Nos. 2, 3, and 4, Hatcham Terrace, let to J. Nathan for the same term	22	16	0		£2,148	4	10
Nos. 1 and 5, Albert Terrace, let to J. Albert for 69 years from Michaelmas 1841	18	4	0				
(5l. a year for some additional land added to the original rent of 13l. 4s. a year, under order of the Board of December 1861.)				The formation of several railways crossing the line of the estate, as before observed, led to various sales of portions of the estate to the different companies.			
Carried forward	1,846	18	10	The following table exhibits the times at which these various plots were alienated, the several companies by which they were taken, the quantities of land, and the amounts in stock and in cash paid or invested to the account of the governors in respect of such land.			

Sales to Railways.

			A.	R.	P.		£	s.	d.
1833	—	London and Greenwich	0	2	2	Cash	75	0	0
1836	November 15	London and Croydon	11	2	21	Stock {	3,605	8	0
1837	April 15	Do.	1	3	7		2,723	1	5
1838	November 10	Do.	3	1	8½	"	895	17	6
1844	July 9	South Eastern				"	1,052	12	8
		1846—3rd November (300l. 15s. sold, and in 1850 the remainder).							
1846	March 24	London, Brighton, and South Coast for land and six cottages, lately let to Martin. (Cormack's rent reduced from 75l. to 67l. 15s., and Brown's from 75l. to 49l. 11s.)	4	0	14	"	5,174	12	11
1847	July 21	Thames Junction Railway, now London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway	1	1	16	"	905	11	0
		The above sums have been reduced by various sales and investments, as follows:—							
1855	March	Willesboro', Kent, purchase	—	—	—	Stock {	12,398	14	10
							4,369	18	5
							8,028	16	5
1855	July	Redemption of land tax on the Metropolitan Estate	—	—	—		228	10	4
							7,800	6	1
1856	—	Staffordshire, Palin's purchase, 5,788l.	—	—	—		6,060	14	8
		Interest	—	—	—		1,739	11	5
							63	11	9
							1,675	19	8
1857	February	Redemption of land tax on the Staffordshire Estate	—	—	—		95	0	8
							1,580	19	0
1858	August	Haywards	—	—	—		349	17	4
		The amount still remaining in respect of the foregoing alienations of the Charity	—	—	—		1,231	1	8

Sales to Railways—continued.

		There has been also a further sale, as follows :—	A. R. P.	£ s. d.
1856	—	London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company (This sum has not yet been dealt with for re-investment.)	5 3 15	— 5,277 15 7

Brought forward - £ s. d.
2,148 4 10

STAFFORDSHIRE ESTATE.

In the year 1856 the governors, with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, expended 5,788*l.* cash, in the purchase of an estate called Palin's, at Knighton, in the parish of Adbaston, in Staffordshire, consisting of farm buildings and cottages, and 107*a.* 1*r.* 20*p.* land. (See my Report on Adams' Charity, Table of Property, No. 5.)

Palin's Farm is now let to Thomas Lycett, on lease for 21 years (determinable at 14 years) from Michaelmas 1861, at - 205 0 0

In 1858, a sum of 349*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* consols was sold out, and the produce, 335*l.* cash, and 16*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*, invested in the purchase from Joseph Hayward of two freehold cottages, and 1*a.* 3*r.* 29*p.* of meadow land.

Two cottages are let to Thomas Clark, on lease for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1861 - 11 0 0

One cottage, let to Henry Clark on a like lease - 4 0 0

The meadow land, 1*a.* 3*r.* 29*p.*, is let to Joseph Hayward, a yearly tenant - 4 10 0

2,372 14 10

KENT ESTATE.

In 1855 the sum of 4,570*l.* cash was invested by the order of the Court of Chancery in the purchase of 99*a.* 1*r.* 36*p.* of meadow land in the parishes of Willesborough and Sevington, in the county of Kent (adjoining the Kentish estate of the Aske's Charity).

The estate is now let to William Scott on lease for 16½ years, from Lady Day 1855 - 150 0 0

The school, the lecturer and the master's houses, almshouses, and gardens, in the town of Monmouth, in hand.

The real estate (gross rental) - 2,522 14 10

The stock, now belonging to the governors (as before stated), is as follows :—

Standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, ex parte the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, 5,277*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*, 3*l.* per cent. consols - 158 6 4

Do. Ex parte London and Croydon Railway Company, 1,231*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, 3 per cent. consols - 36 18 7

In the corporate name of the governors of the Monmouth Charity, 2,712*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, 3 per cent. consols - 81 7 7

(This constitutes the balance of accumulations for the 10 last years.)

£2,799 7 4

The outgoings on the estate are :—

Salaries. £ s. d.

Clerk, Mr. Curtis - 100 0 0

Surveyor, Mr. Snooke - 50 0 0

Mr. Snooke is the surveyor of the London property, and in addition to his salary, which comprises a general attention to the estate, or as it is expressed in the order of the governors "to survey and report generally to the governors upon the state of repair and condition of the

Carried forward - 150 0 0

Brought forward - £ s. d.
150 0 0

" buildings, premises, and land belonging to the Charity estate, and the drainage thereof, the observance by the tenants of the covenants in their leases, and of all encroachments, obstructions, or nuisances, to give the requisite notices of repair, and otherwise, and to see the same be effectually complied with, to attend all courts and committees, and the master and wardens of the Company when required on the business of the Charity." He is to be paid specially for all new buildings and plans, as well for special surveys and business not included in the above.

The extra payments to the surveyor under this head, for two and a half years from July 1858 up to Christmas 1860 was 172*l.* 2*s.*, or average about - 70 0 0

The governors insure a portion of the metropolitan property, but this is to be considered a matter of arrangement with the tenants in future.

Commission on the receipt of the rents of the Kent Estate (Scott's rent) - 7 10 0

Surveyor to the Staffordshire Estate (J. Cobb) salary, lately raised to - 10 0 0

Labour in the woods - 1 0 0

Sewers and other rates on the Metropolitan Estate in 1862 - 30 0 0

Deputation, consisting of the Estates' Committee (15 or 17) of the court and clerk and surveyor, visiting the New Cross Estate annually, and also a deputation of three members of the court to Monmouth every second year - 21 0 0

£289 10 0

A scheme for the entire reconstruction of the Charity was settled by the Court of Chancery on the 26th July 1854, and is recorded in this office.

The disbursements on account of the Charity, under the new scheme now are :—

Lecturer.

£ s. d.

The Rev. J. D. Watherston, the lecturer, was appointed by the governors in 1859 (he was previously the head master of the school) - 175 0 0

He is provided with a good dwelling house.

The lecturer has the general superintendence of the Charity at Monmouth. He examines and reports to the governors the state of the school twice a year, and he has immediate superintendence of the almspeople, visiting them weekly, and keeping a report book. He has to perform a full service twice on Sundays, and on Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, and Ascension Day, and administer the Sacrament four times a year, with spiritual attendance on other occasions. (See clause 6 of the Statutes appended to this Report.)

The services are to be performed in the church, if it can be had for that purpose, and if not, it is to be performed in the schoolrooms, where the almspeople attend. The services are open to the public, and it is proposed to build a chapel, to contain not less than 250 persons.

Total Lecturer - £175 0 0

School.

On the 13th July 1832 the salary of the lecturer was raised from 140*l.* to 150*l.*, and 10th May 1841 from 150*l.* to 175*l.* These advances were under orders of the Court of Chancery of those dates.

The Rev. C. M. Roberts, the head master of the school, was appointed in 1859. He is provided with a good dwelling-house.

The salary of the master was raised by the order of July 1832 from 120*l.* to 170*l.*, and by the order of the 10th May 1841 to 230*l.* - 230 0 0

The masters are elected by the governors on probation, and remain on trial for six months, at the expiration of which period the visitors are to report to the governors their opinions upon the character and abilities of the masters. (See Clause 36, p. 9, of the Statutes, which I append). The Statutes were settled by the Court of Chancery in 1854, and Clause 37 precludes the masters from taking boarders.

Mr. W. Pitt, the usher, or second master, was appointed in 1853 third master, and in 1857 second master.

The salary of the usher was by the order of the Court of Chancery of the 13th July 1832 raised from 60*l.* to 80*l.*, and by order of 10th May 1841 from 80*l.* to 130*l.* - 130 0 0

He is also provided with a dwelling-house.

Mr. W. Rogeveal, is the third master; he was appointed in 1858. This office was constituted by the Court of Chancery by its order of the 26th July 1854, at a salary of 100*l.* The governors in consideration of the third master having no house, have increased the salary to 120*l.* - 120 0 0

The writing master.—This office was constituted by the order of the Court of Chancery of the 5th August 1828, at a salary of 60*l.*, which was increased on the 10th May 1841 to 90*l.* - 90 0 0

The present writing master is Mr. Robert Earle, who was appointed in July 1862.

He has no dwelling-house allowed him by the Charity.

The examiner.—This office was constituted by the order of the 13th January 1852, and confirmed by the scheme of the 26th July 1854. Under the scheme of 26th July 1854 he is to be allowed 10*l.* for each half-yearly examination, besides his travelling and other expenses. His qualifications are defined by Clause 34 of the Rules appended hereto. The last Report of the examiner on the school is appended - 41 0 0

Books and stationery, average of nine years - 49 0 0

Coals, clock, and sundries - 40 0 0

The exhibitions.—The sum applicable to this purpose is uncertain, inasmuch as the class of youth attending the school is not such as can afford a maintenance at the University, with the small assistance which the exhibition affords - 30 0 0

At present there is only one exhibitor. In 1858 there were two.

£730 0 0

The Almshouses.

The nurse.—Her duties are to give constant attendance to the poor men and women. She has no residence - 31 4 0

The surgeon.—This includes medicine and attendance upon the almspeople - 20 0 0

The 20 almspeople.—They consist of 10 men and 10 women, none of them being married, each receives 8*s.* a week - 416 0 0

Ten cloaks, annually - 15 0 0

£482 4 0

General expenses of the school and almshouses, and on the dwellings of the lecturer and masters:—

	£	s.	d.
Insurance (on 4,500 <i>l.</i>)	-	-	10 2 6
Water and gas	-	-	19 0 0
Repairs on an average of the last nine years (79 <i>l.</i>), say	-	-	80 0 0
	<u>£</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>2 6</u>

The aggregate charity disbursements may, therefore, be thus stated:—

	£	s.	d.
Lecturer	-	-	175 0 0
School	-	-	730 0 0
Almshouses	-	-	482 0 0
General expenses	-	-	100 0 0
	<u>£</u>	<u>1,487</u>	<u>0 0</u>

The surplus of the income of the Charity will, therefore, amount to upwards of 1,000*l.* a year.

It is expected that there will be a disbursement of about 100*l.* in repairs on the farm buildings on Lycett's farm, in the Staffordshire estate, in the present year.

The directions of the scheme of 26th July 1854 for the application of the income of the Charity and the surplus are as follows:—

The governors shall pay out of the income of the Charity the necessary repairs and outgoings in respect of the Charity estates and buildings, and the costs, charges, and expenses properly incurred by themselves, and the visitors, in and about the performance of their duties as governors and visitors; and also the following stipends; that is to say,—

To the lecturer, 175*l.* per annum.

„ head master, 230*l.* per annum.

„ second master, 130*l.* „

„ third master, 100*l.* „

„ writing master, 90*l.* „

„ examiner, 20*l.* per annum, and his travelling and other expenses not exceeding 21*l.* per annum.

To the two exhibitors, 30*l.* per annum.

To the clerk of the Haberdashers' Company for receiving the rents and dividends and transacting the ordinary business of the Charity, including attendance on all committees, both ordinary and special, a salary not less than 90*l.* nor more than 135*l.* per annum, at the discretion of the governors.

To the surveyor of the Company, for surveying the Charity estates and buildings and reporting thereon, including attendance on the courts and committees when required by the governors, a salary of not less than 50*l.* nor more than 75*l.*, at the discretion of the governors.

Provided, that it shall be lawful for the governors, if they shall think fit and the funds shall be sufficient for that purpose, to increase the salaries of the lecturer and masters, including the writing master, or any of them, by any amount not exceeding 25*l.* per cent. on the stipend herein-after directed to be paid to them respectively, and to increase the number of exhibitors to any number not exceeding four, and the stipend of each exhibitor to any sum not exceeding 50*l.* per annum.

After making the payments mentioned in the last clause, and paying the allowances to the almspeople, and paying to a nurse for the almspeople 10*s.* a week, and to an apothecary for the almspeople 15*l.* a year, and providing cloaks for the almspeople, and applying such sum not exceeding 30*l.* in any one year as the governors shall think fit in purchasing books for the school library, and such sum not exceeding 20*l.* per annum as they shall think fit, for prizes, not exceeding 5*l.* for each prize, the remainder of the income shall be invested by the governors in Government stock by way of addition to the property of the Charity, and the dividends of the stock so purchased shall be considered and dealt with as income of the Charity property.

The present visitors are:—

Archdeacon Crawley, Bryngwin.

Rev. J. L. Dighton, The Garth, near Monmouth.

Rev. E. F. Arney, Monmouth.

Rev. J. Burdon, English Bicknor, Gloucestershire.

Rev. Edwd. Machen, Staunton, near Coleford.

J. E. W. Rolls, Esq., The Hendre.

J. F. Brickdale, Esq., Newland.

S. R. Bosanquet, Esq., Dingeston Court.

H. M. Clifford, Esq., M.P., Llantillio.

Owen Jones, Esq., Newnham.

Captain James Davis Garth.

George Griffin Tyler, Esq.

It has been suggested on behalf of the town council, that the mayor, *ex officio*, should be a visitor; but on this point, I am informed that the inhabitants are not unanimous. The Rev. E. F. Arney is the vicar of Monmouth, but is not *ex officio* visitor. The admission of both, the vicar and the mayor, as visitors, *ex officio*, would be a proper regulation.

Under the scheme of 1854, the school is limited to 100 boys, who are to be of the borough of Monmouth, and the counties of Monmouth, Hereford, and Gloucester (clause 12). The 100 boys are to be educated entirely free of expense.

The school is divided into the classical and the commercial divisions, the respective courses of instruction in which are settled by the clauses 27, 28, and 29 of the rules, appended to this Report. I am informed that the number of boys in the classical school is 19, of the average age of 13 years; and the number in the commercial school 81, of the average age of 11. The boys, however, are kept altogether in one schoolroom. The schoolroom, as far as I can ascertain by a scale on the map, is about 62 feet by 38 feet.

There are constantly more applicants for admission to the school, than there are vacancies. At the last election there were 22 candidates, and only six vacancies. There is no payment whatever made by the boys, who are admitted by the visitors at their quarterly meetings, the Company exercising no control over their nomination. The last scheme in increasing the exhibitions to four, extended them to the University of Durham and St. David's College, Lampeter, as well as to the English Universities. I append a letter of the head master in reply to my inquiry on the condition of the school, together with the last report of Mr. Seeley, the examiner.

The governors have intimated their intention, at the instance of the visitors, to hire a field on the estate of the Duke of Beaufort on the other side of the Wye, as an exercise and cricket ground for the boys. It has also been proposed to build a chapel on the land belonging to the Charity for the use of the lecturer, capable of containing not less than 250 persons.

A deputation of inhabitants of Monmouth who attended my inquiry, stated that the people of the town were anxious that these plans of improvement should be greatly extended, that instead of the chapel being built in a confined situation, restricting also thereby the space which they required as desirable to form a site for the extension of the school buildings, they wish the chapel to be a building of much greater capacity, and to be erected on the opposite side of St. Mary Street, where it would in their opinion form a great public improvement in the town. It is stated that what is now the site of an old malthouse might be procured on easy terms, and would be a good position for the new building.

The municipal council of Monmouth nominate three candidates for any vacancy in the almshouses, returning the number of votes for each candidate. The almspeople consist of 10 men and 10 women, and a vacancy when it occurs is reported to the Company by the lecturer. On the receipt of the three names the court of the Company elect one.

It is customary, I am informed, although I do not see anything in the rules on the subject, to exclude any applicants to the almshouses who have received parish relief during the preceding two years. It might, I should think, be desirable if the governors approved of it, to release them from this restriction, and also from the clause which confines the almspeople to those who are sole and unmarried.

There is a national school at Monmouth, supported by voluntary contributions, and other donations, the number of scholars in which is much diminished by their being drafted off to this school, to avoid the payment of three-pence per week, and the consequence is, that the class of boys attending the endowed school in the largest numbers is so low, that the school is rendered of comparatively small value to the classes of the inhabitants who are in better condition. I am told that there were formerly 110 boys in the national school, and they are now reduced to 60.

The girls' school, which is not thus interfered with, maintains its number of upwards of 100.

The master of the endowed school has often had excuses for non-attendance of the boys on the ground that they had not shoes to wear.

The professional men in the town, I am informed, habitually send their sons to other places of education. It is greatly desired that the school should be raised and made one of the highest class, and the respectable inhabitants are perfectly willing that capitation fees of two or four guineas a year should be imposed for instruction of the best and most comprehensive character.

The funds arising from this endowment even at the present time, and the income which may hereafter be expected, are so large that I forbear any consideration of what might be done for the improvement of schools of the limited character of those which have been already established in Monmouth. There are ample means of establishing educational institutions in the town of Monmouth to render it a great collegiate centre for the adjacent English and Welsh counties. Not only school buildings, halls for instruction of large numbers of all classes, and in all subjects and kinds of study and exercise may be established, but houses might be erected for the habitation of boarders, from a distance, which may be let to fitting persons, retaining the control in the heads of the college, to secure the moral and physical welfare of the scholars. The inhabitants of every class may at the same time obtain the best teaching that the kingdom can offer at the most moderate rates of payment, which will be far more beneficial to them than the establishment of schools free of payment. It is sufficient, at present, to point out the opportunity which this endowment affords of adopting at Monmouth the most comprehensive scheme of public education which has ever yet been devised; and one which may lead the way to national improvement.

After all has been done that can be effected by means of the best institution that can be established in Monmouth at no distant time, the funds of the endowment will probably far exceed all that needs to be or can be properly expended in its maintenance. It will then be for the Legislature to consider the principles which should be applied to the government of endowments. A cypres system might of course cover the whole of South Wales with free schools and almshouses, but it may be hoped that no such pernicious waste will be permitted. The whole of this Charity might form an experiment and an example for the future. It contains most of the elements which are offered for consideration in such cases, an estate originally devoted to limited purposes, becoming disproportionately large in comparison with its objects, the establishment of a free school at a period when nothing was done by the State for the general education of the people, and provision for a certain number of the aged poor of a small country town, before the Poor Law had come into general operation.

The estate dedicated to these purposes lies in what is in modern times the centre of a vast population, standing as much in need of aid as any in the kingdom, whilst the locality for which the benefit was designed does not greatly differ, or not more than the average of other places, from its original condition. The question to be decided is, whether the exceptional law which sets apart this portion of the soil and property of the kingdom for perpetual uses for youth and age requiring special assistance, shall be administered in a literal and servile compliance with the dictates of a testator who lived two centuries and a half ago, or according to the wants and the judgment of the generation in which we live.

2. JONES' CHARITY.

William Jones also by Will gave to the parish of Newland, Gloucestershire, for the poor and for the preacher 5,000*l.* to be paid into the hands of the Company.

The parish of Newland is about six miles from Monmouth, where the other great portion of the founder's Charity is situated.

The decree of the Court of Chancery of the 13th December 1701, adjust the claims of this Charity as against the other investment of the Company, and the Company was thereby charged with 200*l.* per annum in respect of this gift, and it was thereby further ordered that the Company should set out of their own lands of inheritance, or else purchase as much lands of inheritance as would effectually answer to the said Charity 200*l.* per annum, and that were not subject to any other charities or incumbrances.

No lands have been purchased, but the Company appropriate 6,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, 3*l.* per cent. consols, part of the stock belonging to them producing 200*l.* per annum to meet this charge.

There are 10 almshouses in the parish of Newland with a small garden, together with a house for the lecturer. The buildings are old, having been erected not long after the foundation upon two acres of land purchased in 1617. The Charity was incorporated by the Charter 17 Jas. 1st, and the Haberdashers' Company were thereby appointed "governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the "almshouse of William Jones, in the parish of Newland, "in the county of Gloucester."

The governors appoint a lecturer, who is at present the Rev. George Ridout, and who has filled the office more

than 50 years. He is also the vicar of the parish. He receives annually a stipend of 69*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*

There are 16 almshouses consisting of an equal number of men and women. Some of the 10 houses are double, and are inhabited by two men or two women. The almshouses receive 3*s.* a week each, making altogether 124*l.* 16*s.* To this the governors have lately added a donation of five tons of coals, at an expense of about 2*l.* 15*s.*

Once in two years the Company give them cloaks and gowns. In 1860, the Company expended in this way

18*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*, and on the visits of the deputation they generally receive 2*s.* 6*d.* apiece.

A nurse is occasionally employed for attendance on the people. The expense of this varies from 4*l.* to 10*l.*, according to circumstances.

The repairs of the almshouses vary from 3*l.* to 6*l.* The governors also pay 3*l.* 15*s.* a year for insurance.

These charges constantly exceed the liability of 200*l.* a year. In 1861, when there were no cloaks and gowns, and no deputation, the payments amounted to 209*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.**

* JONES' MONMOUTH CHARITY.

23 July 1861. By an order of the Board of Charity Commissioners of this date, the Company were authorised to construct certain new roads through a portion of the Trust estate at Hatcham, at a cost not exceeding 530*l.* to be provided out of surplus income of the Charity.

10 May 1864. By an order of the said Board of this date, the Company were empowered to erect and fit up new schoolroom, chapel, and other buildings for the purposes of the Charity at a cost not exceeding 4,800*l.*, to be provided out of funds arising from accumulations of surplus income.

29 July 1864. By an order of the said Board of this date, an Agreement was sanctioned for the grant by the Company to Mr. Robert Wallbutton of building leases of 4*a.* 0*r.* 4*p.* of land in Kent Road, Hatcham, for 81 years, at the ultimate annual rent of 200*l.*

Several orders authorising the grant of leases under the foregoing Agreement were subsequently made by the Board.

20 June 1865. By an order of the said Board of this date, an Agreement was sanctioned for the grant to Mr. Thomas Letts of building leases of 0*a.* 1*r.* 12*p.* of land in Hatcham, for 51 years, at the ultimate annual rent of 32*l.*, and orders authorising leases thereunder were subsequently made.

25 June 1867. By four certificates of the said Board of this date, the Company were authorised to take proceedings against (1) the East London Railway Company for enforcing the completion of the purchase at the sum of 20,500*l.* of 22*a.* 3*r.* 20*p.* of land, at Hatcham; (2) the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company for enforcing the completion of the purchase at the sum of 850*l.* of 3*a.* 0*r.* 26*p.* of land, at Hatcham; (3) the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company for enforcing the payment of 6,500*l.* assessed as the amount of purchase and compensation money for land taken by them at Hatcham, and for recovering possession of certain additional pieces of land which had been taken by them at the price of 250*l.*; and (4) the Crystal Palace and South London Junction Railway Company for enforcing the payment of the sum of 4,006*l.*, being the assessed amount of the purchase and compensation money for 11*a.* 1*r.* 7*p.* of land taken by them at Hatcham aforesaid.

7 Apr. 1868. By an order of the said Board of this date, the Company were authorised to effect the purchase of the leasehold interest of Mr. Joseph Alfred Hardcastle, in premises at Hatcham aforesaid, at the sum of 4,000*l.* with such moneys as should be placed at the disposal of the Company for that purpose by the Court of Chancery.

26 June 1868. By an order of the said Board of this date, the following scheme was established for the future regulation of the Charity:—

SCHEME FOR THE REGULATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED CHARITY.

Governors.

Governors. 1. The Haberdashers' Company, in the City of London, and their successors (herein-after called "The Governors"), shall be the Trustees or Governors of the Charity, subject to and in conformity with the provisions of this scheme.

Clerk and Surveyor.

Clerk and Surveyor. 2. The Governors may appoint and employ a Clerk and Surveyor to the Charity, at reasonable annual salaries to be fixed by them, and to be paid out of the income of the Charity, and may prescribe the duties to be performed by such Clerk and Surveyor respectively.

Buildings.

Insurance, repairs, and expenses of administration. 3. All rates and taxes chargeable upon the Almshouse, School buildings, and Chapel, and the Lecturer's and Masters's residences shall be paid by the Governors out of the income of the Endowment; and the same premises, together with all other houses and buildings belonging to the Charity which the lessees or tenants shall not be bound to insure and repair, shall be insured against fire and main-

tained and kept in substantial repair by the Governors, and the cost of such insurance and repairs, and the proper expenses attending the management and administration of the Charity and its property, shall be defrayed by the Governors, in the first instance, out of the income.

Visitors.

4. There shall be a body of Visitors who shall have the local superintendence and direction of the affairs of the Charity, subject to and in conformity with the provisions of this scheme. The full number of Visitors shall be twelve. The Vicar of Monmouth and his successors for the time being shall be a Visitor *ex officio*, and shall be entitled to act in that capacity during his tenure of the Vicarage, upon his signing a memorandum, to be entered in the minute book of the Visitors, signifying his wish to accept the office of Visitor. The other eleven Visitors shall be fit and competent persons, two being resident in the Borough of Monmouth, and the remaining nine within the distance of twenty-five miles from the school-house in Monmouth belonging to the Charity, measured in a straight line upon the Ordnance map, and shall be nominated and appointed from time to time by "The Governors." The present Visitors shall continue to hold the office, subject to the provisions of this scheme.

5. If any Visitor (other than the Vicar of Monmouth) shall become bankrupt or incapacitated to act, or shall cease to be resident as aforesaid, or shall not attend any meeting of the Visitors during a consecutive period of two years, a memorandum or minute to that effect shall in any of such cases be entered in the Minute Book of the Visitors, in pursuance of a resolution of their body, and signed by their Chairman, and such Visitor shall thereupon immediately vacate and cease to hold his office; and thereupon, or upon the death or resignation of any Visitor, a new Visitor, qualified as aforesaid, shall be appointed, by a resolution of the Governors, as soon as conveniently may be after the occurrence of such vacancy.

6. The Visitors shall hold meetings in a room to be provided and appropriated for that purpose in the buildings belonging to the Charity, or in some other convenient place in Monmouth, as often as may be found necessary, and at least in each year, upon some convenient day to be appointed by them from time to time, in the months of March, June, September, and December respectively. One of the Visitors, to be appointed by the Governors as soon as conveniently may be after the establishment of this scheme, shall be the Chairman, and when present shall preside at every meeting of the Visitors. In the absence of the regular Chairman from any meeting, one of the Visitors to be elected by those present, shall act as the Chairman at such meeting; and in the event of the death, resignation, or incapacity of the first or any subsequent Chairman, or upon his ceasing to be a Visitor, another Chairman shall be appointed, in like manner, by the Governors. Four Visitors shall form a quorum at any meeting. Any two Visitors, or their Secretary, at their request, may summon a special meeting, giving ten days' previous notice in writing to each of the other Visitors, and specifying in such notice the object of such meeting.

All matters and questions shall be determined by the majority of the Visitors present at any meeting; and in case of equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a double or casting vote.

The Visitors shall cause proper minutes of their proceedings to be prepared and kept in suitable books to be provided for the purpose. They shall send an authenticated copy thereof half-yearly to the Governors.

7. The Visitors shall be at liberty, from time to time, to appoint a Secretary for their assistance in the performance of their duties, at a yearly salary, to be fixed by them with the approval of the Governors. The Secretary's salary, and all other reasonable and proper charges and expenses of the Visitors incidental to the discharge of their duties, shall be paid by the Governors out of the income of the Charity. The Lecturer may, if the Visitors so think fit, be appointed to the office of Secretary. The Secretary may be removed at any time by the Visitors; who may also fix and pre-

Secretary and expenses of Visitors.

3. JONES' CHARITY.

William Jones also by his will gave to the Company 1,440*l.* for the maintenance of nine poor of the Company, at 8*l.* a year each.

scribe, from time to time, the duties to be performed by him.

The Almshouses.

8. The Almshouse buildings belonging to the Charity shall be appropriated and used for the occupation of twenty almspeople, ten of whom shall be men and ten women, being respectively poor single persons of good character, widows, or never having been married, who shall have resided in the town or borough of Monmouth, without having received any parochial relief during the period of not less than two years next preceding the time of their appointment, and who from age, ill-health, accident, or infirmity, shall be unable to maintain themselves by their own exertions, with a preference for those persons who, being otherwise qualified as aforesaid, shall have become reduced by misfortune from better circumstances. For want of a sufficient number of duly qualified candidates resident in the town or borough of Monmouth, residents (having the like qualifications) in the county of Monmouth, shall be eligible for appointment.

9. There shall be paid to each alms-person out of the income of the Charity such a weekly sum being not less than 8*s.*, and not more than 12*s.*, as shall be fixed and determined from time to time by the Governors; and each alms-person, in addition to such weekly stipend, shall be provided by the Governors with two tons of coal annually, and with a cloth cloak and escutcheon or badge (such as has been heretofore worn) at Christmas in every alternate year. The cloak of each alms-person, with the escutcheon or badge worn thereon, shall however remain the property of the Governors, and shall be delivered to the successor of such alms-person upon his or her appointment.

10. Within the period of three calendar months from the occurrence of every vacancy in the Almshouses, the Visitors shall elect a duly qualified person to fill such vacancy, at a special meeting to be held for the purpose; and shall cause every such election to be forthwith notified to the Governors for approval and confirmation, without which the same shall not be complete. In default of such election being so made and notified by the Visitors to the Governors before the expiration of three calendar months after the occurrence of a vacancy in the Almshouses, the appointment shall, for that occasion, be made by the Governors.

11. No election shall be made by the Visitors to fill a vacancy in the Almshouses until a notice of such vacancy, specifying the qualification required from candidates, shall have been affixed to or near the principal outer door or entrance-gate of the Chapel, and of the Parish Church of Monmouth respectively, for the period of fifteen days at the least, which notice shall be given in every case before the expiration of one calendar month from the occurrence of the vacancy.

12. A book shall be provided and kept under the direction of the Visitors, in which shall be entered the names, ages, and descriptions of all persons appointed to the Almshouses, together with the dates of their respective appointments, and the date and occasion of every vacancy.

13. Applications for admission to the Almshouse, shall be made to the Visitors or to their Secretary, in writing; and every applicant must be prepared with sufficient testimonials and other evidence of his or her qualification for the appointment.

14. The Visitors may, if they so think fit, provide a nurse or nurses for the almspeople or any of them, in case of illness or infirmity, and they may also appoint a Medical Officer to attend upon the almspeople and to supply them with medicines and such medical appliances as may be necessary, at a yearly salary not exceeding 30*l.*; such salary to include the cost of such medicines and appliances, and such salary and the remuneration to be assigned by the Visitors to any nurses shall be provided and paid by the Governors out of the income of the Charity. In case of emergency the appointment of a nurse may be made temporarily by the Lecturer until a meeting of the Visitors shall be held, at which such appointment may be confirmed or otherwise.

15. No alms-person shall be absent from the Almshouse for a period exceeding 24 hours, without the consent in writing of the Lecturer, or of some one of the Visitors, but in special cases such consent may for any sufficient reason be given retrospectively after the absence has occurred.

The Company nominally appropriate 2,400*l.*, 3*l.* per cent. consols, producing 72*l.* a year for the payment of nine pensioners, freemen of the Company.

16. The Almspeople shall attend Divine Service together in the Chapel of the establishment, once at least on every Sunday, and on every Good Friday and Christmas Day, unless prevented by illness or infirmity, or some other sufficient cause to be approved by the Lecturer.

17. If any alms-person shall be guilty of insobriety, insubordination, breach of rules, or immoral or unbecoming conduct, or shall in the opinion of the Visitors, from any cause become disqualified from retaining his or her appointment, or if in any case it should appear that any alms-person has been appointed without having the required qualifications, the Visitors, upon proof thereof to their satisfaction, may remove such alms-person, and take possession of the house or tenement occupied by him or her, and may proceed to elect another alms-person in his or her place; or in any such case (except that of disqualification) the Visitors may, if they so think fit, direct that the payment of the stipend of such alms-person shall be suspended, either wholly or in part, during such time as they shall think fit and expedient.

18. No alms-person shall be permitted to let or part with the possession of the room or rooms allotted to him or her, or to suffer any stranger to occupy the same, or any part thereof.

The Lecturer.

19. There shall be a Lecturer for the purposes of the Charity, who shall be appointed as often as there may be occasion by the Governors, and who shall be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, and a clergyman in priest's orders of the established Church.

20. Every future Lecturer, previous to entering into Office, shall be required to sign a declaration to be entered in the Minute Book of the Visitors in the following terms, viz. :—

"I, A.B., declare that I will always discharge to the best of my abilities the duties of Lecturer of Jones' Monmouth Charity, and that in case I am removed by the Governors I will thereupon relinquish all claim to the office and its future emolument, and will deliver up possession of the Chapel of the Official Residence to the Governors as they shall direct; and also that it shall be lawful for them to take possession of the Chapel and my Official Residence and of all property of the Charity held by me, without ejectment or process of law."

21. The duty of the Lecturer shall be to perform Divine Service in the Chapel of the establishment twice on Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day, and once at least on every Ash Wednesday and Ascension Day, and to administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper in the Chapel to the alms-people and others, six times at least in each year; to afford religious consolation to the alms-people upon all fitting occasions; to visit and inspect the rooms and domestic arrangements of the alms-people weekly, or at such intervals or times as may be directed by the Visitors; and to report in writing to the Visitors all matters connected with the Almshouses or alms-people which may require correction or notice, which Report shall be entered upon their Minutes.

22. A yearly stipend of 200*l.* shall be paid to the Lecturer by equal half-yearly payments out of the income of the Charity, and he shall also have the use and enjoyment, rent-free, of the Official Residence to be provided for him by the Governors, which shall be maintained in substantial repair at the cost of the Charity. The Lecturer shall continually reside in and occupy his Official Residence, and shall not let or permit any other person, not being a member of his own family, to reside in or occupy the same or any part thereof, and he shall not accept or hold any other office or appointment (except that of Secretary to the Visitors), or absent himself from his residence for more than six weeks, continuously or incontinuously, during any one year, except with the express permission of the Governors.

23. The Lecturer may be removed at any time from his Office by the Governors, either upon representation made to them by the Visitors or otherwise, for neglect or breach of duty, legal incapacity or unbecoming conduct, or any other sufficient cause, of which the Governors shall be the sole and final Judges.

4. JONES' CHARITY.

William Jones, by his will, gave to the Company a house in Size Lane, which cost 1,000*l.*, and a sum of 600*l.* to

some learned and faithful preacher, to be appointed by the Company.

The endowment of this lectureship, which is called the "Golden Lecture," and is delivered now at the church of

The Schools.

Upper and Lower Schools.

24. The School belonging to the Charity shall be separated into two branches or divisions consisting of "The Upper or Classical School," and "The Lower or Commercial School."

Head Master.

25. There shall be a Head Master, who, subject to the superior authority of the Governors and Visitors, shall have the general superintendence and control of both branches of the School, and the Masters and Teachers thereof, and shall be responsible for the conduct of the entire School.

Lower Master.

26. There shall also be a "Lower Master," who shall have the immediate conduct of the Lower or Commercial School, subject to the superintendence of the Head Master, and to the authority of the Governors and Visitors,

Qualification of Head and Lower Masters.

27. The "Head Master" and the "Lower Master" shall be members of the Church of England, and competent to discharge the duties required of them respectively by this scheme. The Head Master shall be a graduate of one of the English Universities, or of the University of Dublin. The Lower Master shall either be such a graduate, or shall hold a certificate of competency from the Committee of Council on education.

Declaration to be signed by Masters on appointment.

28. Every future Head Master and Lower Master, previously to entering into office, shall be required to sign a declaration to be entered in the Minute Book of the Visitors, in the following terms:—

"I, A.B., declare that I will always discharge to the best of my ability the duties of Head Master (or Lower Master) of Jones's endowed School at Monmouth, and that in case I shall be removed by the Governors, I will thereupon relinquish all claim to the Office and its future emolument, and will deliver up possession of the School and Official Residence (if any) to the Governors as they shall direct; and also that it shall be lawful for them, if occasion shall be, to take possession of the School building and my Official Residence (if any), and of all property of the Charity held by me, without ejectment or process of law."

Appointment and removal of Head and Lower Masters.

29. The appointment of the Head Master and the Lower Master respectively shall rest with the Governors, who, in every case, shall give reasonable public notice by advertisement in the local and University newspapers, or by other sufficient means, before making the appointment, inviting all persons who may wish to be Candidates to apply and send testimonials of their qualification. The Head Master and Lower Master respectively shall be removed by the Governors, upon any representation addressed to them by the Visitors, in pursuance of a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Visitors by not less than two-thirds of the entire number of Visitors for the time being, stating that in the judgment of the Visitors the removal of such Master has become necessary or desirable in the interest of the Schools. The Visitors shall, however, in every such case, cause a copy of such resolution, authenticated by the signature of their Secretary or of the Chairman of the meeting, to be delivered or sent to the Master affected thereby; and no Master shall be removed under the aforesaid provisions (except for some specific misconduct inquired into and established to the satisfaction of the Visitors), until after the expiration of six calendar months after the delivery or transmission to him of the said copy of the said resolution. The Governors shall also have the power of removing any Master if they shall so think fit, without any such representation from the Visitors, for any reasonable cause to be judged of and determined by the Governors.

Residence &c. of Masters.

30. The Head Master and Lower Master respectively shall be required to reside constantly in their respective Official School residences, except during the vacations; and they shall not be at liberty to let or part with the possession of their said residences; and they shall personally instruct the Scholars free of any charge, except as herein-after mentioned; and shall devote their whole time and attention to the duties of their respective offices (except as after mentioned).

Neither the Head Master nor the Lower Master shall be at liberty to hold any ecclesiastical benefice with cure of souls, or, except with the permission of the Governors, any other office of emolument during their respective tenure of office.

Assistant Masters.

31. The Head Master, with the consent and approval of the Visitors, may, from time to time, appoint any Assistant Masters or Teachers, as may be found necessary for the conduct of either branch of the School, but the scale of salaries to be paid to such Assistant Masters and Teachers respectively out of the income of the Charity shall, in the first instance, be submitted to and approved by the Governors. Every such Assistant Master and Teacher may be at any time removed by the Head Master, with the consent of the Visitors.

Admission to School.

32. So far as the extent of accommodation will admit, and subject to the control of the Visitors, and to such regulations as they shall from time to time prescribe for testing the proficiency of candidates for admission in subjects of primary or elementary knowledge, the School shall be open, as to each of its branches, for the reception and instruction of boys between the ages of 8 and 16 years applying for admission, and not suffering from any infectious disorder; but no boy shall be entitled to remain at the School after he shall have completed the age of 18 years, without the permission of the Visitors, to be given after consulting the Head Master.

33. The Upper or Classical School shall be open to applicants from any part of England or Wales, preference being given between Candidates, in other respects equally eligible, to those born or whose parents or guardians reside within the Town or Borough of Monmouth.

The Lower or Commercial School shall be open to applicants born, or whose parents or guardians reside within the Town or Borough of Monmouth, or one of the Counties of Monmouth, Hereford, and Gloucester, preference being given between candidates, in other respects equally eligible, to those of the said Town or Borough.

34. All applications for admission to either branch of the School shall be made to the Head Master, who shall cause a Register to be kept of such applications and also of the Scholars in each branch of the School, specifying their respective names and ages and the places of residence and descriptions of their Parents, and the dates of their admissions.

Suspension or expulsion of Scholars.

35. Any Scholar guilty of insubordination or other misconduct, whether in or out of School hours, may be suspended by the Head Master, but every such suspension shall be forthwith reported by the Head Master, together with a statement or explanation of the circumstances attending the same, to the visitors, who may thereupon expel or continue the suspension of such Scholar.

Instruction.

36. The subjects to be taught in the Upper or Classical School, shall comprise the Greek and Latin languages, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, practical geometry and surveying, English grammar and literature, history, geography, and writing, the French and German languages, and drawing.

The subjects to be taught in the Lower or Commercial School shall comprise reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, arithmetic, elementary mathematics, book-keeping, land mensuration, general history and geography, French, and the elements of Latin; and in both Schools the Elements of Natural Philosophy and the Physical Sciences. Instruction may also be given in each branch of the School in such other subjects as the Visitors after due consultation with the Head Master shall from time to time determine and direct. In addition to the foregoing subjects, religious instruction shall likewise be given to the Scholars in each branch of the School, according to the principles and doctrines of the Church of England; and they shall be required to attend Divine Service in the chapel attached to the Schools, accompanied by the Masters, regularly on Sundays, and on such other days as the Visitors may direct or approve, except such of them as shall reside in another parish than Monmouth who may be allowed by the Head Master to attend their Parish Church with their parents or friends. But no Scholar shall be compelled to receive instruction in the peculiar doctrines or principles of the Church of England, or to attend Divine Service in the Chapel, whose Parents and next friends shall declare in writing that they entertain conscientious objections thereto.

Capitation Fees.

37. Every boy admitted to the School after the establishment of this scheme (including those boarding with the Masters) shall be required to pay capitation fees, to be

St. Margaret, Lothbury, on every Tuesday morning throughout the year, consists of the house devised by the testator, and another house purchased by the Company, partly with the 600*l.* which he bequeathed.

The estate is—

	£	s.	d.
No. 14, Size Lane, let to George Cox for 21 years from Lady Day 1851	-	75	0 0
No. 15, Size Lane, let to Alfred Jones for 21 years, from Lady Day 1851	-	50	0 0
No. 16, Size Lane, let to F. Wishton for 21 years from Lady Day 1861	-	200	0 0
	£325	0	0

fixed from time to time by the Visitors, according to the following scale, namely,—

In the Upper or Classical School, a sum of not less than 25*s.* or more than 40*s.* per quarter.

In the Lower or Commercial School, a sum of not less than 5*s.* or more than 20*s.* per quarter.

The Visitors shall, however, be at liberty to remit the same capitation payments, either wholly or in part, in special cases, upon the ground of the poverty of any boy or his parents, or as a reward for merit, or for any other sufficient cause; but the Governors shall cause the amounts payable to the Head and Lower Masters out of any fees so to be remitted to be made good to such Masters out of the income of the endowment.

38. The capitation fees shall be paid in advance quarterly by each Scholar or his parents or friends, as the Visitors shall direct; and the Visitors shall cause an exact account to be kept of the same payments, distinguishing those received from the Scholars in each branch of the School, and they shall cause one-half of the amount of all such capitation payments received from Scholars in the Upper School to be paid to the Head Master, and one-half of the amount of all such payments received from Scholars in the Lower School to be paid to the Lower Master, in augmentation of their respective salaries, and the remainder of such payments shall be appropriated as part of the general income of the Charity.

39. The Head Master and Lower Master, and the Assistant Masters and Teachers, may, with the approval of the Visitors, and subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by them, receive boys in their respective residences as boarders, who may be placed for instruction in either branch of the School in common with the other boys in all respects.

Arrangements may also be made by the Head and Lower Masters, respectively, or by any Assistant Master or Teacher, subject to the approval of the Visitors, for receiving boys attending the School as day boarders.

40. Subject to the control and regulation of the Visitors, and with their license, which may be at any time suspended or revoked by them, houses may also be established and opened in Monmouth, or the immediate vicinity, in which boys attending either branch of the School may be placed and received as boarders upon such terms as shall be sanctioned or approved by the Visitors. Provided that every such boarding house shall be open to the visitation and inspection, at all reasonable times, of every Visitor, and of the Head Master of the School. Every boy attending the School who shall not reside with his parents, or persons standing in *loco parentis*, or who shall not be a boarder in the residence of the Head or Lower Master, or one of the Assistant Masters or Teachers, shall be placed in a boarding house to be licensed as aforesaid, and shall not be at liberty to reside elsewhere.

41. The Governors shall cause the following annual salaries and sums to be paid to the Head Master and the Lower Master respectively, by equal half-yearly payments, out of the income of the Charity, viz. :—

To the Head Master, a fixed annual salary of 200*l.*, and a further half-yearly sum of 2*l.* 10*s.* for every boy (not being a boarder in his own house) exceeding the number of 40, and not exceeding the number of 100, who shall have *bona fide* attended the Upper School for a period of not less than three calendar months during the then preceding half-year; and

To the Lower Master, a fixed annual salary of 100*l.*, and a further half-yearly sum of 1*l.* for every boy (not being a boarder in his own house) exceeding the number of 50, and not exceeding the number of 100, who shall have *bona fide* attended the Lower School for a like period.

42. The periods and length of the vacations shall be determined and fixed from time to time by the Visitors, but the course of instruction, the hours of attendance, and occasional holidays, and all other matters of internal arrangement and discipline shall be under the direction of the Head Master,—subject nevertheless to the superior

authority and control of the Visitors, in the event of their seeing occasion to exercise the same.

43. An annual examination of the Scholars in each branch of the School shall take place on some day or days in the months of June or July, to be appointed by the Visitors, and communicated by them to the Governors. Such examination shall be conducted by some duly qualified person or persons, being a graduate or graduates of one of the English Universities, to be appointed by the Governors, and to be remunerated out of the income of the Charity; and upon the occasion of every such examination suitable prizes may be provided, which shall be distributed by the Chairman of the Visitors amongst the Scholars who shall be adjudged to be the most deserving thereof, according to the report of the Examiner and of the Head Master, who shall certify to their respective merits in point of conduct and character.

The salaries paid to the Head and Lower Masters before the establishment of this scheme shall, however, continue to be paid to them for three years afterwards, in lieu of the above-named fixed annual salaries of 200*l.* and 100*l.* respectively.

Exhibitions.

44. The Governors, whenever the income and other circumstances of the School shall in their judgment render it proper or expedient, may establish and pay out of the income of the Charity, any number of Exhibitions not exceeding four at any one time, and not exceeding the annual amount of 60*l.* each, which, when vacant, shall be open to the competition of all boys in the Upper School at the annual examination, and shall be awarded to the boys who shall be adjudged by the Examiner and certified by the Head Master to be the most deserving candidates, having regard to the result of the said examination and to their general character and conduct; but no boy shall be eligible for any such Exhibition who shall not have *bona fide* attended the Upper School for a period of two years at least immediately preceding the election. Every Exhibition shall be tenable for four years, or for any less period to be determined from time to time by the Governors, after consultation with the Visitors, provided that the holder shall continue to be resident for the purposes of instruction at one of the English Universities, or at St. David's College, Lampeter, or to be a *bona fide* student of some learned or scientific profession, or of the fine arts, with a view to the professional practice thereof, and shall continue to conduct himself with propriety, and to the satisfaction of the Governors, who shall be at liberty to suspend or wholly withdraw the payment of any Exhibition, for any cause which shall in their judgment be reasonable and sufficient. No Exhibition shall be awarded, unless there shall be a Candidate sufficiently qualified, according to the Report of the Examiner and the Head Master, to receive the same.

Scholarships.

45. The Governors may also, if they so think fit, establish and pay four Scholarships—two in the Upper School of the annual amount of 15*l.* each, and two in the Lower School of the annual amount of 10*l.* each—which, when vacant, shall be open to the competition at the annual examination of all boys attending the said Schools respectively, subject to such regulations as to the age and standing in the School of the Candidates as shall be prescribed from time to time by the Visitors after consultation with the Head Master, and shall be awarded to the most deserving Candidates accordingly, in the same manner as is herein-before provided with reference to the Exhibitions aforesaid; and that every such Scholarship shall be tenable for a period not exceeding three years, if the holder shall so long continue at the School, and shall conduct himself to the satisfaction of the Head Master, but not otherwise.

46. There may also be eight Foundation Scholars in the Upper School, who shall be elected at the annual examination from boys in the Lower School offering themselves for

Application
of Capita-
tion Pay-
ments.

Boarders.

Masters'
Salaries.

General
Regulation
of School.

Examina-
tions.

Founda-
tion
Scholars
in Upper
School.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Carried over	-	325	0	0	A sum of 26l. 19s. 4d., 3l. per cent. Reduced	-	-
No. 202, Fleet Street, let to James Parrot's executors on a building lease for 61 years from Christmas 1832	-	-	40	0	0	Annuities, forming part of a larger sum belonging to the Company, part of the produce of a fine	-
Nos. 7 and 8, Apollo Court, Fleet Street, let to Robert Hanbury for 48½ years from Midsummer 1845	-	-	40	0	0		0 16 2
Easement on Apollo Court, paid by the proprietor of the "Cock" Tavern	-	0	2	6			<u>£405 18 8</u>

The income of the Charity, deducting the property tax, is paid by the Company to the lecturer, who is appointed by the majority of the court present and voting at the election.

The present lecturer is the Reverend Daniel Moore.*

such election, who shall be adjudged by the Examiner to be deserving thereof: Provided that not more than two such Scholars shall be so elected at any one time. The Foundation Scholars to be so elected shall be admitted to the Upper School, and shall be entitled to receive all instruction therein, and to enjoy the other benefits thereof, without being liable to any capitation fee or other payment; but the amount of the capitation fee which would be otherwise payable to the Head Master under the foregoing provisions for each such Scholar shall be made good to the Head Master by the Governors out of the income.

47. The number and amounts of the said Exhibitions and Scholarships, and the number of the said Foundation Scholars, may be increased by the Governors, with the approval and sanction of the Charity Commissioners.

48. The Visitors may, from time to time, prescribe such reasonable regulations as they may consider expedient for the conduct and management of the Almshouses and the Inmates and Officers thereof, and also of the School, the Scholars, and the Masters; provided that no such regulation be at variance or inconsistent with any of the provisions of this scheme, and that all such regulations be previously submitted to the Governors for approval and confirmation, without which the same shall not be complete or binding.

49. All books and stationery required for the use of the boys in the School shall be provided by or at the expense of their parents or friends, except that the Governors may, if they so think fit, cause the costs of such books and stationery required for the Foundation Scholars to be paid out of the income of the Charity.

50. The Governors shall be at liberty to pay out of the income of the Charity any annual sums not exceeding 10l. for the establishment and maintenance of a School Library which shall be under the control and regulation of the Head Master.

51. This scheme shall be printed, and a copy thereof shall be given to every Visitor and Master upon his appointment.

2 Jan. 1869. By an order of the said Board of this date, an agreement was sanctioned for the grant to Mr. Henry L. Holloway of building leases for 81 years from 25th December 1868 of 3a. Or. 24p. of land at Queen's Road, Hatcham, aforesaid, at the ultimate annual rent of 130l., and orders authorising leases thereunder were subsequently made.

30 July 1869. By an opinion of the Board of this date, the Company were authorised to effect an arrangement with the lecturer for the relinquishment of his official residence, upon the payment to him of the present sum of 125l. and the future yearly sum of 100l.

29 Jan. 1870. By an order of the said Board of this date, an agreement was sanctioned for the grant to Joseph Wm. Windred of building leases of land on the north side of and having a frontage of 500 feet to Hatcham Park Road, Hatcham aforesaid, for the term of 81 years from Christmas 1869, at the ultimate annual rent of 100l., and orders authorising leases thereunder were subsequently made.

25 Apr. 1873. By an order of the said Board of this date, the Company were authorised to sell to the Kent Waterworks Company a piece of land containing 1 acre, part of Hatcham Manor Estate at New Cross, on the south side of the road leading from London to Greenwich, for the sum of 1,000l., subject to the terms of an agreement dated 2nd August 1872.

9 Dec. 1873. By an order of the said Board of this date, an agreement was sanctioned for the grant to Mr. Joseph Windred of a building lease for the term of 81 years, from Midsummer 1873, of land having a frontage of 55 feet to Five Bells Lane, Hatcham, at the ultimate annual rent of 6l., and an order authorising a lease of Nos. 13, 14, 15, and 16, Five Bells Lane aforesaid, was subsequently made under such agreement.

9 Dec. 1873. By an order of the said Board of this date, an agreement was sanctioned for the grant to Mr. J. W. Windred of

building leases for 81 years, from Midsummer 1873, of land having a frontage of 96 feet to an intended new road at Hatcham aforesaid, to be called Brocklehurst Road, at the ultimate annual rent of 18l., and orders authorising leases thereunder were subsequently made.

By an order of the said Board of this date, the Company were authorised to construct a new road through part of Hatcham Manor Estate (in continuation of road authorised to be constructed by order of 23rd July 1861) at a cost not exceeding 2,278l., to be provided by realisation of several sums of stock therein mentioned, subject to a proviso for the replacement of the amount to be so realised within 10 years out of the income of the Charity, and such replacement is in progress by means of periodical remittances to the banking account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds. 14 July 1874.

By an order of the said Board of this date, an agreement was sanctioned for the grant to Mr. John Anderson of building leases for 81 years of land in Cold Blow Lane, New Cross, at the ultimate annual rent of 27l. 4s. 27 Oct. 1874.

By an order of the said Board of this date, an agreement was sanctioned for the grant to Mr. J. W. Windred of building leases for 81 years, from Christmas 1874, of land having a frontage of 96 feet to Brocklehurst Road, New Cross, at the ultimate annual rent of 18l. 19 Feb. 1875.

By an order of the said Board of this date, an agreement was sanctioned for the grant to Mr. J. W. Windred of building leases for 81 years of land having a frontage of 204 feet 6 inches to North Road, Hatcham, at the ultimate annual rent of 36l. 23 July 1875.

By an order of the said Board of this date, an agreement was sanctioned for the grant to Mr. George Simmonds of building leases for 81 years of three pieces of land having frontages of 90 feet, 125 feet, and 50 feet respectively, to New Cross Road, Hatcham, at the ultimate annual rent of 95l. 23 July 1875.

By an order of the said Board of this date an agreement was sanctioned for the grant to Mr. Daniel Petty of building leases for 81 years of land having a frontage of 275 feet to Billington Street, New Cross Road, Hatcham, at the ultimate annual rent of 63l. 23 July 1875.

(N.B.—The foregoing agreements to Messrs. G. Simmonds and Daniel Petty were modified by subsequent orders of the Board, dated 22nd March 1878.)

By an order of the said Board of this date, an agreement was sanctioned for the grant to Mr. John Anderson of a building lease for 81 years, of land on the south-east side of and having a frontage of 102 feet to Brocklehurst Street, Hatcham, at the ultimate annual rent of 18l. 11 Jan. 1876

By orders of the said Board of the following dates, the under-mentioned several agreements were sanctioned for the grant of building leases for 81 years, of portions of the Hatcham Park Estate:—

	£	s.	d.	
1. To Mr. John Anderson, at the ultimate rent of	52	0	0	17 Nov. 1876.
2. " " Edward Davidson do.	82	0	0	
3. " " George Simmonds do.	55	0	0	
4. " " Frederick John Oldman do.	80	0	0	
5. " " Wm. James Humphries do.	272	10	0	
6. " " Hy. Foale Edwards do.	100	0	0	
1. " " John Anderson do.	40	10	0	10 July 1877.
2. " " Edward Davidson do.	91	16	0	
3. " " John Wheeler do.	57	7	6	
4. " " Fredk. John Oldman do.	65	0	0	
5. " " George Simmonds do.	45	0	0	
1. " " Wm. Stotesbury do.	90	2	6	24 July 1877.
2. " " Wm. James Humphries do.	34	8	6	

By an order of the said Board of this date, an agreement was sanctioned for the grant to Messrs. Croaker and Searle of a building lease for 81 years, of portions of the Hatcham Manor Estate, at the ultimate annual rent of 316l. 24 July 1877.

By an order of the said Board of this date, an agreement was sanctioned for the grant to Mr. William Walker of 2 July 1878.

KEIKE'S CHARITY.

A sum of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* stock is reserved by the Company as applicable to this gift of 50*l.* to be lent at interest

building leases for 81 years, of five plots of land, containing 14 acres, on the south side of Queen's Road, Hatcham, at the ultimate annual rent of 680*l.*

7 Oct. 1879. By orders of the said Board of this date, the under-mentioned several agreements were sanctioned for the grant of building leases for 81 years, of portions of the Hatcham Park Estate:—

	£	s.	d.
1. To Mr. Henry Foale Edwards, at the ultimate annual rent of	108	0	0
2. " " James Humphries do.	36	0	0
3. " " Edward Davidson do.	60	0	0
4. " " George Simmonds do.	78	0	0
5. " " Fredk. John Oldman do.	96	0	0
6. " " John Anderson do.	74	3	0
7. " " John Wheeler do.	99	0	0

2 Dec. 1879. By an order of the said Board of this date, an agreement was sanctioned for the grant to Mr. H. J. Searle of a building lease for 81 years from Christmas 1879, of a plot of land containing 2 roods 24 perches, on the south side of Queen's Road, Hatcham, at the ultimate annual rent of 52*l.* 5*s.*

10 Feb. 1880. By an order of the said Board of this date, an agreement was sanctioned for the grant to Mr. Henry John Searle of a building lease for 81 years, of property on the east side of Pepps' Road, Hatcham, at the ultimate annual rent of 57*l.* 15*s.*, the lessee undertaking to expend 5,000*l.* in building.

16 July 1880. By an order of the said Board of this date (endorsed on deed), the Company were authorised to effect an exchange with the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company of 300 square feet of land at Nunhead, for 6,200 feet of land at the same place.

3 May 1881. By orders of the said Board of this date, the under-mentioned several agreements were sanctioned for the grant of building leases for 81 years, of land in Edric Road, portions of the New Cross Estate, containing 3*a.* 1*r.* 22*p.*:—

	£	s.	d.
1. To Mr. Henry Foale Edwards, at the ultimate annual rent of	55	0	0
2. " " W. J. Humphries do.	92	5	0
3. " " George Simmonds do.	50	0	0
4. " " Fredk. John Oldman do.	44	0	0

Further orders authorising leases under such agreements were subsequently made.

3 May 1881. By an order of the said Board of this date, an agreement was sanctioned for the grant to Mr. Samuel Chafen of building leases for 81 years, of part of the New Cross estate, containing 3 roods 36 perches, situate on the west side of Trundley's Lane, at the ultimate annual rent of 45*l.*, the lessee undertaking to erect 21 houses on the property, at a minimum cost of 250*l.* each.

Orders authorising leases under such agreement were subsequently made.

20 Jan. 1882. By an order of the said Board of this date, an agreement was sanctioned for the grant to Mr. Wm. Stotesbury of building leases for 81 years, of land on the south side of the Grand Surrey Canal, Hatcham, containing 13*a.* 1*r.* 0*p.*, at the ultimate annual rent of 550*l.*, the lessee undertaking to expend 62,500*l.* in building. Orders authorising leases under such agreement were subsequently made.

21 Apr. 1882. By an order of the said Board of this date, an agreement was sanctioned for the grant to Messrs. Wm. Henry and Fredk. Croaker, of building leases for the term of 81 years, of land on the east side of Erlanger Road, Hatcham, at the ultimate annual rent of 80*l.*, the lessees undertaking to erect 18 houses at a total cost of about 9,000*l.*

19 May 1882. By an order of the said Board of this date, an agreement was sanctioned for the grant to Mr. H. L. Holloway, of building leases for 81 years, of 5 acres of land in Hatcham, part of the Hatcham Manor Estate, at the ultimate annual rent of 400*l.*, the lessee undertaking to erect at least 100 houses at a minimum cost of 300*l.* per house.

7 Nov. 1882. By an order of the said Board of this date, the Company were authorised to effect an exchange with Mr. W. H. de Rodes and Mr. W. A. Sanford, of certain small pieces of land at New Cross, adjoining the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, for the purpose of facilitating intercommunication of roadways.

(see Loan Charities), and 1*l.* a year is paid by the Company to Mr. Temple, the officer of the city, for the use of the prisons. The remaining 1*l.* is paid to a poor freeman with the Michaelmas gifts.

* WM. JONES' LECTURESHIP.

The funds of the Charity having very considerably increased by reason of the sale of house property in the city of London, application was in the year 1870 made to the Board of Charity Commissioners for the transfer of the stock belonging to the Charity to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and the establishment of a suitable scheme.

On the 13th January 1871 the sum of 32,236*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. annuities was, pursuant to an order of the Board, dated the 16th December 1870, transferred into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, in trust for the Charity:—

By a further order of the said Board, dated the 1st August 1871, the following scheme was established for the future regulation and management of the Charity:—

SCHEME FOR THE FUTURE REGULATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED CHARITY.

1. The Charity shall be managed and administered by the master and wardens and court of assistants of the Haberdashers' Company, in the city of London, as the trustees thereof, subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the scheme.

Trustees.

2. The trustees shall pay to the Rev. Daniel Moor, the present lecturer, out of the yearly income of the Charity, the annual stipend or sum of 400*l.* so long as he shall continue to hold the office of lecturer and to perform the duties thereof as heretofore.

Stipend of 40*l.* per annum to present lecturer.

3. Subject to and after making sufficient provision for the last-mentioned annual payment, the trustees shall be at liberty to appropriate and apply out of the funds and income of the Charity to and for the purposes herein-after mentioned such sums of money not exceeding the respective amounts herein-after mentioned, as shall be approved and sanctioned by the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, that is to say,—

Payments out of Charity Funds and Income.

To and for the erection of a church and parsonage house at Hatcham, New Cross, in the county of Surrey, a sum of not more than 9,000*l.*

For erection of new church and parsonage at Hatcham.

To and for the endowment of the minister or incumbent of the same church, a yearly sum of not more than 150*l.*

For endowment of incumbent of same church.

To and for the completion of All Saints' Church at Hatcham, a sum of not more than 1,500*l.*

For completion of All Saints Church, Hatcham.

To and for the purchase of a site and the erection of a new church in the Ecclesiastical District of St. Peter, Hoxton, in the county of Middlesex, a sum of not more than 4,000*l.*

For erection of new church at St. Peter's, Hatcham.

4. The residue of the clear yearly income of the said Charity, after payment thereof of all necessary and proper outgoings and expenses of management, shall be applied and expended by the trustees in paying the several sums herein-after mentioned to the "Jones' Lecturer," and "Jones' Preachers," herein-after also respectively mentioned.

Residue for stipends "Jones' lecturer and Jones' preachers."

5. The "Jones' Lecturer" and "Jones' Preachers," respectively shall be appointed by the trustees, and shall respectively be clergymen in priests' orders of the Church of England, having the respective qualifications herein-after mentioned.

Lecturer and preachers to be appointed by the trustees.

6. Every person to be appointed to the office of "Jones' Lecturer" shall be the incumbent with the cure of souls of a parish or parochial district, the church whereof shall be situated within the distance of 10 miles from the hall of the Haberdashers' Company, in the city of London, measured in a straight line on the Ordnance map.

Qualification of Jones' lecturer.

7. The Jones' Lecturer shall be bound to preach a sermon or lecture once in every month at some church in or near the city of London, to be fixed from time to time by the trustees, with the assent of the incumbent of such church, and upon such days, and with such interval or intervals of recess, as shall from time to time be determined and appointed by the said trustees.

Duties.

8. The trustees shall pay to the "Jones' Lecturer" during his tenure of office the annual stipend or sum of 150*l.*, by equal half-yearly payments, out of the income of the Charity.

Stipend.

The first appointment to the office of "Jones' Lecturer" shall be made by the trustees as soon as conveniently may be after the avoidance by the said Rev. Daniel Moore of his present office of lecturer under the Charity.

First appointment of Jones' lecturer.

Loans with Interest.

An information was filed by the Attorney-General, at the relation of George Shoobridge, a freeman, against the Haberdashers' Company, which came on to be heard on the 8th June 1835, when the Defendants submitted to be charged with the following sums (*i.e.*):—

	£	s.	d.
John Hutchinson -	68	0	0
John Whyte -	50	0	0
Thomas Bowcher -	66	0	0
Richard Gourney -	300	0	0
William Bower -	200	0	0
Dame Mary Ramsay -	150	0	0
Mary Monox -	150	0	0
Giles Crowch -	40	0	0
Catherine Hall -	50	0	0
John Hewes -	37	10	0
Clement Kelke -	50	0	0
	<u>£1,161</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>

And the other sums (mentioned in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry, Vol. 10, page 231) being stated to be lost, the Court charged the Company with the sums so admitted accordingly, and ordered the costs to be taxed, and it was referred to the master to settle a scheme for the future application of so much of the said sum of 1,161*l.* 10*s.* as should remain after the payment of the costs.

The Court made an order on further directions of the 27th February 1836, confirming the scheme of the 21st December 1835, which scheme was as follows:—

Scheme.

1. That so much of 1,161*l.* 10*s.* mentioned in the decree as shall remain after payment of costs be set apart as a fund to be called the "Loan Fund bearing Interest," and that the management of the said fund, and all matters incidental thereto, be vested in the court of assistants.

2. That 500*l.*, part of said fund, be lent by way of loans to young freemen of the Company in sums of 100*l.* and upwards, but not exceeding 200*l.*, to each freeman for five years, bearing interest at 5*l.* per cent. upon bond, with two or three good securities for the repayment, to be approved of by the court of assistants.

3. That the residue of the said fund be lent in sums of 100*l.* to 200*l.* to young freemen for five years at interest at 3*l.* per cent. on bond, with two or three good sureties.

4. That each applicant for the loans shall at the respective times of the same being made give a bond, with two or three sureties, as may be required, whereby they

shall become jointly or severally bound to the Company in a penalty of double the amount of the sum borrowed, conditioned for the repayment of the said principal sum within three calendar months from the lending thereof; but the calling in of the said loan is not to be made, nor the said bond put in force, until the expiration of five years from the date thereof, unless it shall be manifest to the Company upon good grounds that any of the obligors or sureties are not responsible or are unable to satisfy the same, in which case it shall be lawful for the said Company to call in the money, and in case of non-payment to put the said bond in force unless the borrower being or continuing solvent can procure another surety or other sureties of substance as the case may require, and the Company shall judge necessary; and in the event of the borrower becoming insolvent, or in distressed circumstances, or in the opinion of the court of assistants unable to discharge the said loan, that then it should be lawful for the Company immediately thenceforth to put the said bond in force against the said borrower and his sureties, or such of them as the said Company shall think fit.

5. That on the death of any borrower before the said five years shall expire the said Company shall call in the money, and in case of non-payment put the said bond in force against his representatives and sureties, and all persons liable thereon.

6. That the respective borrowers shall bear and pay all proper and necessary charges and expenses of and attending the making and executing the bonds and other matters relative thereto.

7. That a book shall be provided and kept by the clerk of the said Company, in which shall be entered the names and residences of the respective borrowers and their sureties, their profession or business, the sums lent, the time for making the loans and when payable, and any other particulars which may be thought necessary.

8. That at the expiration of each and every year of making the said loans, or within 21 days afterwards, the respective borrowers do, if thereunto required by the Company, attend at the common hall of the Company, in order to give an account of the state and circumstances of themselves and of their sureties.

9. That from and immediately after any of the moneys called in shall be received, notice shall be posted up in the common hall of the Company and advertised in two or more of the London daily newspapers of the greatest circulation, that such moneys are ready to be advanced on loans to young freemen of the said Company.

10. That notice of the said funds or such part thereof as are or is now in hand shall be immediately in like manner posted and advertised as ready to be advanced on loan to young freemen of the said Company at such rates of interest as aforesaid.

Qualifica-
tion of
Jones'
preachers.

10. Every person to be appointed to the office of "Jones' Preacher" shall be the incumbent with cure of souls of a parish or parochial district, the church whereof shall be situated within the distance of five miles from the said hall of the Haberdashers' Company, measured as aforesaid, and the population whereof, according to the last census taken before the appointment, shall number not less than 7,000, but no person shall be eligible for appointment as a "Jones' Preacher" whose annual stipend or emoluments arising from endowment or other certain and fixed sources attached to his incumbency, shall exceed 300*l.*

First ap-
pointment
of Jones'
preacher.

11. The first appointment to the office of "Jones' Preacher" shall be made by the trustees as soon as conveniently may be after the establishment of this scheme, and the number of such preachers to be appointed shall be determined by the trustees, according to the amount of the available income which shall then be at their disposal for the purpose.

Stipends
and number
of Jones'
preachers.

12. The trustees shall be at liberty to assign and pay to each Jones' preacher, by equal half-yearly payments, out of the annual income of the Charity, a yearly stipend or sum of not less than 60*l.* or more than 80*l.*, as may from time to time be determined by the trustees, who shall also be at liberty to fix, from time to time, the number of the "Jones' Preachers," according to the amount of income which shall for the time being be available for their remuneration.

Removal
and fresh
appoint-
ment of
lecturer and
preacher.

13. The trustees shall have full power to deprive any "Jones' Lecturer" or "Jones' Preacher" of his office and the future stipend and emoluments attached to it, or to suspend such lecturer or preacher from the receipt of such stipend or emoluments for omission or neglect of duty, or other good and sufficient cause, to be judged of and determined conclusively by the trustees after a sufficient hearing by them of the case, and upon any such deprivation or upon death or resignation of any such lecturer or

preacher, or his ceasing to have the qualifications aforesaid, or becoming incapable to perform the duties of the office (each of which last-mentioned circumstances shall operate to avoid the appointment), to appoint another duly qualified person to fill the vacancy so to be created.

14. The trustees shall be at liberty, with the sanction of the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, to vary from time to time the amount of the annual stipends hereby assigned to the "Jones' Lecturer" and "Jones' Preachers" respectively.

Power
to vary
stipends.

15. The offices of "Jones' Lecturer" and Jones' Preacher" shall not be held together by the same person.

16. The residue or surplus (if any) of the annual income of the said Charity shall be from time to time invested by the trustees in the Government funds in augmentation of the endowment of the said Charity.

Offices of
lecturer and
preacher not
to be held by
same person.
Residuary
income to
be invested.

17. If any doubt or question shall arise amongst the trustees as to the construction or proper application of any of the provisions of this scheme or the management of the Charity, application shall be made by them to the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales for their opinion and advice, which when given shall be conclusive.

Questions to
be referred to
Commis-
sioners.

REPORT OF MR. GOOD.

JONES' LECTURESHIP CHARITY AND JONES' MONMOUTH CHARITY.—Proposed Church and Parsonage House at HATCHAM.

SIR, 9th November 1878.

IN submitting my Report to the Board hereon, I wish to mention, with reference to the Chief Commissioner's special instructions which accompanied the order for the inquiry, that I have ascertained from the clerk that neither the Haberdashers' Company, nor any member of it, has any property within or near the proposed district.

11. That all reasonable and necessary expenses incidental to the carrying out this scheme (except such as shall be properly chargeable to the borrowers) shall be borne and paid out of the Trust fund, or out of any interest to be made therefrom while in hand, until the same shall be so lent out as aforesaid.

12. That the articles of this scheme shall be printed and put up in the hall of the Company.

13. That the said book shall be open to the inspection

of all or any of the members of the said Company at all reasonable times without expense.

The order then proceeded to direct that the interest to be received in respect of such loans should be appropriated to the purposes directed by the several donors.

After the taxation of the costs the sum was reduced to 945*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* cash, which was invested to the purchase of 944*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, 3*l.* per cent. consols. In obedience to

I wish also to mention that, at my interview with the master and wardens, I raised the question whether any assistance might be expected to be obtained from other proprietors in the district, or from the inhabitants, now or at some future time, and also whether assistance might not be obtainable from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in aid of the endowment fund and the parsonage house. I also suggested whether, in the event of any difficulty as to the funds, part only of the church—probably the nave—should for the present be proceeded with. It appeared, however, to be the desire of the master and wardens to act independently, and without having recourse to extraneous assistance, at least for the present. It was also their desire that the building should be proceeded with at once in its entirety.

A wish was also expressed by the master that he might be enabled to make arrangements for laying the first stone of the building before going out of office, towards the end of the present month.

Yours faithfully,

Henry M. Vane, Esq.,
Secretary, &c.

WM. GOOD,
Inspector.

CHARITY COMMISSION.

In the matter of WILLIAM JONES'S LECTURESHIP CHARITY, THE ALMSHOUSE AND FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF WILLIAM JONES at MONMOUTH, and the proposed CHURCH and PARSONAGE HOUSE at HATCHAM. HABERDASHERS' COMPANY, Trustees.

Pursuant to the Order of the Board in this matter, dated 9th August 1878, I have inspected the site of the church and parsonage house, intended to be erected at Hatcham by means of funds proposed to be provided by the above-mentioned charities, and I have conferred with the Master and Wardens of the Haberdashers' Company, the trustees of the charities, and with their clerk and architect, upon the subject, and as to the necessity for the erection of a church upon the large scale contemplated; and also with reference to other points which have occurred to me as proper to be brought before the Board in the consideration of this matter.

It will be remembered that the scheme by which William Jones's Lectureship Charity is governed, dated 1st August 1871, provides for the following payments, viz.:—

1. To the present lecturer, an annual stipend of 400*l.*
2. For the erection of a church and parsonage house at Hatcham, New Cross, a sum of not more than 9,000*l.*
3. For the endowment of the minister of such church a yearly sum of 150*l.*
4. For the completion of All Saints' Church, Hatcham, a sum of 1,500*l.*
5. For the purchase of a site and the erection of a church in the district of St. Peter, Hoxton, a sum of 4,000*l.*
6. The scheme further provides that the residue of the income of the charity shall be applied to the payment to the Jones's Lecturer (whose stipend is to be reduced to 150*l.* a year on the next avoidance), and Jones's preachers to be thereafter appointed, as therein directed, and that any surplus shall be invested in augmentation of the endowment of the charity.

The following payments have since been made, out of the funds of the charity, pursuant to the scheme, viz.:—

1. Towards the completion of All Saints' Church, Hatcham Park - - - - - 1,500
2. Towards the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a church for the district of St. Peter, Hoxton - - - - - 4,000

And two "Jones's preachers" have been appointed with stipends of 60*l.* a year each.

Arrangements have also been made for the formation of a new ecclesiastical district to consist of part of the existing new parish of All Saints, Hatcham Park, in the neighbourhood of a large and increasing population, including part

of the locality called "New Cross," mentioned in the scheme, and having Deptford and Greenwich on the north and north-east, Peckham on the west, and Lewisham, Sydenham, and Dulwich on the south-east, south, and south-west.

A large portion of the valuable estate at Hatcham, belonging to Jones' Monmouth Charity, is situated within the proposed district, and is considered to be well suited for building purposes on account of the dryness and healthiness of the locality, the short distance from the City, the convenience of the four railway stations at or near the four corners of the district, and the educational advantages to be obtained from the large schools for boys and girls, connected with Aske's Foundation, which have been recently erected in the district.

The property has been laid out for streets and roads, and numerous applications have been made for portions of the land for building. It contains also a large quantity of excellent brick earth, which is now being worked out.

The district is approved by the Bishop of the diocese, and the boundaries have been settled by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who will be prepared to submit a scheme for its constitution, for ratification by an Order of the Queen in Council, upon payment of the intended endowment fund.

The population of the district at present is comparatively small, and does not probably exceed 1,500, but it is the deliberate opinion of the trustees' surveyor (Mr. Snooke), who is also the district surveyor, under the Metropolitan Board of Works, that, within a few (about 10) years, the contemplated building operations will have been completed, and the population will be increased to not less than 17,000.

A piece of land has been chosen for the site of the intended church and parsonage house, in a central and elevated part of the district, and nearly adjoining Aske's Schools. It is charity land, and it is intended to be conveyed freely to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the purpose of the church and parsonage, under the Church Buildings Acts.

The plans of the church, which is intended for the accommodation of 800 persons, have been prepared and approved by the master and wardens, and excavations have already been made for the foundations, and have been filled in with concrete, but the further progress of the works has been suspended for the present.

	£
A tender has been accepted by the trustees for the building of the church according to the approved plans for - - -	16,000
The estimated cost of the parsonage house is - - -	2,500
Architect's commission and expenses, about - - -	1,500
(It is probable, I think, that these estimates will be considerably exceeded.)	

Total estimated cost - - - £19,000

It has been proposed to postpone for the present the building of part of the tower and spire of the church, and thus to reduce the cost by - - -	2,500
	£16,500

To provide for the requisite expenditure it is now desired by the trustees to appropriate to these objects, in addition to the sum of 9,000*l.* authorised by the scheme, the whole residue of Jones's Lectureship Charity Fund, amounting at present to 4,958*l.*, and a sum of 5,250*l.*, belonging to Jones's Monmouth Charities, arising from the sale of about three acres of the charity land at Hatcham to the London and Brighton Railway Company, making together 19,208*l.*, or so much of that sum as may be needed.

A map of the proposed district, showing the charity property within it—and how it is intended to be laid out with streets and roads—and showing also the parts of the land which have been built upon and which have been let or are in course of being let for building purposes—and also the site of the intended church and parsonage house—is submitted herewith; and subjoined are statements showing

this scheme, the Company, when they had lent the whole of the funds without interest in 1838, published advertisements of the fact that the funds were to be lent at interest, but no application for it on these terms has ever been made, and there has therefore been no occasion to repeat the advertisement.

The benefactions to which the interest was to be applied are, however, provided for by the Company as stated under the head of several donations.

Loans without Interest.

The Commissioners of Inquiry report (Vol. 10, p. 230) the various bequests of sums to be lent gratis by the Company.

They consist of the following, after deducting certain portions which have been lost at different times:—

	£	s.	d.
Nicholas Culverwell -	60	0	0
William Bond -	103	13	9
Ann Bressie -	100	0	0
Robert Offley -	150	0	0
Elizabeth Taylor -	50	0	0
Robert Clarke -	50	0	0
Sir William Romney -	50	0	0
Lady Romney -	100	0	0
Sir Richard Fenn -	50	0	0
Edmond Hammond -	500	0	0
Martin Bond -	50	0	0
Adrian Moore -	50	0	0
William Palmer -	50	0	0
Edward Skeggs -	200	0	0
Richard Smith -	100	0	0
William Whitmore -	400	0	0
	<u>£2,063</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>9</u>

the financial condition of the charities now proposed to be dealt with; viz.—

JONES'S LECTURESHIP CHARITY.

Sources of Income.	£	s.	d.	Annual Income.	£	s.	d.
Consols with official trustees -	26,320	0	0	789	10	0	
New 3l. per cents. in name of master and wardens -	6,517	0	0	195	10	0	
3l. per cent. Reduced ditto -	701	0	0	21	0	0	
Rents of real estate -	—	—	—	80	0	0	
	<u>33,538</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,086</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
Estimated accumulation for 1878 to be invested -	560	0	0				
	<u>34,098</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>				

APPROPRIATION of the CHARITY FUNDS according to the recent SCHEME.

	Annual Income.	Stock.
To provide for—	£	£
The present lecturer (400l.), and two Jones's preachers (60l. each = 120l.).		
Rents of real estate -	80	
Dividends on stock -	440	14,666
	<u>520</u>	
Church and parsonage at Hatcham	9,000	9,474
Endowment fund, 150l. per annum	—	5,000
Estimated surplus, applicable by the scheme for more Jones's preachers -	—	4,958
		<u>34,098</u>

JONES'S MONMOUTH CHARITY.

Sources of Income.	Annual Income.
	£
Rents of real estate -	4,014
Government stock -	624
Capitation fees -	428
	<u>5,066</u>
Ordinary annual income -	4,288
Ordinary annual expenditure -	—
Surplus -	<u>778</u>

A 14546.

These were the subject of an information by the Attorney-General of the relation of Wm. Shoobridge, a member of the Company against the Haberdashers' Company, and were the subjects of an inquiry before the Master; and a report of the 3rd August 1833, in which the sums given in such trusts were found, and the loss of various portions of them were also found. And by a decree of the Vice-Chancellor of England of the 29th April 1834, it was declared that the defendants were chargeable with the sum of 1,546l. 13s. 4d., being the amount of gifts received by them after deducting certain losses amounting to 703l. 6s. 8d. And it was ordered that it be referred back to the Master to tax the costs of the suit to be paid out of the said 1,546l. 13s. 4d. And it was ordered that the Master should settle and approve of a proper scheme for the future regulation of the funds.

The Master approved and certified a scheme by his report of 23rd December 1834, and having taxed the costs of the parties, the said fund was reduced to 1,105l. 10s. 10d., and when the subsequent costs were taxed the ultimate residue was 1,028l. 10s. 3d.

The scheme settled as aforesaid for the administration of the residue was as follows:—

Scheme.

1st.—That so much of the said 1,546l. 13s. 4d. mentioned in the said decree as shall remain after payment of the costs of the suit be set apart as a fund to be called the "Loan Fund," and the management of the said fund and all matters incidental thereto be vested in the court of assistants of the said Company for the time being.

2nd.—That the said fund be lent by way of loans to poor freemen of the Company in sums of 100l. and upwards, but not exceeding 300l., for five years without

To meet extraordinary building expenses at Monmouth the trustees have a balance of 11,000l. obtained from the Court of Chancery.

There is also the sum of 5,250l., the proceeds of the sale to the London and Brighton Railway Company, proposed to be applied towards the erection of the intended church and parsonage.

Estimated future amount of the annual rents of the charity property in the district by letting the land for building purposes and likely to be realised within the year, 11,000l.

After full consideration of all the circumstances of the case—and assuming that the projected building operations will be carried out—I am inclined to think that the site of the church and parsonage has been judiciously chosen, and, assuming also that a large population (17,000) will, by reason of such operations, be brought within the district at no distant period, I am further inclined to think that the approved plans are not on too large a scale.

The erection of the church and parsonage house may, I think, be fairly regarded as an essential part of a great and comprehensive building and improvement scheme for the development of the value of the charity property within the district, to the ultimate advantage of the trust, and, looking to the present and probable future financial position of the charities affected by the arrangements, I am disposed to think that the surplus funds of these charities now proposed to be dealt with might properly be applied towards the promotion of such scheme.

The case appears to me to come within the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Act, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 137. sec. 21, and is, I think, deserving of the favourable consideration of the Board.

All which I submit, &c.

Wm. Good,
Inspector.

9th November 1878.

By an order, dated the 9th September 1879, the Board of Charity Commissioners declared their approval of a sum of not more than 1,000l. being appropriated by the Company out of the funds of the Charity towards the cost of certain works which had been commenced in connexion with the erection of a new church for the contemplated new district of St. Catherine, Hatcham.

The sum of 1,000l. was subsequently realised by sale of stock and remitted for the credit of the Company.

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interest upon bond, with two or three good securities for any sum to be approved of by the court of assistants.

3rd.—That each applicant for such loans shall at the respective times of the same being made give a bond with two or three sureties as may be required, whereby they shall become jointly and severally bound to the said Company in a penalty of double the amount of the sum borrowed, conditioned for the repayment of the said principal sum within three calendar months from the lending thereof, but the calling in of the said loan is not to be made, nor the said bond put in force, until the expiration of five years from the date thereof, unless it shall be manifest to the said Company upon good grounds that any of the obligors or sureties are not responsible or are unable to satisfy the same, in which case it shall be lawful for the said Company to call in the money, and in case of non-payment to put the said bond in force unless the borrower can procure another surety or other sureties of substance, as the case may require, and the Company shall judge necessary; and in the event of the borrower becoming insolvent or in distressed circumstances, or in the opinion of the court of assistants unable to discharge the said loan, that then it shall be lawful for the said Company immediately thenceforth to put the said bond in force against the said borrower and his sureties, or such of them as the said Company shall think fit.

4th.—That on the death of any borrower before the said five years shall expire, the said Company shall call in the money, and in case of non-payment, put the bond in force against his representatives and sureties and all persons liable thereon.

5th.—That the respective borrowers shall bear and pay all proper and necessary charges and expenses attending the making and executing the bonds, and all other matters relative thereto.

6th.—That a book shall be provided and kept by the clerk of the Company, in which shall be entered the names and residences of the respective borrowers and their sureties, their profession or business, the sums lent, the times of making the loans and when payable, and any other particulars which may be thought material or necessary.

7th.—That at the expiration of each and every year of making the said loans, or within 21 days afterwards, the respective borrowers do attend at the common hall of the Company in order to give an account of the state and circumstances of themselves and of their sureties.

8th.—That from and immediately after any of the money called in shall be received, notice shall be posted up in the common hall of the said Company and advertised in two or more of the London daily newspapers of the greatest circulation, that such moneys are ready to be advanced on loans to freemen of the said Company.

9th.—That such part of the said fund as is now in hand, shall be immediately in like manner posted up and advertised as ready to be advanced on loans to freemen of the said Company.

10th.—That all expenses incidental to the carrying this scheme into effect (except as shall be properly charged to the borrowers) shall be borne and paid out of the said trust funds.

11th.—That the articles of this scheme shall be printed and put up in the hall of the Company.

12th.—That the said books shall be open to inspection of all or any of the members of the said Company at all reasonable times without expense.

The Company advertise the loans according to the scheme, and the money now lent is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
A. Osmond - - -	300	0	0
J. K. King - - -	300	0	0
George Childs - - -	150	0	0

At the end of 1861 there was a balance of 277l. 11s. 5d. The sum had been reduced in the expense of advertising, which of course must ultimately exhaust the fund.

MONOX'S CHARITY.

The gift was of a sum of 200l. to be lent out, of which 50l. was lost, and the Company were therefore charged by the Court of Chancery with 150l. (see "Loan Charities") in respect of which they appropriate 150l., 3 per cent. consols, to pay 4l. 10s. a year to four poor widows of freemen at 1l. each, and one widow at 10s. annually at Midsummer.

MORGAN'S CHARITY.

Owen Morgan, by will of the 31st March 1604, gave his lands and tenements (subject to certain life estates) to the Company to pay 20l. a year for the relief of the poor of Oswestry.

The Company have still a tenement in White Lion Court, Fleet Street, let at 200l. a year to Messrs. Bohn, on which the rentcharge of 20l. per annum to the poor of Oswestry is charged.

The sum is annually paid without deduction to the churchwardens of that town.

OFFLEY'S CHARITY.

Robert Offley, by will of the 9th April 1596, gave to the Company 200l. to be lent to four young men.

And he also gave 200l. to the Company to pay 10s. each to 20 poor people.

And also 200l. to the Company for founding two scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge of 5l. each.

In respect of the first 200l., the Company are charged with a part of the 1,546l. 13s. 4d. to be lent without interest.

The 200l. the interest of which was to be distributed to the poor (of which 150l. only remained as a loan fund), is administered by the distribution of 10s. each to 20 poor freemen or widows annually at Lady Day; and the interest on the other 200l. having fallen into arrear for a long period previous to the last inquiry, the Company now nominate one exhibitor of 10l. a year, and the corporation of Chester appoint another exhibitor of 10l. a year, who is paid by the Company. They are both full, the present exhibitors are E. D. Whitmarsh and W. H. Parry.

The 30l. a year thus paid is nominally attributed as the produce of 1,000l., 3 per cent. consols.

PARADYNE'S CHARITY.

Mary Paradyne, by indenture of the 4th September 1629, gave 300l. to the Company, they covenanting to pay 16l. a year as follows:—

To four poor preachers - - -	£
To the poor of St. Andrew Wardrobe, London - - -	10
To poor freemen of the Company - - -	3

The Company appropriate 533l. 6s. 8d., 3l. per cent. consols, as the source of this 16l. a year, and apply 10l. a year equally amongst four poor preachers, clergymen of the Church of England, chosen annually in January by the four wardens. Three pounds are divided in sums of 15s. each among four poor freemen on St. Thomas' Day, and 3l. paid to the churchwardens of St. Andrew's by the Wardrobe annually.

PEACOCK'S CHARITY.

Sir Stephen Peacock, by will of the 3rd November 1535, gave to the master and four wardens of the Company, and their successors for ever, lands in St. Sepulchre, Newgate, for the performance of certain obits, with a devise over, in case the same should not be held, to the parish of St. Martin, Ludgate, upon the like conditions.

The charitable gifts, apart from the superstitious uses, amount as follows:—

	s.	d.
To 12 poor men of the Company - - -	12	0
„ poor of St. Martin's, Ludgate - - -	13	4
„ clerk and beadle of Company - - -	3	4
„ poor prisoners of Newgate and Ludgate two loads of charcoal at 12s. a load - - -	-	-
„ master and wardens - - -	16	8

The property which under certain sales and re-investments now consists of a house, No. 24, Crutched Friars, with stables in French Horn Yard, let to Mrs. Blackett, and others, at a rent exceeding 100l. a year, has been since the Reformation held absolutely by the Company, subject only to the charitable uses. It is probable that, as between the Crown and the Company, the latter became the purchaser of so much of the property as was subject to the superstitious use under the instruments and Act of Parliament of James 1st, which I have mentioned in my other Reports on the Charities of the City Companies.

	£	s.	d.
This Company pays to the churchwardens of St. Martin, Ludgate -	-	0	13 4
To the officers of the Company -	-	1	0 0
To one poor freeman or widow of a freeman at the Michaelmas distribution -	-	0	12 0
The gifts to the prisoners have been increased as the price of coals has advanced. It is to Mr. Temple, the hall keeper at the Guildhall -	-	8	0 0
	£10	5	4*

SIR NICHOLAS RAINTON'S CHARITY.

Sir Nicholas Rainton, by his will of the 2nd May 1646, bequeathed to the Company two messuages and premises, in the parish of St. Edmond the King, Lombard Street, to pay out of the rents as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To 25 poor men and widows, 26s. at St. Catherine's tide -	-	32	10 0
To the master and wardens -	-	5	0 0
To the clerk and beadle of the livery -	-	1	10 0
To the beadle of the yeomanry and porter -	-	0	13 4
To the St. Bartholomew's Hospital -	-	12	0 0
To put out poor children apprentice, and to clothe poor people at Lincoln -	-	10	0 0
To put out three children apprentice at Enfield -	-	10	0 0
To the poor of the parish of Washingboro' and Heighington, Lincolnshire, 5l. 4s. each in bread -	-	10	8 0
To the parish officers of said parishes -	-	1	0 0
To the poor of St. Edmond the King -	-	2	0 0
To the poor of St. Mary Woolnoth -	-	2	0 0
And the residue of the said rents for the Company.			

The property consists of Nos. 2 and 3, Plough Court, Lombard Street, and No. 37, Lombard Street, still belonging to the Company.

	£	s.	d.
The Company pay annually to 25 poor freemen or freemen's widows of their Company, 1l. 6s. at Midsummer -	-	32	10 0
The treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital -	-	12	0 0
The treasurer of the municipal charities of the city of Lincoln -	-	10	0 0
The churchwardens of the parish of Enfield -	-	10	0 0
The rector and churchwardens of Washingboro'-cum-Highington, Lincolnshire -	-	11	8 0
The churchwardens of the parish of St. Edmond the King -	-	2	0 0
The churchwardens of St. Mary Woolchurch -	-	2	0 0
The master, four wardens, clerk, beadles, and porter of the Haberdashers' Company -	-	7	3 4
	£87	1	4

DAME MARY RAMSAY'S CHARITY.

This was a gift of 200l. for loans, of which 50l. appears to have been lost, and for the residue no application is now made under the scheme. The Company, however, nominally appropriate 250l., 3l. per cent. annuities as the capital of the Charity, and pay the dividends, amounting to 7l. 10s. a year, annually to a poor liveryman of the Company. (See "Loan Charities" with interest.)

LADY ROMNEY'S CHARITY.

Dame Rebecca Romney, by indenture of the 4th September 1629, gave 1,200l. to the Company on condition that they should lend out 200l., part thereof, to four young men, and also pay 48l. a year as follows:—

	£
To four poor scholars of Cambridge -	24
To two poor men (6l. apiece) -	12
To four poor women (3l. apiece) -	12

* SIR STEPHEN PEACOCK'S CHARITY.

By an order of the Board of Charity Commissioners, dated the 18th May 1866, the Haberdashers' Company were authorised in consideration of the sum of 309l. 5s. (which had been previously transferred into the name of

In the proceedings before the court on the loan charities to be made gratis, the Company admitted 50l. to be remaining in their hands on account of the 200l. given by Lady Romney on that account, and were charged with such sum of 50l. accordingly as will appear by reference to my statement of the proceedings in that case. The Company adopted the recommendation of the Commissioners of Inquiry (Vol. 10, p. 216), and in consideration of the arrears not applied in respect of exhibitions, have since doubled the amount, and pay annually four exhibitions of 12l. each to students at the Universities, two at Emmanuel College and two at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.

The exhibitioners are elected by the court of the Company, and hold their exhibitions until they take their degree, but not for a period exceeding four years.

The present exhibitioners are Messrs. Marsh, Crosswell, Williams, and Harper.

The Company also pay two pensions to freemen of the Company of 6l. a year each, and four pensions to freemen's widows of 3l. a year each.

The whole distribution amounts therefore to 72l. a year, for which the Company appropriate nominally 2,400l., 3l. per cent. stock, a part of the fund belonging to them.

SEABROOK AND HARRISON'S GIFTS.

William Seabrook, by a codicil to his will of the 12th June 1747, gave to the Company 100l. to be invested and to be reserved as a fund to supply the deficiency upon the charities which the Company paid beyond their income.

Sir Thomas Harrison in 1753, gave 50l. for a similar purpose.

The sum of 150l., 3l. per cent. consols, part of the Company's own funds, is attributed to these gifts, and the Company credit themselves with 4l. 10s. "for assisting deficient charities." I do not apprehend that this can be properly regarded as a charity or as anything else than gifts to the Company.

SHINGLER'S CHARITY.

Thomas Shingler by indenture of the 22nd March 1616, gave the Company 100l., they covenanting to pay 5l. a year as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To the town of Rugby for bread to the poor and a sermon -	-	4	15 0
To the Company's officers -	-	0	5 0

The Company appropriate nominally 158l. 6s. 8d. stock 3l. per cent. consols, the dividends of which amounting to 4l. 15s., which is paid annually to the rector and churchwardens of Rugby.

SOMER'S CHARITY.

Henry Somer, in the 16th century, gave to the Company a tenement in St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, of the yearly value of 3l., for a yearly obit of 30s., for 12s. to 12 poor men of the Company and 2s. to the clerk and beadle.

Nothing is known of the property charged. The Company have appropriated 23l. 6s. 8d., 3l. per cent. consols, of which they give in respect of the dividends, 12s. to one poor freeman at their Michaelmas distribution, and the remaining 2s. to their officers.

TAYLOR'S CHARITY.

John Taylor, by will of the 13th November 1600, gave to the Company 200l. to be lent to four young men, 50l. each, and each young man should give every Sunday 6d. in bread at the church of St. Stephen, Coleman Street, for the poor of that parish.

The loan fund does not form any part of that with which the Company was charged in the proceedings before the Court of Chancery in the loans with interest.

The Company have, however, continued to charge themselves with the gifts to be made at the church of St. Stephen, Coleman Street. These were increased in 1836 to 5l. 4s. a year, which is paid annually to the churchwardens of the parish. The Company attribute 173l. 6s. 8d. of the 3l. per cent. stock as nominally producing this dividend.

the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in trust for the Charity) to effect the sale of the three above-mentioned yearly sums of 12s., 13s. 4d., and 8l., formerly charged upon the aforesaid property known as 24, Crutched Friars and French Horn Yard.

TROTMAN'S CHARITIES.

Throckmorton Trotman, by will of the 30th October 1663, gave to the Company 2,000*l.* to purchase a 100*l.* a year to be disposed of as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
For a lecture at Dursley, Gloucestershire	15	0	0
For a school in Cripplegate, London	80	0	0
For the poor of the Company	5	0	0

And he gave a further sum of 400*l.* towards the accomplishing thereof.

It appears that the schoolhouse and master's house, No. 103, Bunhill Row, Cripplegate, and the site, was provided by the Company, at an expense of 923*l.*

The testator also gave to the Company other 2,000*l.* to purchase lands of 100*l.* a year, for the uses following:—

	£	s.	d.
To a Sunday lecturer at St. Giles', Cripplegate	20	0	0
To a lecturer on Thursday afternoon, or some other day, at St. Giles', Cripplegate	20	0	0
To the clerk and sexton (2 <i>l.</i> each)	4	0	0
To the Company, to give to those who take pains	6	0	0
To find candles at the time of preaching the lectures	4	0	0
To the poor of Cripplegate	16	0	0
To the poor of Cam, Gloucestershire	30	0	0

The Company executed their mortgage of property, including the hall of the Company and other estates belonging to them, formerly called Flying-horse Court, and Staining Lane, and now Gresham Street West (together singularly enough with the premises they had purchased in Bunhill Row for the purposes of the Charity).

The Company, however, nominally appropriate 5,795*l.*, 3 per cent. consols, sufficient to produce annually a dividend of 173*l.* 17*s.* for the purposes of this Charity. The sum thus appropriated is thus arrived at—

	£	s.	d.
The original gift of Trotman was	4,400	0	0
The expenses of building and establishing the school	923	0	0

which being deducted, leaves - £3,477 0 0

and that at 5 per cent. would be 173*l.* 17*s.*, as represented by the amount of capital stock referred to. The Company submit, that in this appropriation they have exceeded the charge they are legally subject to, inasmuch as about 700*l.* was expended in 1769 in rebuilding the school. This, however, would no doubt be a voluntary payment.

The income of the Charity is—

	£	s.	d.
The dividends of the supposed stock	173	17	0
A house in Twister's Alley, Bunhill Row, let to Wm. Lyons on a building lease for 61 years from Christmas 1824 (including 5 <i>s.</i> a year for an easement)	10	15	0
	£184	12	0

The disbursements of the Company on account of this Charity are—

	£	s.	d.
Salary to the master, Mr. J. Bradlaugh	60	0	0
Gifts of pence to the scholars, 3 <i>d.</i> at each half yearly examination, say	1	2	6
Stationery and books for the school (1861)	15	13	8
Coals	3	15	0
Insurance	2	0	6
Repairs of school and master's house, average for 9 years, say	30	0	0
Rates and taxes, say	13	0	0
Total annual disbursement in respect of the school	125	11	8

I append a copy of the last report made by the schoolmaster of the state of the school, and a copy of the form of application made to the Company for admission to it.

I may also here refer to my report on Trotman's Free School, when it came under my notice in my inquiry into the charities of St. Luke's parish, Middlesex, and which forms part of my report on that occasion.

The Company pay in respect of the gifts of the second branch of the Charity—

	£	s.	d.
Rev. J. L. Turner, lecturer at St. Giles', Cripplegate, appointed by the Company. Under an arrangement with the rector, the lecture is delivered in the church on Sunday afternoon and Thursday evening	50	0	0
The churchwardens of the parish of St. Giles	16	0	0
Clerk and sexton do.	8	0	0
The churchwardens of the parish of Cam, Gloucestershire	30	0	0
To the curate of the parish of Dursley for a lecture	15	0	0
(This has been the subject of a correspondence with the Board, see file, No. 6,045.)			
The poor of the Haberdashers' Company in gifts to five poor freemen or widows of 1 <i>l.</i> each at the Midsummer distribution	5	0	0
	£124	0	0

The Company also pay in respect of the gift to those of the Company who take pains in the business, a sum of 6*l.* to their clerk, and they also give to the surveyor a salary of 5*l.*

The average expenditure on the entire charities founded by Trotman, beyond the annual payment with which the Company can properly be charged, have in the nine years 1852-61 amounted on an average to about 88*l.* a year. This annual deficiency will in future be somewhat greater, inasmuch as the Company in 1860 increased the salary of the schoolmaster from 50*l.* to 60*l.* a year.*

LADY WELD'S BENEFACTION.

Dame Mary Weld, by will of the 12th of February 1623, gave to the Merchant Taylors' Company 2,000*l.* (if the Merchant Taylors would take the same, or otherwise to such Company as her executors should think fit) to purchase one or so many rectory or rectories, parsonage or parsonages, inappropriate, as might therewith be purchased in fee simple; and her will was that to and for every one of the said rectories and parsonages so purchased, the Company should provide a learned and godly minister to preach twice every Sabbath day, and to celebrate Divine service and perform Christian duties and administer the sacrament, and that out of the profits of the said rectories and parsonages, they should pay to every such minister a yearly stipend as they should think fit, not exceeding two-thirds of the whole yearly profits of the said rectory or parsonage; and concerning the residue of the said profits, that they should increase and keep the same until they should have made up thereby and by the increase thereof, together with the residue of the said 2,000*l.*, and the increase thereof remaining in their hands, the full sum of 2,000*l.*; and the said sum being so made up, the whole clear yearly tithes and profits of such rectories or parsonages should be bestowed upon such minister, to be provided as aforesaid, who should be resident in the parish where such parsonage or rectory should be; and as concerning the said 2,000*l.* which should be raised as aforesaid, her will was that the Company should, with convenient speed, employ the same in like manner as the first 2,000*l.*, and the same course for buying impropriations and the continual raising of a stock to 2,000*l.* should for ever be observed unto the world's end.

And the testatrix directed the Company to pay 5 marks yearly to Christ's Hospital, in consideration of their requiring and taking a yearly account of the administration of the fund.

The Merchant Taylors refused to accept the trust, and the Haberdashers' Company obtained it by a decree of the Court of Chancery.

Under a decree of the Commissioners of Charitable Uses, in 1702, the Company was charged with 4,000*l.* as then

required to be delivered respectively upon Sunday morning or upon the afternoon of Thursday or some other week day in the parish church of St. Giles' Cripplegate, there should be in future one lecture only every Sunday evening.

*THROCKMORTON TROTMAN'S CHARITY.

26 May 1865.

By an order of the Board of Charity Commissioners of this date, made upon the application of the master and four wardens of the Company, a scheme was established directing that in lieu of the two lectures theretofore

unapplied under this gift. Under a decree of the Court of Chancery of the 3rd May 1708, made at the suit of Christ's Hospital, the Company were discharged from all claims in respect of this trust on the terms therein mentioned, and it was proposed and agreed and ordered that the Governors should, out of the children educated at Christ's Hospital, nominate alternately to the impropriations already purchased, and the Company submitted to be charged with 2l. 10s. per cent. per annum for the interest of the floating balance in their hands, towards the accumulating fund.

The Charity still proceeds under this agreement and decree.

The ecclesiastical property acquired at several times under this endowment, is set forth in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (Vol. 10, pp. 214, 215).

1. The Wigston Tithes, and the advowson and right of patronage of the vicarage of Wigston, Leicestershire.

The vicar is the Rev. W. Trollope, who was nominated by Christ's Hospital, and is now absent from his rectory, which is under sequestration. It is valued at 200l., but is considered worth more. There is a residence occupied by the curate, and 90 acres of glebe.

2. Leiston Rectory, a perpetual curacy, Suffolk.—The incumbent is the Rev. C. C. Blathwayt; he was presented by the Company. The living is valued at 435l. without a residence.

3. The Bitteswell Rectory, Leicestershire.—The incumbent is the Rev. G. Monnington; he was presented by the Company. The living is valued at 400l. with a house.

4. The Rectory of Albrighton, Shropshire.—The Rev. W. Woodhouse; was presented by the Company in 1836; valued at 600l. with a house and 36 acres of glebe.

5. The vicarage and tithes of Diseworth, Leicestershire, the Rev. C. F. Cook is the vicar, Mr. Nash was presented by the Hospital, and exchanged with Mr. Cook with the consent of both bodies; valued at 190l. and a house.

6. The Vicarage of Chertsey.—The Rev. Lawrence W. Till; he was presented in 1857 by the Company; valued at 273l. and a house. The house has lately been re-built by the aid of Queen Ann's bounty. It is not supposed now to be worth more than 200l., the surplus fees having gone to district churches.

The great tithes of Chertsey are received by the Company. They are let at 14l. 0s. 6d. since the tithe commutation. This sum is received by the Company and forms what is the accumulating fund under the direction of the will. At the end of the year 1852, there was an accumulating fund amounting to 120l. 15s. 9d., the Company having for several years charged themselves with 2l. 10s. a year in respect of interest, which charge was continued until 1858. Continuing that account up to the end of 1861, the Company charging annually for the disbursements for the chancel, and the annual payment of 3l. 6s. 8d. to Christ's Hospital, and 5l. a year to the clerk, and 5l. incidental expenses, there was a balance of 62l. 13s. 8d. to the credit of the accumulating fund. The fund had been reduced at this time owing to the Company having in 1859 as rectors of Chertsey been called upon to repair the chancel, which involved putting in a new window, which was effected at an expense of 59l. 14s. 6d. In the same year, the Company paid a sum of 10l. 10s. surveyor's charge, for valuing part of the Wigston Glebe, which the Leicester and Hitchin Railway Company had given notice to take. The land was taken, and the purchase money paid into the Court of Chancery. The Company have no knowledge of the amount which has been paid, or the sum it produces. It is probably received by the sequestrators of the living. This does not agree with the accounts for 1861 as rendered to the Charity Commissioners, which erroneously represent

a balance of 49l. 1s. against the Charity. This is explained by the Company as having arisen from the omission in the account of the balance on the accumulating fund, when the returns were first made to the Board.

It is obvious that if the whole accumulating fund be made to arise from the 14l. 0s. 6d. a year rectorial tithes of Chertsey, and that this sum is subject to the annual charges of 13l. 6s. 8d., together with the repair of the chancel, the idea of accumulation is delusive.

I have perused the deed of conveyance of the 22nd March 1819, of the tithes and advowson of Chertsey, from Sir John Gibbons and others to the Company, and by that deed, the vendor, Sir John Gibbons, reserves to himself the vault of Sir Joseph Mawby in the chancel of the parish church of Chertsey, but makes the purchasers covenant that notwithstanding this reservation the vendors shall not be liable to repair the chancel, but shall indemnify them therefrom. I apprehend that this is not an absolute indemnity, and at the utmost goes no farther than against the possible effect of the reservation of the vault.

MRS. WHITMORE'S CHARITY.

Mrs. Ann Whitmore, by a codicil to her will of the 21st January 1613, gave to the Company certain messuages in Bishopsgate Street, to pay thereout—

	£	s.	d.
To the poor of St. Edmund the King, for			
coals	-	-	5 0 0
For gowns, etc., for 10 poor widows	-	-	14 0 0
To the wardens	-	-	2 0 0

and the residue for the Company.

The Company are still in the possession of the property, No. 18. Bishopsgate Street, on which the Charity is charged.

They pay annually 5l. to the churchwardens of St. Edmund the King, and they apply about 30l. a year (in 1861, 32l. 3s. 4d.) for entire garments for 10 widows of freemen of the Company, together with 2l. to the wardens of the Company.

WHYTE'S CHARITY.

This sum of fifty pounds was given by this donor as a Loan Charity, the interest to be given away in charcoal.

The Company admit the possession of the fund in the proceedings before the Court of Chancery, it not being now lent out, as before stated; they attribute 50l., 3 per cent. consols, as representing the gift, and give 1l. 10s. a year to one poor member of the Company, annually in the month of July.

WYNNE'S CHARITY.

Richard Wynne, gave to the Company 200l., to pay 5l. a year to the poor of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, and 5l. a year for apprenticing a freeman's son of the Company. The Company attribute 333l. 6s. 8d., 3 per cent. consols to this Charity, and pay 5l. to the churchwardens of St. Chad, Shrewsbury, annually, and carry 5l. a year over to the apprenticeship fund. There is now a sum of 40l. on this account. It is applied in premiums of 10l. when proper applications occur.

All which I submit to the Board,

THOS. HARE,
Inspector of Charities.

3rd June 1864.

HABERDASHERS' COMPANY.

APPENDIX.

NEWPORT SCHOOL.

EQUITABLE ADAPTATION, OR IMPROVEMENT without
SPOILIATION.

Shall we the Founder's competence disown?
For *his* will shall we substitute our *own*?

THE points mainly at issue with respect to the charitable benefactions of Mr. Adams are, in the first place, What was his original intention? Secondly, How far that intention ought to be departed from or adhered to in the circumstances of the present period? We have to look at once to the equity and to the expediency of the case, that we may ascertain whether these are necessarily conflicting, or are capable of reasonable, comprehensive, and beneficial adjustment. It is now very reasonably and rightly desired and proposed that French, German, and Drawing should be added to the branches of education already existing in the school. The application for this addition has my sincere and cordial concurrence. My persuasion is that it is both desirable and requisite, and that it may be afforded in a manner highly conducive to the prosperity of the school, and without any unfair infringement of the claims of the other parts of the charitable foundation or of the just rights of any class of the community. Long acquaintance with the working of the school, long experience also of it, and much consideration of all the circumstances connected with it, have led me to the no less deliberate than confident conclusion that the only principle on which the school can attain to respectability, prosperity, and efficiency, is that of everything the founder made free of charge being continued free of charge; but that for the additions of writing and arithmetic, French, German, and drawing, there should be such a moderate charge to those who wish for them that the children of the less wealthy of the middle classes should not, as now, be driven from the school by the very large proportion of the boys who come to it from no other motive than its cheapness, without any desire of their parents that they should learn either Greek or Latin, and who, going to servile labour soon after they come to their teens, will make no useful progress in French or German.

We are not to suppose that Mr. Adams had never heard of writing and arithmetic, or that it was a mere casual omission on his part that it was not included in his very considerably worded Will. The so probable as to be an almost certain conclusion is that it was from deliberate forethought that he stopped short of making writing and arithmetic free of charge, being aware that to make this free of charge would be to impair the character of the school as a classical establishment, and frustrate the chief ends of its endowment by filling it with a class of boys to whom the ancient languages would be of little comparative benefit. Reference to the Foundation Deed plainly shows that the intention of Mr. Adams was not to found a pauper infant school, which is in a very considerable degree its present character, but an establishment to prepare scholars for the Universities. If his principal object had been to provide for the education of the labouring classes, he would not have assigned an express preference to the Justices, of Hinstock, one of the oldest and most respectable families in the county; nor would he have augmented the endowment of the English school of this town to the extent of one half of its income. What also is the advantage of this English school with a teacher of such very superior abilities and attainments as its present excellent ill-remunerated master, Mr. Lees, is known to possess, if it is to be nearly emptied, as it now is, by the mass of the boys being drawn from it to the Latin school by the inducement held out to them in the opportunity of being there taught writing and arithmetic free of charge?

I am aware that the argument, that since the fine end of the wedge has been introduced the broad end has a right to follow, and that, a precedent having been once set, and the principle of transferring the funds of the charity to other objects than those contemplated by the founder established, this precedent and principle may be carried out to its utmost length, will be appreciated

according to its worth. But while it is open on the one side to consider how much further this principle is to be carried, it is open on the other side to consider whether this principle has been rightly established; whether its practical working has been beneficial or hurtful; and whether, therefore, it would not be wiser and better to restore the original character of the charity, as indicated by the letter and spirit of the foundation deed.

The truth is that the teaching of writing and arithmetic without charge was added for the greater advantage of the boys who came for the sake of the Latin and Greek. The practical result has been that the large proportion of the boys, who come to the school for the sake of having their writing and arithmetic free of cost, has driven away the boys who would have come for the sake of the Latin and Greek.

The first and most necessary step towards raising the school from its present resemblance to a pauper infant school is to have such a charge for writing and arithmetic as will not, from its cheapness in this particular, draw to it a large proportion of those who will care no more for French and German than for Latin and Greek.

By a scale of charges, not at all onerous to parents whose sons would be likely to receive real benefit from learning French and German, there might probably be obtained a sufficient sum to pay 100*l.* a year to a new master, to teach French, German, and drawing. The school would thus have again a fair chance of flourishing, by attracting to it such scholars as those for whom it was originally intended,—to whom it could impart substantial benefits, and who, it might be hoped, would reflect credit upon it by their attainments in literature and science.

Gentlemen of superior scholastic qualifications would have much greater inducement to accept and retain the masterships if the constitution of the school were now to afford them the same favourable prospect and opening for combining the profit of boarders with their present very moderate salaries, as was afforded them by the scheme settled by the founder.

That youths of superior talent and promise may be better enabled to become competitors for the many valuable appointments now thrown open to the candidates who pass the best public examinations, the augmentation of the exhibitions, founded towards their maintenance at the University, is of material importance; but the amount of such augmentation cannot but be lessened by that impoverishment of the funds of the foundation which would be the inevitable result of the diversion of those funds to the teaching of writing and arithmetic, French, German, and drawing without charge.

The apparent surplus in the funds of the charity is not necessarily a real equitable surplus. Common reason and common justice plainly require such a scheme of distribution as shall make the payments to parties entitled to a definite share in the benefaction of Mr. Adams not inferior in substantial value to what they were at the time of their allotment by the founder. It is but frugal honesty to take advantage of the change in the value of money to give a merely nominal instead of a really virtual equivalent. Were I much more indifferent to my own personal interests than I profess to be, I should not consider myself justified in being either an assisting or a consenting party to such transference of the funds of the charity to new objects as should tend to prejudice the fair claims and just rights of my successors in the living of Newport, and to debar them from obtaining redress of the great injustice which the living has sustained from the unfair arrangements which have been made in schemes obtained without notice to parties interested, or opportunity afforded them of setting forth their several claims. That which Mr. Adams allotted to the Minister, the first-named in the order of his benefactions, was more than a ninth of the income of the charitable foundation; that which is now paid to the minister is about a twentieth,—less than one half of the original proportion.

The principle of keeping free of charge all that the founder made free of charge, but of a moderate payment being required for the additions necessary to afford a complete system of education, has been adopted, and is

acted upon in most if not all similar foundations in Shropshire. It would not be a novel experiment, but one that has been tried with success. Consistent with honesty and with policy, equitable, expedient, and benevolent, it is further recommended by the satisfactory character of its results. It is that which is at once the most probably attainable and the most really desirable.

If a guinea a year each were charged for writing and arithmetic, French, German, and drawing, and if each boy under fifteen years of age were every day to read in class to one of the masters selections from English standard writers, the school could hardly fail to become what the benevolent founder intended it to be, a real benefit and blessing to the town and its vicinity, and to still more distant parts.

In the hope that these few pages may in some degree contribute to "a consummation so devoutly to be wished," I venture to submit them to the consideration of the governors, visitors, and masters of the school, and of such other persons as feel interested in the restoration of its respectability, and the increase of its usefulness, by its adaptation to the requirements of the present state of society.

W. SANDFORD,
Minister.

SIR,

November 8th, 1862.

BEING in my seventieth year and in precarious health, I avail myself of the notice issued by you concerning the Newport School Charity to address to you a communication on that head, not being able to attend personally, having not left the house this last five weeks, and not knowing when, if ever, my medical adviser will allow me to do so. My statement will, I hope, be considered entitled to attention, both from my position as the incumbent of the living of Newport and from my having been the second master of Newport School, and from my having had a thorough insight into the working of a public school from having been three years in the head class, and second boy in it under Dr. Butler, one of the most successful and eminent, if not the most illustrious, of ancient or modern instructors.

I have long held and still firmly hold the persuasion that a very important step toward the greater efficiency and usefulness of Newport School and of many similar schools is to further the doing away of the requirement that the second master should have taken an university degree. It is very seldom that a very superior scholar will accept a second mastership, but a second master, if he, as such, has conducted himself well for a few years, will on a vacancy of the headmastership have established a claim to the succession, whether he be or be not a superior classical scholar. This leads to a much less satisfactory election of headmasters.

That which would most conduce to the beneficial and satisfactory working of Newport School would be this, viz., for the headmaster to be of superior attainments and qualifications as a classical instructor; that the second master should be well qualified to be a commercial master, and as teacher of the sciences pertaining to school tuition; and lastly, that the third master should be a good French and drawing master.

Nearly the whole of the classical department should be the province of the headmaster. It is in no degree probable that this town and its vicinity will furnish pupils sufficient to make it desirable that there should be two classical masters; for the greater part of the last hundred years the headmastership, so far as the day scholars or free boys are concerned, has been very nearly a sinecure; and of all the boys now in the head school not more than one boy, I believe, if so much as one, was removed into it because he had reached the standard for such promotion, but because it was desirable that the lower schools should be relieved from their undue proportion of numbers, and that the headmastership should be no longer so much of a sinecure.

The truth is that about nine out of ten of the boys, or perhaps a larger proportion, come to the school not at all for the sake of the classics, but simply and solely for English, writing, and arithmetic. Not one out of 20 goes to the university: nine out of ten leave the school to go to some trade or mechanical employment just before or just after they are 14. The second master should take them just so far in Latin as for it to be a foundation for their better progress in French and other modern languages. Their promotion into the head school is so far from being a benefit that it

is an injury. The boys intended for the university or for the learned professions the headmaster should take himself nearly from the first, and then he would be very far indeed from being distressed by excessive numbers, especially as the boys in the head school might be instructed by the second master in writing, arithmetic, and mathematics.

It is scarcely possible for the second master, whatever may be his diligence and whatever his qualifications as to teacher, to gain credit in the classical department, for the cream is continually skimmed off from him and he is expected to do in one year the work for which three years, and often more, is required.

The second master has also to teach so many parts of literature and science that he cannot have time for such parsing as to make the boys perfect in critical niceties and in the application of the more difficult rules of the Latin syntax.

That which would give lively and abundant satisfaction in this town and in its vicinity would be one classical master eminent for his attainments as a scholar; one well qualified commercial master; and a third master to teach French and drawing.

This communication is not at all confidential. My wish is that you should make the contents known to the Haberdashers' Company.

Hoping that I have not trespassed more upon your attention than I may be deemed entitled to do from my long experience of the school and acquaintance with its working,

I am, Sir,

Very faithfully yours,

W. SANDFORD,
Incumbent of Newport, Salop.

DEAR SIR,

December 5th, 1862.

I THANK you for your courteous, though very brief, reply to my written and printed communications.

My letter having been penned on the very day that I saw your notice issued to the Newport churchwardens, I find on maturer consideration that I set forth the state of Newport School much less clearly and fully than I might have done. From the best information afforded me I learn that in the head school there is now only one boy intended for the University. Nearly the sole reason why boys go from Newport School to college is that, besides the smaller exhibitions founded by Mr. Adams, there are four much more valuable exhibitions founded by a Mr. Cardwell. These are 60*l.* a year for the first four years, and at a smaller rate of payment are tenable for ten years, becoming on an average vacant, that is, one of them at each 2½ years.

The Cardwell and Adams exhibitions taken together will defray the college expenses of a servitor at Christ Church without any cost to the parents: therefore, poor boys when they see a prospect of getting them when about 17 wait for them and take them, first pass their admission examination to the college, and then just pass for some degree and to

they are put into one of the priest's offices that they may eat a piece of bread, the working of which is alike bad for themselves, for the church, and the congregations to which they are to minister. It is of extreme importance that the standard of examination for an exhibition, which is now ridiculously and mischievously low, should be made very much higher; for though superior scholarship is no decisive proof of moral and spiritual worth, it is for the most part the fact as evidence of that diligence which generally goes together with good conduct, as idleness generally goes together with bad conduct and habits.

For the last 50 years only one boy from Newport School has done so much as to take a second class.

The suggestion which I venture to make to you on an occasion when the vital interests of the school are at issue is that, if you can make it convenient to come down to us, you should be present at the examination of the whole school by Mr. Sealy on the 16th of this month. This will disclose to you the true state of the school, and by consultation with Mr. Sealy, the present examiner, and with his brother, the late examiner, you will more clearly see your way as to what new arrangements you may deem most desirable.

I have myself little prospect of being present at the examination, as I am suffering with a most debilitating illness, which has confined me to the house for more than two months, and during great part of the time to my bed.

Requesting and hoping that you make indulgent allowance for a communication from me in a state of sickness and great debility,

I remain,

My dear Sir,

With my sincere respect,

Your obliged Correspondent,

W. SANDFORD.

Newport Grammar School (Salop),

10th November 1862.

SIR,

In reply to your communication, I beg first to remark that you do not seem to have been furnished with the Reports of the Paid Examiner, which give full accounts of "the condition of the school," you only mention being furnished with reports of the visitors. The Paid Examiner has now performed his functions in three half-yearly examinations. There is kept here a visitors' book recording all meetings from 28th November 1827. My own opinion of the school is that it is satisfactory, and that the appointment of an able paid examiner will prove very beneficial. With regard to popular appreciation of the school, I may state that in February 1862 I admitted 21 boys to the school, of whom nine were rejected by the visitors after examination. I will attach a list of the exhibitioners, which will answer all your enquiries on that subject, and I will add a few proposals.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. W. SAXTON, D.D.,

Head Master.

To Thos. Hare, Esq.,

Inspector of Charities.

List of Cardwell Exhibitioners elected from Newport School since 1821. On the average four vacancies occur in 10 years, but this average may be increased by deaths.

25 years.	1821	John Justice	-	-	Age 17 years	Rev. Edwd. Meredith, Head Master.
	1824	John Matthews	-	-	" 20 "	
	1824	John Meredith	-	-	" 20 "	
	1831	Henry Ralphe Smythe	-	-	" 18 "	
	1834	Ebenezer Pritchard	-	-	" 18 "	
	1839	Henry Wright	-	-	" 17 "	
	1839	Samuel Watson Steedman	-	-	" 19 "	
16 years.	1842	John Caswell	-	-	" 19 "	Dr. Saxton, Head Master.
	1845	Frederick Burd	-	-	" 19 "	
	1846	Joseph Theodore Hope	-	-	" 17 "	
	1847	Henry Wood Sandford	-	-	" 18 "	
	1849	Thomas Evans	-	-	" 18 "	
	1851	James Bartley	-	-	" 16 "	
	1855	Henry Pooler	-	-	" 17 "	
	1859	William Crump Lindop	-	-	" 17 "	
	1861	Thos. Crump Lindop	-	-	" 16 "	

The following scholars from Newport School have been elected to open exhibitions in default of candidates from the schools to which the exhibitions are attached since 1821:—

1823	William Davis Vickers	-	-	Age 19 years	Rev. E. Meredith, Head Master.
	1826	William Cureton	-	" 18 "	
	1837	William Cobb	-	" 18 "	
1856	John Harper	-	-	" 18 "	Dr. Saxton, Head Master.
	1856	Alfred Bright	-	" 16 "	
	1857	John Ashford Hartshorne	-	" 17 "	

N.B.—The Rev. E. Meredith had a large school of boarders. Dr. Saxton does not take any.

Item.—A new scheme has lately come into operation by which a boy not Shropshire-born can take a Careswell exhibition in default of a privileged candidate.

Item.—Dr. Saxton has sent up three Newport scholars to Oxford who were not privileged to hold Careswell exhibitions:—

Marvin.

Basil Jones, now at Jesus College.

Herbert Jones, now at St. Mary Hall.

PROPOSALS of Dr. SAXTON, Head Master of Newport (Salop) Grammar School.

No. 1. That, as Staffordshire comes close up to the town of Newport, the privileges of a Shropshire-born boy be extended to a radius of five miles from Newport Church.

No. 2. That the entrance money of one half-crown, as originally appointed in Cromwell's time, should be raised to an adequate sum in proportion to the advance of other payments, particularly as the boys pay no head money.

No. 3. That a practice abolished by the Governors in the time of the Rev. E. Meredith be revived, viz., that whenever the parents of a boy choose to pay 10 guineas to the headmaster their son may have the privilege of immediately coming under his care.

No. 4. That if a boy wish to learn Greek the headmaster may at the option of the latter take him up into the upper school.

To Thos. Hare, Esq.,

Inspector of Charities.

HABERDASHERS' ESTATE, HOXTON.

A free public-house, adjoining the high road, and 66 dwelling-houses.

To be let, by tender, by the worshipful Company of Haberdashers, Governors of Aske's Charity Estate, Hoxton, on repairing leases, for 21 years, from Midsummer, 1863:—

The free public-house, known as the "George and Vulture," situate in Haberdashers' Street, which might be enlarged so as to form a corner house to the main street.

Also 12 houses, Nos. 1 to 12, Haberdashers' Place, which may be converted into shops, at the option of the lessee.

Also 19 houses, Nos. 1 to 19, on the south side of Aske's Terrace; and 35 houses, Nos. 1 to 35, on the north and south sides of Haberdashers' Street, in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, in the county of Middlesex.

Plans of the property, and specifications of the repairs to be performed, may be seen at the offices of Mr. William Snooke, the surveyor to the governors, No. 6, Duke Street, London Bridge, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock.

Tenders, in writing only, are to be sent in to Haberdashers' Hall, Gresham Street West, on or before Thursday, the 27th day of November 1862.

Particulars and Conditions.

First.—The premises to be let are particularly shown by the map; the divisions and boundaries of the several houses are to be the same as at present.

Second.—Tenders, in writing, according to the accompanying form only, are to be made for one or more of the houses, singly or together, at the option of the parties tendering.

Third.—The several houses and premises are to be effectually and completely repaired by and at the cost of the lessee, and agreeably to the specifications, within six months from the commencement of the terms respectively. Upon the completion thereof, the leases will be granted. The works are to be performed under the directions and to the satisfaction of the governors' surveyor, to whom due notice in writing is to be given one week at least before the commencement of the repairs. The amount (if any) which may be received of the present tenants for dilapidations will be paid to the new tenants upon the satisfactory completion of the repairs.

Fourth.—With respect to the houses in Haberdashers' Place, the party tendering is to state whether it is his intention to convert them into shops. If so converted, they must be done to the satisfaction of the governors' surveyor, and according to plans to be previously approved by him.

Fifth.—The parties tendering must give references to two or three respectable persons.

Sixth.—The existing leases will expire at Midsummer-day next. The new rent will commence from the time of possession being given.

Seventh.—The new leases will contain the provisions after mentioned.

Eighth.—The governors will not be bound to accept the highest or any tender or tenders.

Ninth.—The fixtures and plant at the "George and Vulture" tavern must be taken at a valuation in the usual way, if required by the outgoing tenant.

Provisions of Leases to be granted.

Terms, 21 years, to commence at Midsummer, 1863.

Yearly rent, £ , payable on the usual quarterly days, clear of the sewers', main drainage, and all other rates, taxes, and charges whatsoever (property tax excepted). The land tax is redeemed. The premiums on fire insurance, which will be paid by the landlords, to be repaid by the tenant and secured as rent.

The tenant is to keep the premises in substantial repair; and to rebuild, if necessary, the party and other walls, arches, and drains.

To paint in every three years the external wood, iron, and other work, and colour the cemented parts; and paint, paper, and colour the internal work usually done, in every seven years of the term.

To give up the premises so repaired, painted, &c., at the expiration of the term, with all additions and improvements and landlords' fixtures.

Power to the landlords to enter and see the condition of the premises. The tenant to make good all dilapidations within three months after notice.

The tenant is not to cut or injure the walls, or main timbers, or make openings, or alter the construction or elevation of the premises, without the landlords' previous consent. He is to keep open the doors and windows, and if the same or the light be obstructed by other persons, he is to give notice to the landlords.

No shop or manufactory to be opened (except in Haberdashers' Place West), but the premises to be occupied as private dwelling-houses only. No nuisance or offensive occupation to be carried on, nor to be used as brothels. No materials to be kept, nor any act done, which may vitiate or increase the rate of insurance.

The lease not to be assigned, or the premises underlet, without the previous licence of the landlords; and all assignments and underleases are to be prepared by the clerk of the Company.

In case of non-payment of the rent, or non-performance of the covenants, the lease will be forfeited.

The landlords will restore the premises in case of injury by fire, unless by the act or default of the tenant the policy of insurance shall have been forfeited.

N.B.—Permission will be given for opening shops in Haberdashers' Place West, the plans to be previously approved by and the work to be done to the satisfaction of the Company's surveyor.

Public-houses, or ale or beer shops, will not be allowed to be opened without previous express licence by the Company.

FORM of TENDER to be filled up and signed.

I agree to take upon lease or leases from the Haberdashers' Company the houses Nos.

in Hoxton, for the term of 21 years, from Midsummer, 1863, at the net yearly rent of £ , and to execute a counterpart thereof; such leases to contain covenants and provisions to the effect above mentioned, and to be prepared by the Company's solicitor at my cost. And I further agree to comply with all the particulars and conditions also herein-before mentioned.

Dated 186 .

Name _____

Address _____

Occupation _____

References.

Affidavit
to verify
marriage
extract.

Affidavit
to verify
baptismal
extract.

Insert
name, place
of abode,
age, and
description.
State the
relationship.

State the
grounds of
application.

In the Matter of MR. BANKS'S LEGACY to his RELATIONS.

The person applying must procure documents to prove their parents' marriage, and also their own baptism; a person of known respectability must make affidavit that they are true extracts, and that he saw them signed by those whose signatures they bear.

Affidavit must also be made of the identity of the person applying, as being the person described in the baptismal extract, and that the signature to the memorial is the proper handwriting of the applicant.

The affidavits are to be sworn before a master extraordinary in Chancery or other competent person.

maketh oath and saith that he this deponent hath carefully compared and examined the paper writing hereto annexed, marked (No. 1), with the original entry thereof in the book of the register of marriages kept at _____ in and for the parish of _____ and that the same is a true and correct extract therefrom, in the words and figures as the same doth appear in the said register book, and that he this deponent was present, and did see the Reverend _____ minister of the said parish, compare such extract with the original entry of the said registry, and did afterwards see him sign the same with his own proper hand; and that the name thereunto set and subscribed is of the proper handwriting of the said _____

Sworn at _____

maketh oath and saith that he this deponent hath carefully compared and examined the paper writing hereto annexed, marked (No. 2), with the original entry thereof in the book of the register of baptisms kept at _____ in and for the parish of _____ and that the same is a true and correct extract therefrom in the words and figures as the same doth appear in the said registry book; and that he this deponent was present, and did see the Reverend _____ minister of the said parish, compare such extract with the original entry of the said registry, and did afterwards see him sign the same with his own proper hand, and that the name thereunto set and subscribed is of the proper handwriting of the said _____ And this deponent further saith that _____ the person whose name is set and subscribed to the following memorial, addressed "To the trustees under the will of Mr. John Banks, deceased," is the person mentioned and described in the foregoing baptismal extract, and that the name _____ set and subscribed to such memorial is of the proper handwriting of him the said _____

Sworn at _____

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To the TRUSTEES under the WILL of Mr. JOHN BANKS, deceased.

The memorial of _____

sheweth,

That your memorialist is the _____

That the testator, by his will, dated 21st March 1716, directed that after payment of certain incumbrances with which his estate stood charged the annual sum of 200*l.* should be appropriated by his trustees for the putting out apprentice, helping to set up in business, or towards the marriage of such and so many of the issue and descendants of his brothers and sisters, and in such proportions, as his trustees should think fit.

That by an Order of the Court of Chancery, dated the 22nd May 1792, it appeared that the incumbrances had been discharged, and it was therefore ordered that the 200*l.* should be applied as directed.

That your memorialist _____

He therefore humbly requests to be apportioned such part of the 200*l.* to be distributed for the present year (towards) as your Worships shall think fit.

Witness

N.B.—Must be signed by the applicant himself, and such signature witnessed by some respectable resident having knowledge of him and the facts above stated.

INSTRUCTIONS TO APPLICANTS UNDER MR. BANKS' WILL
FOR AID IN SETTING UP IN BUSINESS.

State clearly and definitely—

- 1st. The nature of the business which you propose to commence.
- 2nd. Whether by yourself, or in partnership.
- 3rd. If in partnership, give the name and address of the proposed partner, how long he has carried on the business in which you propose to join him, and where.
- 4th. If by yourself, have you taken, or conditionally engaged, any premises for the purposes of your intended business, and where, or why not. If you have engaged them, what is your arrangement with the landlord of them as regards your holding or occupation of them, and the rent to be paid.
- 5th. Send a letter from him, stating his willingness to let the premises upon those terms.
- 6th. Also state what you are to pay for fixtures and fittings on the premises.
- 7th. What will be the cost of the stock upon which you propose to commence business, and what means have you of paying for such fixtures, fittings, and stock.
- 8th. Let your father (if living) or your mother, or guardian, sign the following certificate:—

"I, _____, hereby certify that the above statement of the arrangements made by my son or daughter, with a view to his, or her, setting up in business, is in all respects correct and true, and that I have made every prudent inquiry into the safety and eligibility of such proposed arrangements, and do fully approve thereof, and consider that it will be desirable and beneficial to him, or her, to be enabled to set up in business in manner and upon the arrangements above stated; and in case the trustees shall allot any portion of their Trust Fund to my said son, or daughter, for such purpose, I undertake to see it duly and faithfully applied to that object, and that it shall not be used or spent in any other way."

Write your answers on this page, placing each answer as nearly opposite to the question as possible, and sign your name at the end.

INSTRUCTIONS TO APPLICANTS UNDER MR. BANKS' WILL
FOR AID IN APPRENTICESHIP.

Applicants for assistance from the late Mr. Banks' trust fund, on their being put out apprentice, must state accurately the following particulars, and procure declarations by the father, or, if he be deceased, by the mother, or guardian of the applicant and by the intended master or mistress, to the effect stated below; also a certificate from the minister of the parish, or a magistrate of the place in which the proposed master or mistress resides, in the form and to the effect set forth below.

- The christian and surname, and age }
of the applicant.
- The christian and surname, residence and business, of the proposed master or mistress. }
- How long such master or mistress has carried on such business at that place. }

- The sum to be paid as the consideration for such apprenticeship. }
- The term of years for which the applicant is to be bound. }
- Whether the master and mistress is to provide the applicant with board and lodging or not. }

I, _____, the father, mother, or guardian (as the case may be) of the above-named applicant, do hereby declare my full and free consent to being bound to the above named _____ for the term and upon the conditions above stated.

Signature,

I, the above named* _____, declare that I am ready and willing to take the above named _____ as my apprentice, for the term and upon the conditions above mentioned.

*The master or mistress.

Signature,

I, _____, officiating minister of the parish, or acting magistrate for the town, county, or division of (a) _____ in the county of _____ hereby certify to the trustees of the will of the late Mr. John Banks, that (b) _____ now carrying on the business of a _____ at No. _____ in _____ Street, in the town of (c) _____, has been known to me for a period of _____ years, during the whole of which time _____ has carried on said business at that place, and that _____ appears to me to be still carrying on the same in a respectable and creditable manner, and I consider _____ a fit and proper person to be entrusted as the master or mistress of an apprentice, paying a premium of £* _____, and I further certify that the said _____ and _____ have both appeared before me this day, and signed their respective declarations on the preceding page in my presence.

The master's name.

*The sum to be paid. †The father, mother, or guardian as the case may be

The minister or magistrate to sign his name and subscribe his address and proper ministerial or official addition.

The Grammar School, Monmouth,

SIR,

January 19th, 1863.
I only returned from town at the end of last week and now take the earliest opportunity of answering your letter.

The number of boys in the classical school is 19, the average age is 13, and the number in the commercial school is 81, and their average age 11.

The course of instruction in each department of the school is precisely the same as that laid down by the scheme of 1854.

With respect to the present condition of the school, I have great pleasure in being able to state that it seems to be considered satisfactory to all persons connected with the establishment, the examiner's last report (of which I enclose a copy) speaks in the highest terms of the discipline of the school and the sound education imparted to the scholars. The three other masters of the school are good and useful co-operators with me, and thus we have been enabled to send in pupils who have with success competed against others from schools at Cheltenham, Gloucester, and the neighbourhood.

I might state many means by which in my opinion the school might be made more useful, for at present, owing to the school being perfectly free, even with respect to books and stationery, we receive many whose parents object to paying the few pence for the National School, our standard of respectability is thus reduced, and boys, to whom the education we give would be more useful, are to a certain extent kept away; the existing restriction against boarders also has the same effect, for many parents living at a distance from the town are prevented sending their boys to the school, owing to the present necessity of boys lodging at houses where there is no direct supervision by the masters of

a. The place or district in which the proposed master or mistress resides.

b. The intended master or mistress.

c. If elsewhere, state where and how long there.

the school; but, whatever I may here have said, I hope you will fully understand that I do not wish to urge anything in opposition to the Haberdashers' Company, who will, I have no doubt, use their best endeavours to increase the usefulness of the school.

I am, Sir,

T. Hare, Esq.

Your obedient servant,

C. M. ROBERTS.

JONES' FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Examiner's Report.

GENTLEMEN,

December 15th, 1862.

Having completed the Christmas examination of the Monmouth Grammar School, I proceed to record the conclusions at which I have arrived. They are the result of an inquiry which occupied two days, and which I spared no pains to make as searching as possible. I have also had the benefit of comparing my impressions with the experience of the late examiner, whose reports I have read with much interest. The highest class during the past six months has consisted of the same two boys, Pinn and Lewis; you will be glad to learn that they continue to merit the characters given to them on former occasions. They are pupils who would do credit to any public school in the Kingdom. They also continue to hold the relative positions assigned to them at the last examination. Pinn still retains the first place, rather by the advantage of seniority than by force of superior industry or greater natural ability. In mathematics Lewis has made much less progress than his class-mate, and accordingly I have no difficulty in adjudging the prize for this branch of study to Pinn. In other subjects the difference between the two boys is not considerable. It is therefore much less easy to award the other prize, which is given for classics, history, geography, and divinity taken together; for the most part Lewis' answers show a better command of style, while those of Pinn indicate the riper and fuller knowledge of an older boy. To this remark I must make one exception, Lewis' performance in history and geography was the better in matter as well as in language, and was in all respects excellent. But his gain in this one paper, though appreciable, did not compensate for his inferior success in the classical and divinity papers. These turned the scale in favour of Pinn, who therefore takes the prize. In the English part of their examination both these boys surpassed my expectations. In mathematics also they acquitted themselves respectably, each according to his attainments. The translations from Sophocles and Tacitus which I required of them were executed with an accuracy and vigour deserving of much commendation. It is in their composition, both Greek and Latin, that I discover most room for improvement. In the second Latin class the prize is well earned by Nelmes, who I am informed has won it twice before; by persevering industry this painstaking lad keeps his ground against the second boy, Ducker, whose evident ability is not so well seconded by application. In addition to the subjects for which the prize is given, viz., Greek, Latin, history, geography, and divinity, this form passed a very creditable examination in elementary algebra and geometry. The third Latin class translated fairly an easy passage of Cornelius Nepos and a fable of Phædrus, rendered simple English sentences into very tolerable Latin, and answered well questions in Latin accidence, Roman history, geography, and divinity. Here the prize is taken by James, Hiscocks being a good second. In the fourth class, which has not advanced beyond the first rudiments of Latin, Roberts may be mentioned with commendation.

Leaving the upper section of the school, I pass on to speak of those classes in which no other language than English is taught; no part of my task afforded me greater pleasure than my examination of the senior boys in this department. If a commercial education is not to range beyond the mother-tongue, then I will venture to say in few institutions of this kind can such a training be obtained in greater perfection than at Monmouth. The first English class especially profit by a mental discipline which is far more thorough and complete than might be inferred from its limited programme. The principles of grammar as imparted here by a highly competent teacher, when combined with the principle of arithmetical science, also well taught, afford full scope for the exercise of the intellectual faculties. The effects of this instruction are apparent in the general intelligence displayed by the pupils. Nor would I restrict this observation to the two or three boys at the top of the form, it

applies throughout. The prize in the 1st English class is obtained by J. E. Wilson, but Hitchings and several other boys have also done remarkably well. That belonging to the 2nd class I award with some hesitation to Embry. His answers, correct in substance, are disfigured by so many faults of spelling, probably the result of carelessness, that I had nearly preferred to him Lock, who stands second, and who, if he does not show quite so much knowledge, has been guilty of fewer oversights. In the 3rd class the prizeman is McDougall. The English classes below the third consist of boys whose instruction is purely elementary. The 4th class alone could usefully be set to answer questions in writing. The result was such as to reflect great credit on their master. The two remaining divisions I examined orally, and had every reason to be satisfied with their condition. The prize in the 4th class is gained by Godwin, nearly equal to whom are Herbert and Pritchard. In the 5th there is a still closer approximation between Cullis and Woollett, and it was with great difficulty that I at length decided in favour of Cullis. In the 6th the best boys seemed to be Scoging, Dance, and Frost. To all classes which were examined in writing the same set of divinity questions was proposed. In most this paper was very well done, and I may notice that no boy in any class who failed in it has succeeded in gaining a prize. Another subject in which the whole school, with the exception of the head form, were examined is arithmetic, for proficiency in which two prizes have to be awarded. The higher of these I adjudge to Webb of the 2nd Latin class, who has left all competitors a good way behind. The lower I adjudge to G. Wickham of the 3rd English class, to whom H. Scudamore of the class below is second, at no very great interval. The writing prize must be assigned to Hiscocks of the 3rd Latin class, not without honourable mention of Webb, who adds the praise of a good penman to the distinction of the 1st arithmetic prize. On turning over the copy books of the half-year, I was pleased to find in most of them evidence of progressive improvement, while the best performances both in writing and arithmetic are extremely good, the average ones reach a standard of merit which is creditable not only to the scholars, but to their instructor. The neat labours of the 1st English class in book-keeping also bear witness to sensible and careful superintendence. Understanding that I have at my disposal an additional prize, with which to distinguish any merit that would otherwise go unrewarded, I adjudge it to Lewis for his very admirable answers in history and geography. In conclusion, Gentlemen, I beg leave to congratulate you on the flourishing state of the well organised and well administered institution of which you are invested with the government, and on the benefits which the Monmouth Grammar School is made the means of conveying to the district in the centre of which it is situated.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant

(Signed) LEONARD BENTON SEELEY, M.A.,
late Fellow and Assistant Tutor of
Trinity College, Cambridge.

To the Master and Wardens of the
Worshipful Company of Haberdashers,
Governors of Jones' Free Grammar School
at Monmouth.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the report of the Monmouth Grammar School, made by L. B. Seeley, Esq., after his examination of the school held at the close of the half-year ending December 15th, 1862.

C. M. ROBERTS, M.A.,
Head Master.

Haberdashers' Hall,

SIR, The bearer (born 185 .
18 .)
has been this day elected to Mr. Trotman's school by the Haberdashers' Company; you will accordingly receive him.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Clerk.

To Mr.

STATUTES for the Regulation of the ALMSHOUSE and FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL of WILLIAM JONES, in Monmouth, in the County of Monmouth, made by the WORSHIPFUL COMPANY of HABERDASHERS of the CITY of LONDON, the GOVERNORS; and approved by the ORDER of the COURT of CHANCERY, July 26th, 1854.

WILLIAM HENRY WOOD, Esq., Master.
 JEREMIAH PILCHER, Esq.
 EDWARD C. BRACEBRIDGE, Esq.
 GEORGE KEEN, Esq.
 JOHN PHILLIPS, Esq.
 JOHN CURTIS, Clerk.

} Wardens.

STATUTES, &c.

The Almspeople.

1.

In the 20 almshouses of this establishment there shall be placed from time to time 20 poor old decayed men and women, sole and unmarried, of honest life and conversation, of the town and borough of Monmouth, if so many there be found, or else of the county of Monmouth, each of whom shall have a house and garden for dwelling, and the weekly sum of 8s. for maintenance; also, every alternate year, at Christmas, a cloth cloak each, value 30s., upon which the escutcheons are to be worn as heretofore accustomed.

2.

The almspeople shall attend Divine Service together at the parish church on the occasions when the same is performed there by the lecturer in pursuance of the 7th clause herein-after contained, and also the lecturer's service in the schoolroom, under that clause, unless prevented by infirmity, ill-health, or other good cause, to be approved by the lecturer.

3.

In case of the death or removal of any of the almspeople, notice thereof shall immediately be given by the lecturer to the magistrates of the town of Monmouth, who shall thereupon forthwith nominate and return to the governors the names of three persons of the description above-mentioned, and who have not received parochial relief within the two preceding years; out of whom the governors shall, as soon as may be after receiving such return, appoint another person or persons in the place or places so becoming void. The lecturer shall also take charge of the cloak and escutcheon of each deceased or removed almsperson, and deliver them to his or her successor.

4.

If any almsperson shall be given to drunkenness, or be a frequenter of alehouses, or shall take any inmate or lodger into his or her house without permission of the lecturer, in writing, to be reported by him to the visitors and governors, or shall live contentiously with the rest of the almspeople, or others, or shall fail to attend Divine Service as herein-before directed, or shall lodge out of his or her almshouse, the lecturer shall have power, of his own authority, to retain from such offending almsperson, as forfeited for the first offence, one week's pension; and for the second offence two weeks' pension, to be applied by him for the benefit of the rest of the almspeople in such comforts or necessities of clothing or nourishment, but not in money, as he may think necessary; but every such offence and forfeiture shall be immediately entered under its proper date in the said report book; and for a third offence the almsperson so offending shall be liable to expulsion from his or her almshouse; and it shall be the duty of the lecturer to temporarily suspend such offender, and immediately report the fact and offence to the visitors as well as to the governors, and also to enter it in his report book; but the order for final expulsion shall vest with the governors only, whose decision shall be final.

5.

Any almsperson who shall be found or justifiably suspected to live incontinently or disreputably, or shall marry, or shall become possessed of any property,

sufficient in the governors' judgment for his or her maintenance, shall, under the order of the governors, be subject to the immediate loss of his or her pension or allowance, and to absolute displacement from the almshouse; and it shall be the duty of the lecturer, as soon as any such circumstance shall come to his knowledge or suspicion, forthwith to report the same to the visitors, and the visitors shall with all reasonable speed investigate the case and report their opinion thereupon to the governors; and in cases requiring immediate interference, the visitors or any three of them, after such investigation, are empowered forthwith to suspend such almsperson from the almshouse, and stop the payment of his or her pension or allowance, until the decision of the governors on the case, which shall be final, shall be known.

The Lecturer.

6.

Every person to be appointed to the office of Lecturer shall be of approved good character, piety, and ability, and shall have taken the degree of Bachelor or Doctor of Divinity or Laws, or Bachelor or Master of Arts, in one of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, and shall be in Priest's Orders.

7.

It shall be the duty of the Lecturer to read the Church Service and preach a sermon twice on every Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day, and once on every Ash Wednesday and Ascension Day, to the almspeople in the church if permission for that purpose can be obtained, but if not, then in the schoolroom; and also administer the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to them four times at least in the year, and at such other times as shall be reasonably required, and also upon all fitting occasions to afford them religious consolation and advice. To visit the almspeople weekly, and keep a report book, and therein regularly enter the date of his visits and his remarks upon their health, wants, conduct, and cleanliness, and all applications (whether granted or not) which may be made by the almspeople for relaxation of these Statutes or for permission to do anything for which such permission is hereby required; to lay such book before the Visitors at their quarterly and other meetings, which shall be regularly forwarded by them to the Governors after the quarterly meetings, with any remarks which they may deem it requisite to make thereon; and to personally attend the Visitors' meetings for the purpose of giving all requisite explanations.

8.

It shall also be the duty of the Lecturer to examine the scholars in the school half-yearly at Lady Day and Michaelmas, and to exercise a general superintendence over the school, and to report thereon to the Visitors and Governors; and also to report to the Governors all irregularities in the conduct of any person belonging to the establishment at Monmouth.

9.

The Lecturer shall have, in addition to his stipend, the occupation, rent free, of the Lecturer's house and garden, and he shall, at his own charges, repair, maintain, and keep the same in tenantable repair, in the following particulars; videlicet:—in glazing, tiling, and slating the same and the copings and upper courses of the wall; keep the premises wind and water tight, and do such repairs as a tenant from year to year who had agreed to keep premises in tenantable repair would be bound to do.

10.

The Lecturer shall give such security as the Governors may require for doing such repairs, and also for giving up the house and premises to the Governors upon his ceasing to be Lecturer.

11.

The Lecturer shall not absent himself from his duties, nor take any other charge, employment, or living which the Governors may consider likely to interfere with his duties. In case of the Lecturer not duly performing his duties, or of immoral conduct, of which the Governors shall be sole judges, the Governors may remove him; and thereupon, and also in case of his death or resignation, appoint another Lecturer in his place.

The School.

12.

The school shall be free for one hundred boys, to be elected by the Visitors at their quarterly meetings, from applicants born or whose parents or guardians are resident in the town or borough of Monmouth, or in the county of Monmouth, or in one of the counties of Hereford and Gloucester; preference being given, between candidates in other respects equally eligible, to those born or whose parents or guardians shall reside in the said town or borough.

13.

No boy shall be admitted into the school who has not had the small pox or been vaccinated, or who is not perfectly free from any contagious or infectious disorder, or who is unable to read and write, or who is under eight or above fourteen years of age; and no boy shall continue in the school after attaining the age of 18 years.

14.

Applicants for admission shall obtain from the Head Master printed instructions for the purpose at least 10 days before the then next quarterly meeting of the Visitors. It shall be the Head Master's duty to point out and require the production of what he shall consider sufficient evidence of the date and place of the boy's birth, of his parents' or guardians' residence, and other information required, and also to make inquiries into the character of the parents or guardians and boys applying, and to report the result to the Visitors at their quarterly meetings; to prepare a list of the candidates, classed according to the above rule of preference, and specifying the date and place of the boy's birth and parents' or guardians' residence, and to certify at the foot of such list whether or not the candidates are, in his opinion, in all respects qualified for admission; and, in cases of doubt, to state the particulars to the Visitors, and to transmit a duplicate of such list and certificate to the Governors immediately after every election.

15.

At the time of admission, one of the parents or the guardian of the boy admitted shall sign, in a book to be kept for that purpose, an undertaking that the child shall conform himself to all the school regulations; and a printed copy of the rules applicable to the boys and to the parents shall be given to each party at the time of the boy's admission.

16.

The school hours shall be as follows, viz.:—from the 25th of March to the 25th of September, both days inclusive, from half-past seven o'clock in the morning to nine, from ten to twelve at noon, and from two to five in the afternoon; and, between the 25th of September and the 25th of March, from nine to twelve at noon, and from two until half-past four in the afternoon.

17.

The boys shall come to the school cleanly washed and combed, and decently and properly clothed.

18.

The boys shall have the free use and enjoyment of the school playground in the interval of school hours, and the same shall be open from eight o'clock in the morning till eight o'clock in the evening in the summer, and from eight in the morning till four in the afternoon in the winter.

19.

A correct list or muster roll of the boys shall be kept and regularly called over at the commencement of every school sitting by one of the masters; the names of the boys then absent shall be distinctly shown or recorded thereon in such manner as the head master may direct, and the roll be regularly laid before him before the business of the school commences. It shall also be at all times open to the inspection of the Lecturer; and regularly laid before the Visitors, at their meetings, by the master.

20.

Each morning, at the opening of the schools, prayers selected from the Liturgy of the Church of England, the collect for the day, and a chapter (or a portion of one) of the Bible, shall be read by one of the masters; and, before closing the schools in the afternoon, a chapter out of the Bible shall be read by one of the

scholars, and a short prayer from the Liturgy by one of the masters.

21.

The scholars shall be instructed in the Liturgy and the religious principles of the Church of England; and they shall attend church, accompanied by one of the masters, twice every Sabbath Day, and on Christmas Day, Good Friday, Ash Wednesday, Ascension Day, and all general fast or thanksgiving days appointed by proclamation, the master always sitting with them; but no scholar shall be compelled to receive such religious instruction, or to attend church, if his parents or guardians shall object thereto in writing.

22.

Monday and Tuesday in Easter Week, and Whit Monday, are to be holidays, and the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday in every week half holidays; but no other holiday or half holiday shall be allowed. The vacations are to commence three days before and terminate four weeks after Christmas, and Midsummer Days respectively, unless such four weeks shall end on a Saturday or Sunday, and then on the Monday following.

23.

If any scholar shall be, in the judgment of the head master, insubordinate, or grossly misconduct himself, or shall absent himself from school without leave or cause satisfactory to the master, or shall remove to any other school, or shall in the opinion of the head master be found, after diligent pains and sufficient trial, not to profit in learning, or shall prove so corrupt in principles or manner that his example is or may become pernicious, the head master shall have power to suspend such boy until the next meeting of the Visitors, who shall then have power to expel him, and whose judgment as to his having incurred the penalty of expulsion shall be final.

24.

Public examinations of the scholars shall be held half-yearly at or about Midsummer and Christmas, before the Visitors, by an examiner (who shall be a Master of Arts of one of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge) appointed for the purpose, and who shall report to the Governors and to the Visitors as to such examinations and as to the state of the school generally. At each of these examinations honorary rewards may be conferred by the Visitors on such boys as they may think most deserving thereof. The scholars are also to be examined half-yearly, at or about Lady Day and Michaelmas, by the Lecturer, who shall make to the Governors and the Visitors reports of such examinations.

25.

Such boys as are approved by the head master shall have the free use of the library, which shall be opened at such hours daily as he shall appoint. He is to take care that all the library books are kept clean and carefully preserved, and that no book be lent out or removed from the library on any pretence whatsoever: he shall also once a quarter examine the catalogue of the books, and report to the Visitors any books that may be missing from the library. Donations of books to the school library may be received, subject to the approbation of the Visitors.

26.

A register shall be kept by the head master of the names and ages of the boys, the date of their admission and discharge or departure from the school, and the cause of such discharge or departure, with the name, residence, profession, or trade, of the parents or guardians, with a column for remarks by the Visitors or masters; and a copy of each quarter's entries (to be made by the writing master, under the head master's direction) shall be regularly sent by the head master to the Governors.

27.

The school shall be divided into the upper or classical school, and the lower or commercial school.

28.

In the classical school the subjects to be taught, in addition to the religious instruction to be given under the 21st clause, shall comprise the Greek and Latin classics and composition, history, English composition, natural philosophy, geography, common and physical, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping and drawing, and

such other subjects, including the French and German languages, as may be thought advantageous by the head master, the Visitors, and the Governors. The instruction in this school shall be given by the head master, assisted by the third master.

29.

In the lower or commercial school, in addition to the religious instruction to be given under the 21st clause, instruction shall be given in English grammar and composition, history, geography, common and physical, the elements of physical science, mathematics, arithmetic, book-keeping, writing, drawing, and the rudiments of Latin to those scholars whose parents may require it, with such other subjects as may be approved by the head master, the Visitors, and the Governors, subject to the general superintendence of the head master. The instruction in this school will be given by the second and third masters. Writing, arithmetic, and book-keeping are to be taught by the writing master to the whole of the scholars in both schools.

30.

The present and future scholars shall be admitted into either school as their parents may desire.

The Exhibitions.

31.

The exhibitions shall be open only to scholars at the time of election actually in the school, and who shall have been admitted according to the preceding regulations, and shall have been *bonâ fide* in the school for at least three consecutive years immediately preceding the election (occasions of temporary absence, which the Visitors shall have allowed, excepted).

32.

Upon a vacancy occurring and being duly notified to the Visitors by the head master, they shall with all reasonable speed make such arrangements as they may consider advisable for making it known in the school, and for fixing and conducting the examination. The election shall take place at one of the regular half-yearly meetings in the month of June or December, after the public examination. The Visitors shall choose such candidate or (if there shall be more than one vacancy, such) candidates as they, with the assistance of the examiner, may deem most deserving, and forthwith report the name, age, and period of education in the school of such candidate or candidates to the Governors, for their confirmation, and at the same time transmit them an accurate list of the candidates admitted to the examination, with the like particulars as to their respective ages and periods of education in the school. The elections are in all cases to be subject to confirmation by the Governors.

33.

The payment of the exhibitions will commence from the date of the scholar's actual residence at college. The period of holding them is in no case to exceed four years from the time of the scholar entering college. They will cease upon his taking his degree of Bachelor of Arts, and may at any time be suspended or entirely withdrawn, in case of the misbehaviour of the holder at college, or for any other cause which the Governors in their absolute discretion shall deem sufficient.

The Examiner.

34.

The examiner shall be a Master of Arts of one of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, appointed for that purpose from time to time by the Governors. It shall be the duty of the examiner to examine the scholars half-yearly at Midsummer and Christmas, and to make a detailed written report thereof, and of their proficiency, to the Visitors and the Governors.

The Masters.

35.

There shall be a head master, second and third masters, and a writing master, all of whom shall be elected to their offices by the Governors whenever vacancies occur.

36.

All the masters shall be elected on probation only, and shall remain upon trial in the school for six calendar

months, at the expiration of which period the Visitors or the major part of them, for the time being, shall report to the Governors their opinion of the character and abilities of the master so elected, and the Governors shall thereupon either confirm or annul such election at their discretion.

37.

None of the masters shall on any pretence be allowed to take boarders or pay boys, or any fee or gratuity, either annually or otherwise, from the parents or the scholars.

38.

The head and second masters shall, in addition to their stipends, be entitled to the occupation, rent free, of the dwelling-houses and buildings now appropriated to the present head and second masters respectively; and shall, at their own charges, repair the dwelling-houses and buildings appropriated to them respectively, as specified in the section relating to the Lecturer, and shall give such security as the Governors may require for so doing and for delivering up the premises on ceasing to hold office.

39.

The head and second masters shall at all times be resident, and they, as well as all other masters, shall be constantly attendant upon their duties; and if either of them shall be absent, except during the holidays, or unless the cause of absence shall be sanctioned by the Visitors or Governors of the school, then the Governors may, at their pleasure, remove and displace him, and appoint another master in his place; and on no occasion shall two masters be absent at the same time; and if either of the masters shall in the opinion of the Governors be incompetent, insufficient, or otherwise unfit for his duties, or of immoral life or conversation, or negligent in the exercises of religion, or shall, without the Governors' permission, take any other charge or be preferred to any other employment or living, or shall break or infringe any of these statutes—of all which matters the Governors shall be the sole judges—then the Governors may remove and displace the master so offending, and appoint another in his stead.

The Visitors.

40.

The Governors shall appoint 12 gentlemen, residing within 25 miles of the school-house, to be Visitors of the school, and shall appoint one of such Visitors to be chairman, and shall, from time to time, fill up any vacancies in the number which shall arise from death or resignation, or from ceasing to reside within the specified distance. It shall be the duty of the Visitors to visit the school four times a year for general business; but the chairman or any three Visitors may call a special meeting when occasion may require.

41.

The Visitors shall report to the Governors quarterly, or oftener if they shall think proper, the state of the school, the proficiency of the scholars, and the efficient discharge of their duties by the masters and Lecturer. The Visitors shall be at liberty, if any doubt arise on these Regulations, to explain the same.

42.

The absence of any Visitor from the meetings for 12 months shall be considered a resignation of his appointment, and the Governors may proceed to appoint another. Nevertheless the same gentleman may be reappointed on the recommendation of the Visitors, who shall notify each case of vacancy to the Governors.

To the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Haberdashers.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour most respectfully of informing you that this school was closed on the 22nd December 1862, and was re-opened January 5th, 1863, and that I have admitted one boy in obedience to your order.

The present number of scholars is 49.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS BRADLAUGH.

HABERDASHERS' COMPANY.

CHARITABLE ACCOUNTS.

No. 1.

ADAM'S NEWPORT CHARITY, SALOP.

ACCOUNT for the year ending the 31st December 1881.

Gross Income.		Received.		Payments.			
£	s. d.	£	s. d.			£	s. d.
To one year's rent to Lady Day 1881	1,586 2 4	1,521 16 4		By Rev. D. Mountfield, Minister of Newport, for catechising the parish children, 3 quarters to Michaelmas		75	0 0
To one year's dividends on funded property to Midsummer 1881	313 0 6	310 0 8		„ Rev. Dr. Saxton, 3/4's retiring pension to Michaelmas		71	5 0
To return of property tax on stock	5 9 8	5 9 8		„ 4 almspeople, 3/4's pay to Christmas		78	0 0
				„ W. E. Baddeley, 1 year's exhibition to Michaelmas		22	10 0
				„ gifts to 20 poor of the Company		75	0 0
				„ stationery		0	8 2
				„ rates and labour in the woods, &c.		23	15 5
				„ deputation and rent audit expenses		30	19 4
				„ Jane Hall, fee-farm rent, 1 year		0	5 8
				„ fire insurance		11	6 9
				„ drainage at Knighton Hall farm		89	4 1
				„ J. F. Cobb, surveyor, 1/2 year's salary to Midsummer		32	10 0
				„ Jas. Hartley, woodreeve, 3/4's salary to Michaelmas		80	0 0
				„ the clerk, 1 years' salary to Michaelmas		65	0 0
				„ the accountant, 1 years' salary to Michaelmas		5	0 0
				„ the beadle and porter		3	0 0
				„ the postage and petty expenses		1	9 0
						614	13 5
				„ the Newport Schools managers on account of income		860	0 0
						1,474	13 5

1881.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31. To amount of Receipts brought forward	1,837	6	8
	1,837	6	8
To balance in favour brought down	362	13	3
„ balance against carried down	170	3	10
	532	17	1

1881.	£	s.	d.
December 31. By amount of payments brought forward	1,474	13	5
„ „ By balance in favour of the Charity on the year's account carried down	362	13	3
	1,837	6	8
„ „ By balance against the Charity brought from last year	532	17	1
	532	17	1
„ „ By balance against brought down	170	3	10

BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.
J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.

ALDERSEY'S CHARITY.

ACCOUNT for the year ending 25th November 1881.

Receipts.		Payments.			
£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To tithe rentcharge to Christmas 1880	3 6 8	By 7 poor of the Haberdashers' Company, 1l. each		7	0 0
„ dividend on 3l. per cent. Consolidated Annuities	4 8 10	„ 1 year's land tax on Ridley tithes to Christmas 1879		0	15 6
	7 15 6			7	15 6

BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.
J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.

ARNOLD'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Payments.</i>	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To dividends on 3l. per cent. Consolidated Annuities	26 0 2	By 20 poor of the Haberdashers' Company, 1l. 6s. each	26 0 0
		„ postage	0 0 2
	<u>26 0 2</u>		<u>26 0 2</u>

BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.
J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.

BANKE'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Payments.</i>	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To yearly rents of property	105 0 0	The Minister of Staining Lane Chapel, 1 year's stipend to Midsummer	2 0 0
„ one year's dividend on stock	1,757 8 4	The clerk and sexton of do.	1 0 0
„ return of property tax on stock, 2 years to January 1881	41 8 4	10 liverymen of the Haberdashers' Company, 10l. each 1 year	100 0 0
	<u>1,903 16 8</u>	10 freemen at 5l. each 1 year	50 0 0
		20 freemen's widows at 5l. each 1 year	100 0 0
		10 inhabitants of St. Benet, Paul's Wharf at 5l. each 1 year	50 0 0
		10 inhabitants of St. Saviour's, Southwark, at 2l. 10s. each 1 year	25 0 0
		10 inhabitants of Battersea at 2l. 10s.	25 0 0
		70 pensioners in lieu of dinners 3s. 6d. each	12 5 0
		The beadies of the 3 parishes 10s. each	1 10 0
		Annuities to Mr. Banke's relations	256 10 10
		Annual sums to do. apprentice fees, marriage portions &c.	200 0 0
		The clerk, 1 year's salary to Michaelmas	20 0 0
		The receiver do.	30 0 0
		The assistant clerk do. to Midsummer	5 0 0
		The beadle do.	7 0 0
		The porter do.	5 0 0
		The minister and deacons of Jewry Street Chapel, 1 year's annuity	12 0 0
		Postage and receipt stamps for pensions	0 13 2
		Expenses of the Trust for the year	402 17 2
			<u>1,305 16 2</u>
1880.		1881.	£ s. d.
November 25. To balance left in the Receiver's hands	38 6 0	Nov. 25. To amount of receipts brought forward	1,857 7 9
<i>Less</i>		<i>Less</i>	
1881.		Balance on the year left in the Receiver's hands	1 10 0
June 1st. Margaret Lowes (Banke's relation), a grant - £10			<u>1,855 17 9</u>
July 21st. Deborah Morgan (Banke's relation), a grant - 15	25 0 0	By amount of payments for the year brought forward	1,305 16 2
	<u>13 6 0</u>		<u>*550 1 7</u>
November 25. Add Balance of this year's account	1 10 0		
Total balance left in Receiver's hands on the 25th November 1881	14 16 0		

* Surplus paid to the Haberdashers' Company pursuant to the Founder's Will.

BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.
J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.

SIR G. BARNE'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipt.</i>	£ s. d.	<i>Payment.</i>	£ s. d.
To 1 year's dividend on 3l. per cent. Consolidated Annuities	4 0 0	By 4 poor of the Haberdashers' Company, 1l. each	4 0 0

BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.
J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.

T. BARNE'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipt.</i>	£ s. d.	<i>Payments.</i>	£ s. d.
To yearly rentcharge	54 0 0	By pensions to 4 freemen of the Haberdashers' Company, 8l. each	32 0 0
		„ do. 4 freemen's widows, 2l. 10s. each	10 0 0
		„ 12 poor of the Company, 1l. each	12 0 0
	<u>54 0 0</u>		<u>54 0 0</u>

BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.
J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.

BARRETT'S CHARITY, MIDDLESEX, HERTFORDSHIRE.

<i>Receipt.</i>			<i>Payments.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To 1 year's dividend on stock	3	6 8	By poor of the parish of Isleworth, 1 year to Lady Day 1881	1	13 4
			„ poor of the parish of Totteridge, Herts, 1 year to Lady Day 1881	1	13 4
	3	6 8		3	6 8

BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.
J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.

BENSKYN'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipt.</i>			<i>Payment.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To 1 year's dividend on stock	0	8 0	By the poor of the parish of St. Martin, Orgar	0	8 0

BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.
J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.

BLUNDELL'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipt.</i>			<i>Payment.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To yearly rentcharge	2	0 0	By debtors in Newgate, 1 year's annuity to Christmas 1880 (under Prison Charities Scheme)	2	0 0

BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.
J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.

BODDINGTON AND BOULTER'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipt.</i>				<i>Payments.</i>		
	Gross Income	Received.			£	s. d.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
To yearly rent	20	0 0	By gifts to 20 poor of the Haberdashers' Company at 17s. 6d. each	17	10	0
„ balance against carried down		0 2 0	„ surveyor, 1 year's salary	2	2	0
		19 12 0			19	12 0
To balance in favour brought from last year		4 8 2	By balance brought down	0	2	0
			„ balance in favour of Charity carried down	4	6	2
		4 8 2			4	8 2
To balance in favour brought down		4 6 2				

BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.
J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.

BOND'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipts.</i>				<i>Payments.</i>		
	Gross Income.	Received.			£	s. d.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
To one year's rent	390	0 0	By pensions to the poor of the Haberdashers' Company	251	0	0
„ insurance (repayable by tenant)	1	11 9	„ grants and gifts to poor	75	0	0
„ dividends on stock	65	11 7	„ an apprentice fee	10	0	0
„ return of property tax on stock	3	0 1	„ clothing to 8 poor men and 8 poor widows of the Company	70	4	4
	460	3 5	„ insurance	1	11	9
			„ surveyor, 1 year's salary	2	2	0
			„ charge for management	13	5	10
				423	3	11
			„ balance in favour of the Charity on the year's account carried down	35	6	9
		458			458	10 8
To balance in favour brought down		35	„ balance against the Charity brought from last year (1880)	21	15	1
		35	„ balance in favour carried down	13	11	8
					35	6 9
To balance in favour brought down		13				

BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.
J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.

BOWCHER'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>Payment.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
To one year's dividend on stock -	- 2 0 0	By gifts to 2 poor of the Company, 1l. each -	2 0 0
		BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.	
		J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.	

BRAMLEY'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>Payments.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
To 1 year's dividend on stock -	- 5 0 0	By poor of the parish of St. Bartholomew by the Exchange, 1 year's annuity to Lady Day -	2 10 0
		„ poor of the parish of St. Margaret, Lothbury, 1 year's annuity to Lady Day -	2 10 0
	5 0 0		5 0 0
		BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.	
		J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.	

BUCKLAND'S CHARITY, LONDON, MIDDLESEX.

<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>Payments.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
To one year's dividend on stock -	- 6 0 0	By gifts to 4 poor of the Company, 1l. each -	4 0 0
		„ parish of St. Michael-le-Querne, 1 year's annuity -	1 0 0
		„ parish of Shepperton, Middlesex, 1 year's annuity -	1 0 0
	6 0 0		6 0 0
		BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.	
		J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.	

LADY BURGHLEY'S CHARITY, HERTFORDSHIRE.

<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>Payment.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
To one year's dividend on stock -	- 10 0 0	By the parish of Cheshunt, 1 year's annuity to Lady Day -	10 0 0
		BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.	
		J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.	

CALDWELL'S CHARITY, LONDON AND STAFFORDSHIRE.

<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>Payments.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
To 1 year's dividend on stock -	- 2 19 8	By the parish of St. Martin, Ludgate, 1 year's annuity to Lady Day -	0 16 4
		„ the parish of Rolleston, Staffs -	2 3 4
	2 19 8		2 19 8
		BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.	
		J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.	

CARPENTER'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>Payment.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
To one year's dividend on stock -	- 12 0 0	By 20 poor of the Haberdashers' Company, 12s. each -	12 0 0
		BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.	
		J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.	

CLARKE'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>Payments.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
To one year's dividend on stock -	- 20 0 0	By H. B. Cox, 1 year's exhibition to Midsummer -	10 0 0
		„ N. C. Hardcastle, do. -	10 0 0
	20 0 0		20 0 0
		BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.	
		J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.	

T. CLEAVE'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>Payment.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
To one year's dividend on stock	2 0 0	By gifts to 2 poor of the Haberdashers' Company, 1l. each	2 0 0
		BLONF. BURNELL, Master. J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.	

W. CLEAVE'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Gross Income.</i>	<i>Received.</i>	<i>Payments.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>		
To one year's rent	455 0 0	444 11 7	By pensions to widows of liverymen and freemen of the Company	515 0 0
„ insurance (repaid by tenant)	3 10 0	3 10 0	„ educational grant	3 0 0
„ dividends on stock	8 12 0	8 7 9	„ grants to poor	35 0 0
„ interest on 200l.	10 0 0	10 0 0	„ insurance	3 10 0
„ property tax on stock returned	0 7 9	0 7 9	„ clerk, 1 year's salary	5 0 0
„ property tax on rents returned	9 9 4	9 9 4	„ surveyor do.	1 16 0
			„ charge for management	14 11 4
	486 19 1	476 6 5		
Balance against on the year's account carried down		101 10 11		
		577 17 4		577 17 4
To balance in favour brought from last year		294 18 4	By balance against brought down	101 10 11
		294 18 4	„ balance in favour carried down	193 7 5
				294 18 4
To balance in favour brought down		193 7 5		

BLONF. BURNELL, Master.
J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.

CULVERWELL'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>Payments.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
To one year's dividend on stock	10 0 0	By Rev. W. J. Josling, 1 year's exhibition to Michaelmas	5 0 0
		„ Rev. G. B. Tatum, do.	5 0 0
	10 0 0		10 0 0

BLONF. BURNELL, Master.
J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.

FREEMAN'S CHARITY, HERTFORDSHIRE.

<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>Payment.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
To one year's dividend on stock	5 0 0	By the poor of the parish of Aspenden, Hertfordshire	5 0 0

BLONF. BURNELL, Master.
J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.

FRENCH'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>Payment.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
To one year's dividend on stock	2 10 0	By gifts to 2 poor of the Company	2 10 0

BLONF. BURNELL, Master.
J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.

GALE'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>Payment.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
To one year's dividend on stock	1 0 0	By the parish of St. George, Botolph Lane, 1 year's annuity to Lady Day	1 0 0

BLONF. BURNELL, Master.
J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.

GERRARD'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>Payments.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
To rentcharge, 1 year	1 1 8	By the parish of St. Sepulchre, 1 year to Lady Day	0 15 0
		„ St. James's, Clerkenwell, ditto	0 6 8
	<u>1 1 8</u>		<u>1 1 8</u>
		1881.	
		Nov. 26. By balance against the Charity brought forward	0 0 3
		BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.	
		J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.	

GOURNAY'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>Payments.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
To 1 year's dividend on stock	15 0 0	By A. H. Tod, 1 year's exhibition to Christmas, 1880	5 0 0
		„ Christ's Hospital, 1 year's annuity to Christmas, 1880	5 0 0
		„ Gifts to 5 poor of the Company	5 0 0
	<u>15 0 0</u>		<u>15 0 0</u>
		BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.	
		J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.	

HALL'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>Payment.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
To one year's dividend on stock	2 0 0	By gifts, 2 poor of the Company, 1l. each	2 0 0
		BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.	
		J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.	

HAMMOND'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Gross Income.</i>	<i>Received.</i>	<i>Payments.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
To rentcharge	£ 80 0 0	£ 78 0 0	By pensions, 6 men at 12l. 10s. 0d. and 3 widows at 10l. per annum	105 0 0
„ one year's dividend on 1,591l. 10s. 3d., 3 per cent.			„ quitrent to Dean and Chapter of Westminster, 1 year	0 11 9
Consols	47 14 10	46 11 0	„ surveyor's charges re Blakeney Vicarage	17 4 6
„ ditto on 125l. 5s. 1d., 3 per cent. Consols	3 15 2	3 13 4	„ charge for management	4 18 0
„ property tax on stock returned	2 7 0	2 7 0		<u>127 14 3</u>
„ ditto on rent returned	1 13 4	1 13 4	„ balance in favour of the Charity on the year's account carried down	4 10 5
	<u>135 10 4</u>	<u>132 4 8</u>		<u>132 4 8</u>
To balance in favour brought down		4 10 5		
„ balance carried down		1 5 9		
		<u>5 16 2</u>	By balance against brought from last year	5 16 2
			„ balance against brought down	1 5 9

BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.
J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.

HARRISON'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>Payment.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
To one year's dividend on stock	11 15 0	By the parish of Allhallows, Staining, 1 year's annuity to Michaelmas	11 15 0
		BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.	
		J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.	

HAZLEFOOT'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>Payments.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
To yearly rentcharge	70 0 0	By fund for relief of debtors in City Prisons (under Prisons Charities Scheme)	10 0 0
		„ parish of St. Nicholas, Cole Abbey	8 0 0
		„ twenty-eight poor of the Company, 1l. each	28 0 0
		„ St. Thomas' Hospital, 1 year's annuity	8 0 0
		„ Bridewell Hospital	3 0 0
		„ St. Bartholomew's Hospital	4 0 0
		„ Christ's Hospital	5 0 0
		„ the 4 wardens of the Company	2 0 0
		„ salaries: the clerk, 1l.; beadle, 10s.; porter, 10s.;	2 0 0
	<u>70 0 0</u>		<u>70 0 0</u>

BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.
J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.

HEWE'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>Payment.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
To one year's dividend on stock	0 10 0	By gift to 1 poor person of the Company	0 10 0

BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.
J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.

HEYDON'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>Payment.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
To one year's dividend on stock	3 6 8	By the Mercers' Company, 1 year's annuity to Lady Day	3 6 8

BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.
J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.

HOBBY'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>Payments.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
To the Clothworkers' Company, proportion of income tax from the Charity Estate	100 12 6	By clothing for 10 poor men and 10 poor women of the Company	112 0 10
„ 1 year's dividend on 379l. 18s. 5d., 3% Consols	11 2 3	„ balance in favour on the year's account carried down	0 4 3
„ property tax on stock returned	0 10 4		
	<u>112 5 1</u>		<u>112 5 1</u>
To balance in favour brought down	0 4 3		
„ balance against carried down	93 11 3		
	<u>93 15 6</u>	By balance against brought from last year (1880)	93 15 6
		By balance against brought down	93 11 3

BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.
J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.

HOLDEN'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>Payment.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
To one year's dividend on stock	5 0 0	By 5 poor of the Haberdashers' Company	5 0 0

BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.
J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.

HUNTLOE'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>Payments.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
To one year's dividend on stock	12 13 4	By pensions to 4 widows of freemen of the Company	12 0 0
		„ salaries: the clerk, 6s. 8d.; the beadle, 6s. 8d.	0 13 4
	<u>12 13 4</u>		<u>12 13 4</u>

BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.
J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.

HUTCHINSON'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>Payment.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
To one year's dividend on stock -	2 0 0	By Christ's Hospital, 1 year's annuity to Christmas, 1880 -	2 0 0
		BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master. J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.	

No. 2.

JESTON'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Gross Income.</i>	<i>Received.</i>	<i>Payments.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>		
To one year's rents -	170 0 0	190 4 7	By pensions, 6 freemen of the Company -	15 12 0
„ one year's dividend on 6,962l. 5s. 2d. Reduced Annuities -	208 17 4	208 17 4	„ a poor preacher; a gift -	5 0 0
„ property tax on rents returned -	3 10 10	3 10 10	„ exhibitions to 3 scholars of Trinity College, Cambridge -	20 0 0
	382 8 2		„ parish of Lambeth, 1 year's annuity -	3 0 0
			„ lecturer of do. do. -	6 0 0
			„ Christ's Hospital do. -	8 0 0
			„ St. Thomas' do. do. -	4 0 0
			„ parish of Kinfare (Staffs.) do. -	5 0 0
			„ St. Bartholomew's Hospital do. -	4 0 0
			„ Bridewell Hospital do. -	4 0 0
			„ Haberdashers' Company do. (purchased of the founder's relations) -	20 0 0
			„ the 4 wardens of the Company, 1 year's annuity -	4 0 0
			„ the clerk 2l., beadle 1l., porter 1l. -	4 0 0
			„ the surveyor -	4 4 0
			„ expenses of management -	8 10 0
			„ insurance -	4 10 5
				119 16 5
			„ balance in favour of the Charity carried down -	282 16 4
		402 12 9		402 12 9
To balance in favour of the Charity brought down -		282 16 4		

Memorandum.—The above balance of 282l. 16s. 4d. was on the 10th February 1882 invested in the sum of 282l. 16s. 4d. £3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities, making with the former amount 7,245l. 1s. 6d. Reduced Annuities.

BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.
J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.

JOHNSON'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>Payment.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
To one year's dividend on stock -	4 0 0	By 4 poor of the Haberdashers' Company, 1l. each -	4 0 0
		BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master. J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.	

JONES' LECTURE CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Gross Income.</i>	<i>Received.</i>	<i>Payments.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>		
To rents, 1 year -	70 2 6	68 2 6	By Rev. Daniel Moore (Lecturer) 1 year's stipend -	400 0 0
„ 1 year's dividend on 25,295l. 18s. 10d. 3% Consols -	758 17 6	758 17 6	„ Rev. J. R. Starey (Preacher) 1 year's stipend -	60 0 0
„ 1 year's dividend on 8,261l. 3s. 3d. New 3% Annuities -	247 16 8	247 16 8	„ Rev. C. J. Hutt (Preacher) 1 year's stipend -	60 0 0
„ 1 year's dividend on 701l. 8s. 3d. 3% Reduced Annuities -	21 0 10	21 0 10		520 0 0
„ property tax on rents returned -	1 10 0	1 10 0	„ balance in favour of the Charity carried down -	577 7 6
		1,097 7 6		
				1,097 7 6
To balance in favour of the Charity brought down -		577 7 6		

Memorandum.—The above balance of 577l. 7s. 6d. was on the 10th February 1882 invested in 577l. 7s. 6d. New 3% Annuities, making with the former amount 8,838l. 10s. 9d. New 3% Annuities.

BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.
J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.

JONES' MONMOUTH CHARITY.

	Gross Income.			Received.			Payments.			£	s.	d.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.						
To yearly rents and insurance repaid	5,198	13	3	5,053	16	7	By Rev. J. D. Watherstone, lecturer, 1 year's salary to Michaelmas	-	200	0	0	
							„ do., allowances in lieu of house rent	-	100	0	0	
							„ Rev. C. M. Roberts, head master, 1 year's salary to Michaelmas	-	200	0	0	
							„ do., allowance for scholars	-	147	10	0	
							„ Wm. Pitt, second master, 1 year's salary to Michaelmas	-	100	0	0	
							„ do., allowance for scholars	-	78	0	0	
							„ William Roseveare, 3rd master, 1 year's salary to Michaelmas	-	200	0	0	
							„ Rev. W. M. Warlow, mathematical master, do.	-	225	0	0	
							„ Robert Earle, writing master, do.	-	170	0	0	
							„ H. W. Peill, assistant classical master, do.	-	225	0	0	
							„ John Polgreen, assistant English master, do.	-	150	0	0	
							„ J. A. Chollet, French master, do.	-	140	0	0	
							„ T. H. D. Le Touch, natural science, do.	-	150	0	0	
							„ T. Lyons, drawing master, do.	-	60	0	0	
							„ A. E. Clarke, extra master, 1 quarter do.	-	20	0	0	
							„ Dr. Willis, surgeon, 1 year to Christmas 1880	-	30	0	0	
							„ Mrs. Bushell, nurse, 1 year to Michaelmas	-	39	0	0	
							„ temporary nurse, do.	-	26	0	0	
							„ F. Smith, porter, 1 year to Christmas 1881 being quarter in advance	-	54	12	0	
							„ A. Vizard, secretary to the visitors, 1 year to Michaelmas	-	40	0	0	
								£	s.	d.		
							„ Exhibitions, G. W. Wade, 1 year to Michaelmas	-	50	0	0	
							„ H. J. Lengro, do.	-	50	0	0	
							„ W. H. Parkhurst, do.	-	50	0	0	
							„ W. E. Facey, 1 year and a quarter	-	62	10	0	
									212	10	0	
							„ Scholarships (sundry)	-	51	5	0	
							„ cleaning school and chapel, 1 year to Midsummer	-	31	0	0	
							„ expenses of choir, do.	-	25	0	0	
							„ books, stationery, and printing	-	40	6	8	
							„ chemicals, &c., for use of school	-	10	8	10	
							„ Rev. D. J. Davies, examination of the scholars and expenses	-	63	0	0	
							„ rent of cricket field, 1 year	-	15	0	0	
								£	s.	d.		
							„ 20 almspeople, 1 year's pay at 10s. per week, 1 month in advance	-	520	0	0	
							„ do., extra allowance	-	6	0	0	
									526	0	0	
							„ cloaks for almswomen	-	13	12	5	
							„ coals for almspeople and for school	-	51	11	6	
							„ roller for cricket ground	-	15	0	0	
							„ sundries for school and almshouses	-	28	4	11	
							„ gas and water rates	-	84	14	7	
							„ expenses of deputation viewing the Monmouth and Hatcham estates	-	72	18	10	
							„ repairs, Hatcham, 55l. 11s. 4d., Monmouth, 28l. 4s. 8d.	-	83	16	0	
							„ insurances, Monmouth and Hatcham	-	348	3	0	
							„ advertisements, do.	-	23	6	10	
							„ rates, taxes, &c.	-	65	8	8	
							„ surveyor's charges	-	538	10	6	
							„ cost of Pepys' Road, Hatcham, in liquidation, 7th year	-	120	3	0	
							„ interest on loans	-	68	16	11	
							„ Robert Edmonds, 5 years' land tax	-	8	5	0	
							„ Mr. J. H. Townend, clerk, 1 year's salary	-	150	0	0	
							„ the accountant, do.	-	20	0	0	
							„ Wm. Snooke, Hatcham, surveyor, do.	-	50	0	0	
							„ John F. Cobb, Knighton, do. do.	-	10	0	0	
							„ J. W. Sanders, Willesboro', do. do.	-	7	10	0	
							„ postages and petty expenses	-	12	7	2	
									5,102	1	10	
							„ compensation to F. W. Bryan for crops and for surrender of lease	-	500	0	0	
							„ Croaker & Searle return of rent paid in advance under building agreement	-	93	8	6	

JONES' MONMOUTH CHARITY—*cont.*

1881.	£	s.	d.
Nov. 25. To amount of receipts brought forward	6,308	13	6
1881.			
Nov. 25. To balance in favour on the year's account brought down	613	3	2
„ „ balance against carried down	1,212	6	11
	1,825	10	1

1881.	£	s.	d.
Nov. 25. By amount of payments brought forward	5,695	10	4
„ Balance in favour on year's account carried down	613	3	2
1881.			
Nov. 25. By balance against last year	1,825	10	1
	1,825	10	1

1881.	£	s.	d.
Nov. 25. By balance against brought down	1,312	6	0

BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.
J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.

JONES' CHARITY, NEWLAND, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

<i>Receipts.</i>	£	s.	d.
To dividends on stock	200	0	0
„ do.	2	8	4
„ balance overpaid on account of the Charity out of the Company's own funds	62	4	0
	264	12	4

<i>Payments.</i>	£	s.	d.
By 16 almsmen and women at Newland, 3s. per week each	124	16	0
„ extras to the aged and nurse (including coals)	48	0	0
„ repairs	20	0	0
„ insurance	1	10	0
„ sundries	1	3	6
„ Rev. W. Bagnall Oakeley, the lecturer, 1 year's stipend	69	2	10
	264	12	4

BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.
J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.

JONES' CHARITY (PENSIONS), LONDON.

<i>Receipt.</i>	£	s.	d.
To one year's dividend on stock	72	0	0

<i>Payment.</i>	£	s.	d.
By 9 poor freemen of the Haberdashers' Company, 8l. each per annum	72	0	0

BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.
J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.

KELKE'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipt.</i>	£	s.	d.
To one year's dividend on stock	2	0	0
	2	0	0

<i>Payments.</i>	£	s.	d.
By one poor member of the Company	1	0	0
„ poor debtor in Whitecross Street Prison (under Prison Charities Scheme)	1	0	0
	2	0	0

BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.
J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.

LOAN FUND WITHOUT INTEREST, LONDON.

<i>Receipt.</i>	£	s.	d.
To amount of loan fund without interest	1,024	3	6
	1,024	3	6
To balance in hand	24	3	6

<i>Payments.</i>	£	s.	d.
By Joseph T. Draper, loan on bond	100	0	0
„ Roland Johnson, do.	200	0	0
„ George H. H. Heron, do.	300	0	0
„ Edward Hughesdon, do.	100	0	0
„ Alfred George Gigney, do.	300	0	0
„ balance in hand	24	3	6
	1,024	3	6

BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.
J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.

MONOX'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipt.</i>			<i>Payments.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To one year's dividend on stock	4	10 0	By 4 poor of the Company, 1l. each	4	0 0
			„ 1 do.	0	10 0
	4	10 0		4	10 0

BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.
J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.

MORGAN'S CHARITY, OSWESTRY (SALOP).

<i>Receipt.</i>			<i>Payment.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To yearly rentcharge	20	0 0	By the poor of the parish of Oswestry, Shropshire, 1 year's annuity to Lady Day	20	0 0

BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.
J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.

OFFLEY'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipt.</i>			<i>Payments.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To one year's dividend on stock	30	0 0	By 20 poor of the Company, 10s. each	10	0 0
			„ G. G. Knox, 1½ year's exhibition to Midsummer 1881	15	0 0
			„ balance in favour of the Charity on the year's account carried down	5	0 0
	30	0 0		30	0 0
To balance in favour brought down	5	0 0			
„ balance in favour brought down from last year	50	0 0			
	55	0 0			

BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.
J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.

PARADINE'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipt.</i>			<i>Payments.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To one year's dividend on stock	16	0 0	By 4 poor preachers, 2l. 10s. each	10	0 0
			„ the poor of the parish of St. Andrew-by-the Wardrobe, 1 year's annuity	3	0 0
			„ 4 poor of the Company	3	0 0
	16	0 0		16	0 0

BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.
J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.

SIR J. PEACOCK'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipt.</i>			<i>Payments.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To dividend on 309l. 5s. 0d. Bank 3 per cent. Annuities in the names of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds	9	5 4	Under Prison Charities { By debtors in Newgate, 1 year to Christmas 1880	4	0 0
			New Scheme. { „ debtors in Ludgate, 1 year to Christmas 1880	4	0 0
			By poor of the parish of St. Martin, Ludgate, 1 year to Lady Day	0	13 4
			„ gift to 1 poor person	0	12 0
	9	5 4		9	5 4

BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.
J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.

CITY OF LONDON LIVERY COMPANIES COMMISSION:

SIR N. RAINTON'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>Payments.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
To yearly rentcharge	87 1 4	By 25 poor of the Haberdashers' Company, 1l. 6s. 0d. each	32 10 0
		„ the master of the Haberdashers' Company	1 0 0
		„ the 4 wardens of do.	4 0 0
		„ the clerk, 1l.; beadle, 10s.; porter, 13s. 4d.	2 3 4
		„ St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 1 year's annuity	12 0 0
		„ the city of Lincoln, do.	10 0 0
		„ the parish of Enfield, do.	10 0 0
		„ the parishes of Washingboro' and Heighington, Lincolnshire	11 8 0
		„ the parish of St. Edmund-the-King	2 0 0
		„ do. St. Mary, Woolchurch	2 0 0
	<u>87 1 4</u>		<u>87 1 4</u>
		BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master. J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.	

LADY RAMSEY'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>Payment.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
To one year's dividend on stock	7 10 0	By one poor liveryman of the Company	7 10 0
		BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master. J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.	

LADY ROMNEY'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>Payments.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
To one year's dividend on stock	72 0 0	By pension to 2 freemen and 2 widows of the Company, 1 year to Michaelmas	24 0 0
		„ C. R. Edwards, ½ year's exhibition to Christmas 1880	6 0 0
		„ S. Loney, do. to Midsummer 1881	6 0 0
		„ W. J. Harding, 1 year's exhibition to Midsummer 1881	12 0 0
		„ A. W. Taylor, do.	12 0 0
		„ E. L. Fawcett, do.	12 0 0
	<u>72 0 0</u>		<u>72 0 0</u>
		BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master. J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.	

SHINGLEE'S CHARITY, WARWICKSHIRE.

<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>Payments.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
To 1 year's dividend on stock	4 15 0	By the poor of the town of Rugby	4 15 0
		BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master. J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.	

SOMER'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>Payments.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
To 1 year's dividend on stock	0 14 0	By one poor freeman of the Company	0 12 0
		„ the clerk, 1 year	0 1 0
		„ the beadle „	0 1 0
	<u>0 14 0</u>		<u>0 14 0</u>
		BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master. J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.	

TAYLOR'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>Payments.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
To one year's dividend on stock	5 4 0	By the parish of St. Stephen, Coleman Street, 1 year to Michaelmas	5 4 0
		BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master. J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.	

TROTMAN'S CHARITY, BUNHILL ROW, MIDDLESEX.

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Payments.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To rent of house, and for encroachment	12	19 4	By T. Bradlaugh, schoolmaster, 1 year's salary	130	0 0
„ dividend on stock	173	17 0	„ C. Lebon, assistant do., do.	50	0 0
„ Court of Chancery, interest on money on deposit for sale of Trotman's School, &c. in Bunhill Row	52	10 0	„ gifts to scholars	2	10 0
„ return of property tax on rents	0	4 5	„ books and stationery	7	17 6
			„ Rev. J. Harris, examiner	4	4 0
			„ rates and taxes	10	3 8
	239	10 9	„ coals	3	15 0
„ Aske's Hoxton Charity: annual contribution under New Scheme to 31st December 1881	150	0 0	„ repairs	3	3 10
			„ T. Bradlaugh, 28 weeks' rent in lieu of house, &c.	15	8 0
			„ school cleaning, clock-winding, and sundries	6	10 9
			„ insurance	0	3 6
				233	16 3
			„ the lecturer at St. Giles', Cripplegate, 1 year's stipend	50	0 0
			„ parish of St. Giles', Cripplegate, 1 year's annuity due Lady Day	16	0 0
			„ clerk and sexton of do., 1 year	8	0 0
			„ parish of Cam, Gloucestershire, 1 year	30	0 0
			„ parish of Dursley, do., for lecturer, 1 year	15	0 0
			„ 5 poor of the Haberdashers' Company	5	0 0
			„ the clerk do.	6	0 0
			„ the surveyor do.	5	0 0
				368	16 3
			„ balance in favour carried down	20	14 6
	389	10 9		389	10 9

BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.
J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.

LADY WELD'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipt.</i>			<i>Payments.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Nil.			By Christ's Hospital, 1 year's annuity to Christmas 1880	3	6 8
To balance against the Charity carried down	13	6 8	„ Haberdashers' Company, 1 year's annuity to Michaelmas 1881	5	0 0
			„ the clerk, 1 year	5	0 0
	13	6 8		13	6 8
			By balance against brought down	13	6 8
			„ do. brought from last year, 1880	366	14 7
				380	1 3

BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.
J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.

LADY WHITMORE'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipt.</i>			<i>Payments.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To rentcharge for the year	48	8 3	By the parish of St. Edmund-the-King, 1 year's annuity due Lady Day	5	0 0
			„ the 4 wardens of the Company	2	0 0
			„ parish of St. Dunstan in-the-West, fee-farm rent due Lady Day	2	13 4
			„ clothing for 10 widows of freemen of the Company	38	14 11
	48	8 3		48	8 3

BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.
J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.

WHYTE'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>Payment.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
To one year's dividend on stock	1 10 0	By 1 poor member of the Company	1 10 0
		BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.	
		J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.	

WYNN'S CHARITY, LONDON AND SALOP.

<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>Payments.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
To one year's dividend on stock	10 0 0	By poor of the parish of St. Chad, Shrewsbury, 1 year to Christmas 1880	5 0 0
		„ apprentice fee	5 0 0
	10 0 0		10 0 0
		BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.	
		J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.	

CURTIS SCHOLARSHIP, LONDON.

<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>Payment.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
To 1 year's dividend, 666l. 13s. 4d. Three per cent. Consols	19 10 0	By Edgar John Way, arrears of scholarship due Midsummer 1881	30 0 0
„ return of property tax on stock	0 18 4		
„ balance against the Charity on the year's account carried down	9 11 8		
	30 0 0		30 0 0
To balance in favour brought from last year, 1880	9 7 6	By balance against brought down	9 11 8
„ balance against carried down	0 4 2		
	9 11 8		9 11 8
		By balance against brought down	0 4 2
		BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.	
		J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.	

WM. H. WOOD'S CHARITY, LONDON.

<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>Payments.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
To one year's dividend on 1,100l. Consols	33 0 0	By pensions, 1 liveryman's widow	10 0 0
		„ do. 2 freemen's widows	20 0 0
		„ gifts to above	0 15 0
		„ the clerk, one year	1 0 0
		„ the beadle	0 10 0
		„ Haberdashers' Company, charge for management	0 15 0
	33 0 0		33 0 0
		BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.	
		J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.	

JOHN EGERTON PRIZE FUND, BUNBURY.

<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>Payment.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
To 1 year's dividend on 102l. 3s. 5d. Consols	3 1 3	By Wm. Bailey, head master, to enable him to award a prize at Bunbury School for proficiency in religious knowledge	3 1 3
		BLOMFD. BURNELL, Master.	
		J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.	

1880.

ASKE'S HOXTON CHARITY, MIDDLESEX.

Account for the year ending 31st December 1880.

Gross Income.			Received.			Payments.		
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	
To 1 year's rents of the Hoxton estate and insurance premiums, repaid by tenants	6,170	1 0	6,036	7 4	By pensioners	1,570	0 0	
„ 1 year's rents of the Kent estate	1,249	14 0	1,349	8 4	„ Rev. A. Jones, 1 year's pension to Christmas	120	0 0	
„ 1 year's dividends on funded property	24	11 3	24	9 11	„ Thomas Kimber, 3 years' pension to Michaelmas	37	10 0	
„ produce of sale of timber	217	10 0	200	10 6	„ Ruth Batten, 5 years' pension to Christmas	25	0 0	
„ reduce of property tax on rents	202	12 6	202	12 6	„ insurance (part repayable by tenants)	211	11 6	
					„ repairs at Hoxton	5	1 6	
					„ deputation expenses (do.)	3	13 0	
					„ William Snooke, Hoxton, surveyor 1 year's salary to Michaelmas	100	0 0	
	8,108	15 7	8,047	11 9	KENT ESTATE.			
„ Buttesland Farm receipts, sale of stock			1,942	13 9	„ Great Chart Schools, 1 year's subscription	5	5 0	
„ loans from the Haberdashers' Company, to provide for the Buttesland Farm expenses			2,700	0 0	„ Kingsnorth Schools, do.	5	0 0	
„ Do. do. Bevenden Farm expenses			549	7 9	„ rates, labour, &c. in the woods and nursery	225	0 0	
			13,239	13 3	„ insurances	36	1 3	
					„ repairs and improvements	201	2 10	
					„ Buttesland and Limekiln Farm outlay in liquidation, 5th repayment	95	18 6	
					„ investment of 1 year's improved rental on Bevendon farm	52	0 0	
					„ do. of proceeds of sale of timber	200	10 6	
					„ deputation and rent audit expenses	71	14 4	
					„ surveyor's charges	17	0 6	
					„ J. W. Sanders, surveyor, 1 year's salary to Christmas	87	10 0	
					„ Henry Andrews, bailiff, 1 year's salary to Michaelmas	40	0 0	
					GENERAL EXPENSES.			
					„ printing	3	0 0	
					„ stationery	2	6 0	
					„ sundries	3	14 2	
					„ J. H. Townend, clerk, 1 year's salary	150	0 0	
					„ S. F. Knebel, beadle, 1 year's salary	30	0 0	
					„ Trotman's Charity, 1 year's contribution to 21st December	150	0 0	
					„ advertising yearly accounts	2	16 0	
					„ auditor's fee	15	15 0	
						3,467	10 1	
					„ Buttesland farming expenses	2,700	0 0	
					„ Bevenden do. (valuation)	549	7 9	
					„ Haberdashers' Company, repayment of loans	1,942	13 9	
					„ Haberdashers' Company, interest on loans	357	16 4	
						9,017	7 11	

(Signed) J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.

1880.			1880.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
December 31. To amount of receipts this year	13,239	13 3	December 31. By amount of payments this year	9,017	7 11
			„ balance carried down	4,222	5 4
	<u>13,239</u>	<u>13 3</u>		<u>13,239</u>	<u>13 3</u>
To balance brought down	4,222	5 4	By Aske's Schools managers, amount paid on account of income	4,700	0 0
„ balance against carried down	477	14 8		<u>4,700</u>	<u>0 0</u>
	<u>4,700</u>	<u>0 0</u>			
To balance in favour brought from last year (1879)	1,056	13 7	By balance against brought down	477	14 8
			„ balance in favour carried down	578	18 11
	<u>1,056</u>	<u>13 7</u>		<u>1,056</u>	<u>13 7</u>
To balance in favour brought down	578	18 11			

(Signed) J. HAMILTON TOWNEND, Clerk.

SALTERS' COMPANY.

TO THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS FOR
ENGLAND AND WALES.

In pursuance of a Minute of the Board of the 2nd February 1863, I have inquired into the condition and

circumstances of the following Charities under the management of the *Salters' Company* of the *City of London*, and I have stated in the report under the head of each specific endowment the result of my investigation:—

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The title of this Company is "The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Salters, London."

The constitution of the Company is formed of the Master and two Wardens and twenty-four Assistants. One of the Livery not on the Court is nominated Renter Warden. The list of the Livery in the printed book is now 142. Freedom is obtained by patrimony (or birth) and servitude (or apprenticeship). Occasionally freedom is obtained by redemption. The number of the freemen are supposed to be diminishing.

THOMAS BEAMOND'S ALMSHOUSES.

Thomas Beamond, by his will of the 24th March 1454, gave to the Company the land where there was then lately erected the Salters' Hall and six mansions in Bread Street, also a house called the Chequer in Bread Street, and a tenement in Westcheap.

As to the said six mansions, the wardens should appoint six of the most indigent poor to dwell therein, each inmate to have 7d. a week for his sustentation out of the fines and profits of the tenements, and after giving 6s. 8d. yearly to each warden and 2s. to the beadle, for their pains, he directed that whatever residue there should be of the said rents and profits should be put in a chest, and securely kept by the said wardens and four honest men for the reparation, sustentation, and new building of all the tenements when need should require.

The estate was charged also with superstitious uses, in respect of which the right of the Crown was purchased by the Company, and the purchase confirmed by an Act of Parliament passed the 19th March, 4 James 1st (including also some purchases of the Brewers' Company), which would seem to have been omitted in the Act comprising the purchases of the other City Companies, referred to in my report on the Charities of the Fishmongers' Company.

After the report of the Commissioners of Inquiry, and on the 29th November 1833, an information was filed by the Attorney-General, at the relation of Thos. Spencer Hall and another, against the Salters' Company, stating the will of Thos. Beamond and the residuary gift therein contained, and also stating the other gifts which had been made for the almsmen at the hall, and alleging that the amount paid to the almspeople was and had long been very much less than the annual value of the premises derived by the Company under the said will, and praying that it might be declared that all the rents and profits of the messuages and hereditaments held by the Company under Beamond's will were applicable to the charitable purposes mentioned in the will, and that an account might be taken of the rents and fines received by the said Company in respect of the hereditaments under Beamond's will from such time as to the Court might seem fit, and also an account of the money which during the period had been applied out of the rents for the maintenance of the

said almsmen, and that the annual surplus might be ascertained, and the said defendants charged therewith and decreed personally to answer and pay the same, and that an account might also be taken of the annual sums received by the defendants in respect of the several other gifts thereinbefore mentioned to have been made to them for the benefit of the almsmen, and of the sums annually paid by them thereout for the almsmen, and that the surplus if any, might be answered by the defendants personally, and the messuages, &c., held by the defendants might be ascertained by the direction of the Court, and that proper deeds might be executed by the said defendants concerning the trusts thereof according to the scheme to be settled as thereinafter mentioned, and that it might be referred to the Master to settle a proper scheme for the extension of the Charity and the application of such of the surplus rents as should be found liable to charitable purposes.

The defendants by their answer set forth the Act of 4th James the 1st for securing to the Company the land given for superstitious uses and purchased by them, and the further Act of the said reign comprised lands omitted in the former Act, and amongst others the land devised by Beamond; and the Company set out the various leases and demises which had been made of the property supposed to be that devised, and subject to the specific gifts to the almspeople, but submitted however that the almsmen were comfortably provided for as therein stated. The suit, I am informed, proceeded no further than the answer, when it was compromised with the consent of the Attorney-General, and a decree made by the Vice-Chancellor of England on the 7th May 1841 to the following effect:—

That the defendants undertaking to continue to make the yearly and other payments of money, and distribution of coals in respect of the charitable gifts thereinafter referred to, being the payments and distribution which as they alleged they had theretofore made in respect of such gifts, and the relators thereupon waiving all further relief in respect of the premises than as thereinafter mentioned, it was ordered that the defendants weekly pay to the six almsfolk of the foundation of Thos. Beamond, 12d., and yearly pay to such almspeople 19s., such weekly and yearly payments being made in respect of the gift of Thos. Salter; and should also weekly pay to the almsmen 12d., such payment being made in respect of the gift of Mr. Scott; and should weekly pay to such almsmen 6d., such weekly payment being made in respect of Thos. Garrett's gift; and should also pay yearly to the almsmen 20d. a piece and 2d. more to the ancientest of them, such yearly payment being made in respect of Thos. Barber's gift; and should also yearly pay to the almsmen in equal divisions 6l., such payment being in respect of Wm. Robson's gift; and should also yearly pay to the almsmen in equal divisions 4l., being in respect of James Smith's gift; and should also yearly pay to each of the almsmen 6s. 8d., in respect of Mrs. Cock's gift; and should also

pay yearly to the almsmen 10s. in respect of Robt. Payne's gift; and should also pay to the almsmen yearly 2l. 14s., being made in respect of Sir Jno. Coates' gift, and in lieu of the charitable coals directed by him to be delivered to the almspeople. And it was ordered that the Company should pay the relators their costs.

The six almsmen in Beamond's almshouses receive :—

	£	s.	d.
The weekly payment of 10s. 6d. each	163	16	0
In December and at Easter the Company give nine tons of coal, in lieu of the four sacks of great coal in respect of Thomas Salter's Gift	11	5	0
In April of every year they receive 1l. a week amongst them in respect of Robson's Gift and 1l. 7s. in respect of part of four chaldrons of charcoal given by Sir J. Coates, or 1l. 4s. 6d. each in the whole	7	7	0
In October of every year the almsmen receive 8l. a year amongst them in respect of James Smith's Gift and 1l. 7s. for the other part of Coates' four chaldrons of charcoal and 15s. in respect of Salter's Gift for attending at St. Magnus' Church, or 1l. 13s. 8d. each in the whole	10	2	0
The Company gave also to the six men on the distribution day, about 10 days before Christmas, the sum of 3l. 0s. 2d. or 10s. each in respect of Thos. Barber's, Cock's, and Payne's Gifts	3	0	2
The almsmen also attending the Company on every court day, 12 days in the year, receive 2s. 6d. each	9	0	0
They also receive 10s. each on attending at the hall six times a year	18	0	0
And six attendances at meetings 2s. 6d. each	4	10	0
	227	0	2

The amount thus received by each almsman is about 36l. in money for each person and nearly 2l. in coals.

The almshouses for six poor men are still in Salters' Court, but about to be removed to Watford, in the county of Herts, under the sanction of the Board. (See my report on Sir Ambrose Nicholas' Almshouses *infra*.)*

SALTER'S GIFT.

Thos. Salter, by his will in 1558, gave to the Company 200 marks, to pay inter alia 52s. a year to the six almsfolk, together with four sacks of coals or 2s. 8d. in money a piece, 3s. on attending St. Magnus' Church, and 1s. to the beadle for accompanying them.

The Company pay 2l. 12s. a year to the account of the Beamond's or the Men's Almshouses. The gift of 3s. to the six almsmen for going to St. Magnus' Church by London Bridge is now converted into a payment of 15s., which they receive without attendance at the church, and the beadle receives 5s. instead of the 1s. in respect of his duty of accompanying them.

The almspeople receive other coals which are not charged to the gift, and they also receive nine tons of coals a year in substitution or discharge of the four sacks apiece founded by this endowment.

JOHN SCOTT'S GIFT.

Jno. Scott, by his will in 1578, gave to the six almsmen 52s. a year (12d. a week). The Company now hold a house, No. 47, Friday Street, and pay thereout 2l. 12s. a

year towards the maintenance of Beamond's Almshouses. This gift was made one part of the subject of the suit Attorney-General, at the relation of T. S. Hall, *versus* Salters' Company, mentioned in my report on Beamond's Charity, and is now governed by the directions of the decree there set out.

He also gave 5l. a year from the same source to the poorest of the yeomanry. The latter gift is distributed amongst the almsmen in Monkwell Street.†

GARRATT'S GIFT.

John Garratt, by his will of the 19th January 1582, gave to the Company all his lands in London for certain superstitious uses and to pay to the six almsmen a penny a week each. The estate charged with this gift consists of property in Carr Square, Moor Square, and Moor Lane, Cripplegate. It is let to various tenants at a rental of about 270l. a year. The Company pay 26s. a year to the account of Beamond's Almshouses.

This gift was made one part of the subject of the suit Attorney-General, at the relation of T. S. Hall, *versus* Salters' Company, mentioned in my report of Beamond's Charity, and its administration is one of the matters comprised in that compromise, the liability of the Company under the decree before set out being limited to 6d. a week. The foregoing statement of the payments made to the almspeople shows that they receive far more than sufficient to cover this as well as the other endowments.‡

BARBER'S GIFT.

Thos. Barber, by his will of the 14th January 1622, gave 200l. to the Company to be lent to two poor young men at 4l. per cent., and thereout to pay annually to six almsmen 20d. apiece and to the ancientest 2d. more. This gift was included in the suit of Attorney-General *versus* Salters' Company, and the payments to be made in respect of the capital fund are directed to be made by the Company under the minutes of decree set out in my report on Beamond's Charity.

The Company continue to pay 10s. 2d. annually to the account of Beamond's almsmen; it is considered to form a part of the special distribution of 10s. apiece made on the distribution day.

ROBSON'S GIFT.

Wm. Robson in 1633 gave 2,500l. to the Company to pay (amongst other things) 6l. a year to the almsmen. The Company pay 6l. a year from this donation to the account of Beamond's almsmen, the aggregate payments exceeding this and the other charitable funds founded for the purpose.

SMITH'S GIFT.

James Smith in 1661 gave 4l. a year to the six almsmen. The rent of the premises charged with this gift having increased, the amount of the payments for the benefit of the almsmen has been doubled, and the Company now carry 8l. per annum to the account of Beamond's almsmen.

This gift was one of the subjects of the decree before referred to (*see* Beamond's Charity). The increase of the payment to the almspeople appears to have been made under a scheme of the Court of Chancery settled in 1825, and referred to in my report on Smith's Almshouses (*infra*).

SIR JOHN COATES' GIFT.

Sir John Coates gave 200l. to the Company to be lent to two young men, they paying yearly 20s. to the Company's

*THOMAS BEAMOND'S ALMSHOUSES.

In 1865 the Company purchased land at Watford, containing 2a. 1r., for 740l., on which it was then proposed to build new almshouses for the six almsmen, who were however lodged instead in the two side buildings of the new almshouses hereafter mentioned.

By an Order of the Board of this date the Company were authorised to sell the 2a. 1r. for the sum of 1,200l., which was invested in the purchase, in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, of 1,226l. 1s. 1d. Consols.

† JOHN SCOTT'S GIFT.

By an Order of the Board of this date the above-mentioned yearly payments of 2l. 12s. and 5l. were redeemed by the transfer into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds of the sum of 253l. 6s. 8d. Consolidated 3l. per cent. Annuities.

‡ GARRATT'S GIFT.

By an Order of the Board of this date the above-mentioned yearly payment of 26s. was redeemed by the transfer into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds of the sum of 43l. 6s. 8d. Consolidated 3l. per cent. Annuities.

27th April 1877.

27th April 1877.

6th August 1880.

officers and four cartloads of charcoal to the almsmen and the poor of Dowgate Ward.

This was the subject of an information filed the 11th December 1833 by the Attorney-General at the relation of John Edwards and another, stating the gifts of—

200*l.* by Sir John Coates,
100*l.* „ Thos. Payne,
100*l.* „ Sir Ambrose Nicholas,
100*l.* „ Henry Plumpton,
200*l.* „ Lady Nicholas,

and praying that an account might be taken of the several principal sums or of such parts thereof as should appear to have come to the hands of the defendants, and that they might be personally charged with and declared liable to raise and pay the same with interest at 5*l.* per cent. from such time as the Court should think fit, and that it might be referred to the Master to settle a scheme for the future application of what should be found due from the defendants to such charitable purposes as would best effectuate the intentions of the donors of the several sums aforesaid.

The defendants put in their answer, and stated to the effect that all such monies had been lent out and ultimately lost, and the relators thereupon proposed and obtained the assent of the Attorney-General to a decree which was made by the Vice-Chancellor of England on the 31st May 1839, which was as follows:—

“The defendants, the Salters’ Company, undertaking to continue the several annual payments directed by the wills of the several donors in manner set forth in their answer, it was ordered that the defendants should pay to the Master and Wardens of the Company the sum of 10*s.* to the renter of the Company 6*s.* 8*d.*, and to the beadle 3*s.* 4*d.*, and to the almsmen founded by Thos. Beaumont the annual sum of 2*l.* 14*s.*, and the annual sum of 2*l.* 12*s.* to the officers of the ward of Dowgate for the poor of that ward, such several yearly payments being made in respect of Coates’ Gift; and the two latter thereof in lieu of coals by him directed to be delivered amongst such almsmen and poor, and should also pay to the clerk of the Company 5*s.*, to the beadle 2*s.*, and amongst the almsmen 10*s.*, such several yearly payments being made in respect of Robert Payne’s gift; and also distribute amongst the almsfolk of the Monkwell Street Almshouses of Sir A. Nicholas 12 chaldrons of coal in respect of Sir A. Nicholas’ Gift, and in lieu of charitable coals by him directed to be distributed; and should also pay to the Company’s use 20*s.*, and to the clerk and beadle in equal division 10*s.*, and to the poor box towards the relief of the poor 10*l.*, such several yearly payments being made in respect of Henry Plumpton’s Gift; and should also pay to the poor of the parish of Saint Mildred, Poultry, 20*s.* in respect of Lady Nicholas’ Gift.”

The Company give credit for 1*l.* 7*s.* for coals in December and at Easter, making 2*l.* 14*s.* a year in respect of the four cartloads of charcoal, and the Master, Wardens, and beadle receive the 20*s.* a year.

MRS. COCK’S GIFT.

Mrs. Cock gave 100*l.* to the Company to pay 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly to each of the six almsmen. This is distributed to the almsmen on the distribution day.

PAYNE’S GIFT.

Robert Payne gave 100*l.* to the Company to be lent to two young men, and out of the interest 10*s.* to be paid yearly to the almsmen. This is given to the almsmen on the distribution day.

SIR AMBROSE NICHOLAS’S ALMSHOUSES.

Sir Ambrose Nicholas, by his will of the 28th April 1578, gave to the Company 12 small tenements or Almshouses in Monkwell Street, and also all other his messuages and lands in St. Alphage and St. Olave; to pay weekly to the 12 almspeople 7*s.*, and provide 300 faggots yearly for them, and to employ the residue for the poor of the Company.

The Almshouses in Monkwell Street are still occupied by the almspeople, but are on the point of being removed to the country. The property devised by the testator forms nearly a square plot, bounded on the north by Hart Street, on the west by Monkwell Street, and on the south by Fell Street. The eastern boundary is at the back of the premises north of Wood Street.

The property of the Charity is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Nos. 5 and 6, Hart Street and stables adjoining, let to Messrs. Smith and Chillingworth on two leases for 21 years, which expire Midsummer 1864	-	-	185 13 0
			150 0 0

(It is expected that the rent will be very largely increased.)

No. 7, Hart Street, let to Geo. Purnell on lease for 21 years from Christmas 1849 (with an agreement for an extended term of 19 years from the expiration of that date)	-	-	49 0 0
Three small houses in Fell Street, formerly let to Z. Skyring, now to Fisher and Hebb, on lease for 21 years, which expires at Midsummer 1864	-	-	40 0 6
			424 13 6

The land tax has been redeemed by the Company out of their own funds, the annual amount being	-	-	34 6 6
			390 7 0

This is subject to a deduction in respect of a portion of the premiums of insurance, which is paid by the Company. The part of this not recouped to the estates	-	-	6 6 0
			384 1 0

The Company also pay in respect of the premiums of insurance on the premises, in addition to what is paid by the lessees for increased premiums—

	£	s.	d.
On the Hart Street and Fell Street premises, rented by Smith and Chillingworth at 185 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> a year	15	13	0
And on ditto at 150 <i>l.</i> (insured for 3,000 <i>l.</i>)	9	15	0
And on ditto by Purnell (insured for 2,000 <i>l.</i>)	5	0	0
Fisher and Hebb	2	0	6
			32 8 6

Robson’s Gift of 5 <i>d.</i> a week each	-	-	13 0 0
			364 12 6

Outgoings—Surveyor in 1861 on premises in Fell Street, damaged by fire	-	-	20 0 0
			344 12 6

A projected hotel company has proposed to take the whole of this property at a rent far exceeding the present income. I am informed that 1,200*l.* a year has been offered, and that the Company has demanded about 1,500*l.* per annum. The expenditure has immemorially exceeded the income of the endowment. The excess since the year 1845 appears by the following statement:—

	£	s.	d.
1845–46, expenditure	-	-	87 6 9
1846–47	-	-	65 11 0
1847–48	-	-	65 10 10
1848–49	-	-	104 4 11
1849–50	-	-	173 16 8
1850–51	-	-	98 5 9
1851–52	-	-	76 18 9
1852–53	-	-	67 12 7
1853–54	-	-	89 0 4
1854–55	-	-	121 11 10
1855–56	-	-	154 18 4
1856–57	-	-	160 3 5
1859–60	-	-	146 16 5
1860–61	-	-	157 2 1
			1,568 19 8

In 1858 and 1859 there was surplus income	-	-	98 4 3
			1,470 15 5

The disbursements on the Almshouses and almspeople are:—

	£	s.	d.
Pensions, 14s., to each of 12 almswomen (weekly) -	436	16	0
Medical attendance by stipend -	16	16	0
Water rate on the Almshouses in Monkwell Street -	5	0	0
Coals (1861), 18 tons -	21	12	0
Insurance of Almshouses -	3	0	0
Master, Wardens, Surveyor, and Clerk, Annual View in June 1861 -	3	3	0
Repairs and painting, and Surveyor (1860-61), average of three years -	30	0	0
	516	7	0

In addition to the foregoing payments the almswomen receive on the Distribution Day 11. 11s. each, making together 181. 12s., which is thus made up:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cock's Gift -	0	12	0			
Wick's " -	6	0	0			
Scott's " -	5	0	0			
Hyde's " -	5	0	0			
To which the Company add, to make up the amount -	2	0	0			
				18	12	0

The Almshouses in Monkwell Street, as well as those of Beamond's (in Bow Lane), are now in course of being rebuilt in the neighbourhood of Watford.

The authority for this reconstruction was issued by the Board, dated in 1862, upon the Report of Mr. Simons.*

ROBSON'S GIFT.

Wm. Robson gave 131. a year to the 12 almsfolk. This is paid out of the interest of the gift of 2,5001. before referred to.

MRS. COCK'S GIFT.

Mrs. Cock gave 12s. a year to the 12 almsfolk. This is given annually to the almswomen on the distribution day.

WICKS' GIFT.

John Wicks, by his will of the 24th February 1727, gave to the Company an acre of copyhold land in Plaistow Marsh for the poor of the Almshouses. And he also gave 51. a year charged on land at Westham for the poor of the Almshouses.

The land at Plaistow or Britty Mead is let to John Lowe at 21. 10s. a year, and 41., after deducting 11. land tax, is received from Messrs. Carruthers in respect of the property at Westham. The total for this gift is 61. 10s. a year.

SALTER'S GIFT.

Thomas Salter gave to the Company 200 marks, and directed them to pay (inter alia) 11. 6s. to the sisters of the late Norman's house at Norwich. The sum of 11. 6s. a year is paid to the churchwarden of the parish of St. Paul in Norwich, as at the time of the last inquiry.

JOHN SCOTT'S GIFT.

John Scott, by will of the 3rd July 1578, gave to the Company two houses in the parish of St. John the Evangelist to provide yearly one cartload of coals for the poor of Allhallows and St. Margaret Moses.

The following sums are paid in respect of this Charity:—

	£	s.	d.
Six almsmen in Beamond's Almshouses -	2	12	0
Twelve almswomen in Monkwell Street Almshouses, given away on the distribution day -	5	0	0
The churchwardens of the parish of St. Margaret Moses -	0	18	0
	8	10	0

There is also a charge for the officers of the Company of 6s. 8d. for their pains, making together 81. 16s. 8d. †

JOHN GARRATT'S GIFT.

John Garratt gave to the prisons of the King's Bench, Marshalsea, and Newgate 6s. 8d. a piece yearly.

	£	s.	d.
The Company pay to Beamond's almsmen yearly -	1	6	0
To the City prisons, on the receipt of the Keeper of the Queen's Bench Prison -	6	8	
And in respect of Newgate and Ludgate, to Mr. Temple, by the authority of the Court of Aldermen -	13	4	1
	2	6	0

BARBER'S GIFT.

Thomas Barber directed the Company to make the following payments out of the interest of 2001. at 41. per cent. —

	£	s.	d.
To the churchwardens of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate -	6	18	6
To the Master of the Company -	0	3	4
To the Wardens -	0	5	0
To the clerk 2s., to the beadle 1s. -	0	3	0
To six almsmen (Beamond's) -	0	10	2
	8	0	0

The several payments are made annually to the respective objects above mentioned.

WILLIAM ROBSON'S GIFT.

Wm. Robson in 1633 deposited with the Company 5,0001., with an agreement as to the sum of 2,5001. part

* SIR AMBROSE NICHOLAS'S ALMSHOUSES.

In 1862 the Company purchased land at Watford containing two acres for 7001., and in 1863 an adjoining half acre for 2001., on which were built 18 Almshouses at a considerable cost. The centre building is occupied by the 12 almswomen, and the two side buildings by the six almsmen on Thomas Beamond's Foundation.

By 13 Orders of the Board of this date the Company were authorised to grant building leases of the whole of the property in Monkwell Street for 80 years from Michaelmas 1864, at a peppercorn rent for the first year, and the annual rent of 1,5001. during the remainder of the term.

By an Order of the Board of this date the claim of the Company for the purchase monies and the cost of the erection of the new Almshouses above mentioned was approved to the extent of 8,1631. 15s. 6d., to be repaid, with interest at 4½ per cent., out of the surplus income of the Charity.

On the 1st July 1881 there was an amount of 1,5331. 10s. 7d. still due to the Company on this account.

A 14546.

† JOHN SCOTT'S GIFT.

By an Order of the Board of this date the above-mentioned charge and liability to provide one cartload of coal (in respect of which a yearly sum of 18s. had for a very considerable period been paid) were redeemed by the transfer into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds of the sum of 671. Consolidated 3 per cent. Annuities.

29th November 1878.

‡ JOHN GARRATT'S GIFT.

This Charity is now administered by the Trustees of the Prison Charities, acting under the provisions of a scheme approved by an Order of the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) dated 8th December 1876.

By an Order of the Board of this date the above-mentioned charge of 11. was redeemed by the transfer into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds of the sum of 331. 6s. 8d. Consolidated 31. per cent. Annuities.

13th July 1877.

thereof, to pay the interest at 5l. per cent. after his decease as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To the Company's poor (including the 13l. a year to the Monkwell Street almspeople, Nicholas') and the 6l. to the almsmen in Salters' Hall - - - - -	20	0	0
To the poor of Newport, Salop - - - - -	10	0	0
To the minister of Newport, Salop - - - - -	5	0	0
To the master of the Free School - - - - -	5	0	0
To Bridewell Hospital - - - - -	10	0	0
To Christ Church and St. Thomas' Hospitals each 5l. - - - - -	10	0	0
To St. Bartholomew's Hospital - - - - -	2	10	0
To the Company, to be expended yearly about the time of his decease	20	0	0
To a minister for a sermon on the same day - - - - -	2	0	0
To the curate 5s., and clerk and sexton 5s. - - - - -	0	10	0
For two poor scholars at St. John's College, Cambridge - - - - -	10	0	0
The same at Jesus' College, Oxford - - - - -	10	0	0
To the Master and Officers of Company - - - - -	20	0	0

And he gave to the Company 50l. to pay to St. Bartholomew's Hospital an additional 2l. 10s.

A portion of the 5,000l. was invested in the purchase of premises in Lombard Street and Birchin Lane, and the will of Robson directed that when the rents and profits of the houses should be settled in perpetuity on the said charitable uses, that then the indenture he had from the Company for that purpose should be cancelled.

An information was filed in July 1833 by the Attorney-General, at the relation of the Rev. Wm. Sandford and another, against the Salters' Company, setting forth the fact of the aforesaid deposit and the trust as to the 2,500l. the purchase of the said premises in 1634, the will of W. Robson, that the rents of the said premises then amounted to 788l. 9s. 4d. a year, and alleging that the defendants appropriated the greater part of the said rents and profits to their own use, and had made very small additions annually to the charitable gifts, and that after making the payments before mentioned the Company wrongfully claimed the whole of the surplus, and praying that an account might be taken of all sums received by the defendants in respect of the rents of said messuages, &c., and of any fines received by them on granting leases, and also an account of all monies paid by the Company towards the charitable uses aforesaid during the period for which the aforesaid account of rents should be taken, and that the Company might be decreed to answer and pay the balance which should appear to be due on such account, and that the same might be invested for the benefit of the Charity; and that it might be declared that the interest thereof and all yearly profits of the said messuages which should remain after the payment of the several sums mentioned, and directed by said Wm. Robson to be paid by the Company, ought to be applied towards the proportional augmentation of the same Charities respectively, and that it might be referred to the Master to approve of a scheme for the proper application thereof.

It does not appear that the cause was ever brought to a hearing.

Mr. Thompson, the clerk to the Salters' Company, informs me that in August 1834 he reported to the Court of Assistants of the Company that the Company's answer had been put in to the information, and that since then he had been in communication with the Attorney-General's solicitors in consequence of their intended application to the Court of Chancery to inspect all books, &c. of the Company in anywise relating thereto, in the course of which they admitted that the Company's answer was so full that they did not consider there was any strong ground for proceeding with the information, and suggested that an application might be made to the Attorney-General for his opinion whether under the circumstances all further proceedings should not be abandoned. Mr. Thompson further reported that he had declined being a party to such a reference, as partaking of a species of compromise. And for the same reason he could not assent to any such plan

upon any understanding that the Company were to pay costs; if the Court considered that there was a sufficient case to warrant costs it would be a different thing. It was arranged that the subject should be mentioned to the Court of Assistants, and if sanctioned by them the application should be made to the Attorney-General on the part of the relators alone, and that afterwards the Court should be applied to for sanctioning the abandonment of the information. The matter was fully discussed, and it appears by a minute of the 7th August 1834 that it was finally resolved that the Court of Assistants concurred as to the propriety of agreeing with any reasonable suggestion for staying further proceedings in the information in question, so that it should not involve any possibility of charging the Company with compounding the subject matter of the information, and that the clerk of the Company be authorised to agree to the proposed manner of bringing the question before the Court.

In reply to my inquiry for a statement of the further proceedings, and a copy of any decree which might have been made, Mr. Thompson writes as follows:—

"On receipt of your letter of the 13th November I made further inquiry on the subject, and having learnt that the index only had been searched which did not extend so far back as 1833, when the suit was filed, I have had further search made during the earlier period, but no trace of any decree can be found."

There is not I apprehend any doubt that the suit entirely failed to charge the Company with any greater sum than the specific payments which they had undertaken by their agreement with the donor to make. The 20l. "to be expended yearly by the Company about the time of his decease," being excluded, the total charge under the foundation is the sum of 107l. 10s. a year, which (with the exception of the 2l. 10s. for a sermon after mentioned) is appropriated as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To the poor of the Company. This is given, 6l. to the Beamond Almsmen, 13l. to the Monkwell Street Almswomen, and 1l. to the additional gifts - - - - -	20	0	0
To the poor of Newport, on the receipt of the incumbent - - - - -	10	0	0
To the minister of Newport (Rev. Mr. Sandford) - - - - -	5	0	0
To the master of the Free School, Newport (1862, John Lees) - - - - -	5	0	0
To the Hospitals of Bridewell, Christchurch, St. Thomas, and St. Bartholomew - - - - -	25	0	0
The Bursars of St. John's College, Oxford, towards the maintenance of two poor scholars there - - - - -	10	0	0
The Bursars of Jesus' College, Oxford, towards the maintenance of two poor scholars there - - - - -	10	0	0
The Officers of the Company for their pains and trouble, Master, Wardens, Clerk, and Beadle - - - - -	20	0	0
	105	0	0

The sermon to be preached on the day of the decease of the founder has not been preached for many years, nor as it appears since the feast was discontinued, and the 2l. given for that purpose, as well as the two sums of 5s. each to the officers of the church have not been appropriated. It has been suggested that a sum in respect of the arrears of this payment for a certain period should be set apart with the accruing payments for some other charitable purpose.*

Mrs. Cock's Gift.

Mrs. Cock gave 100l. to the Company to pay (in addition to the 2l. 12s. to the almshouses)—

	£	s.	d.
To the poor of St. Martin, Ludgate - - - - -	0	15	0
" prisoners in Ludgate - - - - -	0	5	0
" poor of Bread Street Ward - - - - -	1	6	4

The payment is made to the churchwardens of St. Martin, Ludgate, and the City prisoners 2s. 6d. a year (as at date of

* WILLIAM ROBSON'S GIFT.

24th Novem-
ber 1878.

By an Order of the Board of this date the above-mentioned yearly payments, amounting in the aggregate to

the sum of 107l. 10s., were redeemed by the transfer into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds of the sum of 3,583l. 6s. 8d. Consolidated 3l. per cent. Annuities.

last inquiry), on the receipt of Mr. Temple, the officer of the Court of Aldermen.

The sum of 2*l.* is given to the almsmen in Beamond's almshouses, and the 12*s.* to the almswomen in Monkwell Street on the distribution day.

A sum of 1*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* is divided amongst the officers of the Company.

The Deputy of the Bread Street Ward receives a sum of 1*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* annually, and gives a receipt for it, for the poor of his ward.*

HARDING'S GIFT.

Robert Harding, by his will of the 20th November 1568, gave to the Company a yearly rent of 40*s.* out of two tenements in Crooked Lane, for 36 poor men 12*d.* each, to the Wardens 3*s.* 4*d.*, and the beadle 8*d.*

The Company do not receive the rentcharge, but they nevertheless add a sum of 1*l.* 16*s.* to their occasional gifts to the poor of the Company.

The 3*s.* 4*d.* a year is paid to the officers.

PETER BLUNDELL'S GIFT.

Peter Blundell, by his will of the 9th June 1599, gave to the Company 150*l.* to purchase hereditaments and pay 40*s.* to the poor prisoners of Ludgate.

The sum of 2*l.* a year is paid, on the receipt of Mr. Temple, the officer of the Court of Aldermen.†

PLOMPTON'S GIFT.

Henry Plompton gave 100*l.* to the Company, to be lent out to young men, they paying 40*s.*, viz. :

To the Company's use	-	-	-	20
To the clerk and beadle	-	-	-	10
To the poor-box	-	-	-	10

The sum of 1*l.* a year is given annually, 10*s.* being added to the Casual Gifts Fund and 10*s.* to the officers.

The Capital Fund formed one of the subjects of the suit regarding the Loan Funds, mentioned in my Report on Sir John Coates' Charity.

DAVID COCK'S GIFT.

David Cock gave 100*l.*, to be lent to two young men, each paying yearly 23*s.* 4*d.*, of which 40*s.* should be paid to the parson of Allhallows for the repair of the church, and 6*s.* 8*d.* to the Master and Wardens.

The sum of 2*l.* a year is paid annually, on the receipt of the churchwarden of the parish of Allhallows, Bread Street.

The capital sum was a subject of suit as part of the Loan Fund, mentioned in my Report of Sir John Coates' Charity.

IRELAND'S GIFT.

John Ireland gave 200*l.*, to be lent out at seven per cent., and the interest paid as follows :—

The monies paid as follows:—			
	£	s.	d.
To the Master and Wardens - -	1	0	0
To the poor's-box - -	2	13	4
To the clerk and beadle - -	0	6	8
To the parish of St. Mildred, Bread Street - -	4	0	0
Towards the account dinner of the Company - -	6	0	0

The Company appropriated 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* as the estimated produce of this gift.

The sum of 4*l.* a year is paid to the churchwardens of St. Mildred, Bread Street, and a sum of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* is added to the fund for casual gifts to the poor of the Company.

This sum, though a loan fund, does not appear to have been mentioned in the suit against the Company as be-

longing to that class of charities. (See Sir John Coates' Gift.)

CRISP'S GIFT.

Ellis Crisp gave to the Company 150*l.*, to be lent to three young men at 4 per cent., to be paid as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
To the poor of St. Mildred's, Bread Street	-	1	0 0
To the town of Marshfield, Gloucestershire	-	4	0 0
To the Company's officers	-	1	0 0

The Company pay to the churchwarden of St. Mildred, Bread Street, a sum of 1*l.* a year, and to the vicar of the parish of Marshfield, Gloucestershire, 4*l.* a year, upon the certificate referred to in the former report.

I do not find any record of the existence of the capital fund, nor was it mentioned in the suit included under the head of Sir John Coates' Charity.

LADY NICHOLAS' GIFT.

Lady Nicholas gave 200*l.* (of which the Company only received 50*l.*) to be lent to a young man, he paying 20*s.* to the poor of St. Mildred's, Bread Street.

The sum of 1*l.* a year is paid to the churchwardens of St. Mildred's, Bread Street.

The capital sum was part of the subject of inquiry in the suit as to loans. (See Sir John Coates' Gift.)

BARNARD HYDE'S GIFT.

By Indenture of the 12th December 1630, between Barnard Hyde of the one part and the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Salters' Company of the other part, in consideration that Barnard Hyde had given to the Company certain sums of money, they covenanted to purchase lands of 62*l.* a year, to be bestowed as follows :—

To a preacher for a weekly sermon in St. Dunstan's in the East or St. Mary at Hill	-	30	0	0
To the poor of the parish where the said lecture should be performed	-	5	0	0
To 10 poor men of the Company	-	5	0	0
To the parish of Little Ilford, Essex	-	1	0	0
To 54 poor widows or maids (5 <i>s.</i> each) of three parishes out of 30, so that the distribution should come round once in every tenth year	-	13	10	0
To the Master, Wardens, and Officers	-	3	0	0

And the residue (4*l.* 10*s.*) to be yearly disposed of at some loving meeting of the Company.

The houses in Gracechurch Street, out of which this Charity Fund arises, are the property of the Company, and are let to — Hyam at a rent of 300*l.* a year.

The residue beyond the payments to the Charitable purposes belong to the Company.

The lecturer at present appointed by the Company is the rector of St. Mary at Hill, the Rev. John Crosthwaite.

The Company have since 1851 paid the lecturer 50*l.* per annum, instead of the 30*l.* directed by the Foundation Deed.

There is a Tuesday evening lecture delivered in the church weekly.

The churchwardens of the same parish receive 5*l.* for their poor.

The churchwardens of Little Ilford receive annually 1*l.* for four poor persons of that parish.

The sum of 13*l.* 10*s.* is divided amongst the several parishes, according to the rota, for the 54 poor maids or widows. I refer on this distribution to my reports on the several parishes.

The sum of 5*l.* given to the poor men is distributed amongst the poor women in Monkwell Street Almshouses at the Distribution Day.

* MRS. COCK'S GIFT.

This Charity is now administered by the Trustees of the Prison Charities, acting under the provisions of a scheme approved by an Order of the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) dated 8th December 1876.

By an Order of the Board of this date the above-mentioned charge of 5*s.* was redeemed by the transfer into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds of the sum of 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities.

† PETER BLUNDELL'S GIFT.

This Charity is now administered by the Trustees of the Prison Charities, acting under the provisions of a scheme approved by an Order of the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) dated 8th December 1876.

By an Order of the Board of this date the above-mentioned charge of 40*s.* was redeemed by the transfer into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds of the sum of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities.

The sum of 3*l*. is distributed amongst the Officers of the Company, making an entire distribution of 57*l*. 10*s*.*

JAMES SMITH'S ALMSHOUSES AT MAIDENHEAD.

James Smith, by Indentures of the 22nd and 23rd July 1661, after reciting that he had then lately erected at Maidenhead eight tenements or Almshouses for eight poor men and their wives, conveyed to the Company a messuage and land in the parishes of Bray and Cookham upon trust to pay—

To the said eight men and their wives	£	s.	d.
To the churchwardens of Cookham for bread on Sunday	5	4	0
To the churchwardens for their trouble	1	0	0
To the churchwardens of Maidenhead for their oversight of the almspeople	1	0	0
To the minister of Cookham for a sermon	1	0	0
To the clerk of that parish	0	10	0
To the minister of Maidenhead for a sermon 20 <i>s</i> ., and to the clerk 10 <i>s</i> .	1	10	0
To the six poor almsmen of the Company	4	0	0
To the clerk of the Company 2 <i>l</i> ., and the beadle 10 <i>s</i> .	2	10	0

And the residue, if any, for the repair of the Almshouses.

The Deed directs that there should be 20 trustees, freemen of the Company, and not members of the Court, and it prescribes also the rules and orders to be observed in nominations to the Almshouses.

The last appointment of trustees was made on the 31st December 1845, and of whom several are still surviving.

The property of the Charity consists of the following particulars:—

1. Norden farm in the parish of Bray. A farmhouse and buildings, formerly 116 <i>a</i> . 3 <i>r</i> . 11 <i>p</i> . of land, now about 115 acres. Let to James Henry Clark on an agreement for a lease for 14 years from Michaelmas 1850	£	s.	d.
2. A field near the almshouses, containing 3 <i>a</i> . 2 <i>r</i> . 9 <i>p</i> . of land. Let to — Spratley, a yearly tenant	190	0	0
(2 <i>a</i> . 1 <i>r</i> . 15 <i>p</i> ., part of this land, was purchased with 320 <i>l</i> ., part of the sum of 392 <i>l</i> . received from the Great Western Railway Company in respect of 1 <i>a</i> . 3 <i>r</i> . 9 <i>p</i> ., land taken by them.)	12	0	0
3. A sum of 90 <i>l</i> . Reduced 3 per Cents., the residue of the purchase money, standing in the name of Edward Thompson, the clerk of the Company	2	14	0
To the endowment of James Smith must be added the rentcharge given by Mary Parkhurst and Elizabeth Smith	45	12	0
And a sum of 8 <i>l</i> . a year given by Mrs. Smith the elder	8	0	0
	258	6	0

The expenses of the estate are:—

Insurance on farm and buildings	£	s.	d.
(In the last six years about 125 <i>l</i> . has been spent on the farm property.)	4	11	6
Quitrent to Earl Somers	0	1	4
	4	12	10

*BARNARD HYDE'S GIFT.

By an Order of the Board of this date the above-mentioned yearly payments, amounting in the aggregate

The expenses connected with the almshouses may be thus estimated:—

Insurance	£	s.	d.
The expenses of repairs and improvements of the almshouses for the last seven years have averaged nearly 50 <i>l</i> . a year. New offices in the rear were added in 1857 during this period. The average would not probably in ordinary periods be more than	4	10	0
	40	0	0
	44	10	0

The almshouses contain eight sets of rooms, each containing a sitting and bedroom over, each set having a separate outer door opening into a square.

The almspeople, whether man and wife or the survivor, receive each—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
At Lady Day - -	3	17	0				
At Midsummer - -	3	17	0				
At Michaelmas - -	5	7	0				
At Christmas - -	3	17	0				
And each couple 2 <i>l</i> ., and each single person 1 <i>l</i> . } say average	13	0	0				
	16	18	0	=	135	4	0

Also every alternate year 3½ yards of broadcloth for the men and 3 yards broadcloth for the women, and making in coats and cloaks. (This is a variable sum. In 1862 it was 19*l*. 9*s*. 6*d*.)

15*s*. 4*d*. 0

The other charitable payments made by the Company in respect of this endowment are—

To the Beamond almspeople at Michaelmas, 1 <i>l</i> . 6 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> .	£	s.	d.
To the chapel warden at Maidenhead	8	0	0
To the minister or perpetual curate of the chapel at Maidenhead	1	0	0
To the clerk of the said chapel	2	0	0
To the vicar of Cookham for sermon on Easter Monday	1	0	0
To the parish clerk of Cookham	2	0	0
To the churchwardens of Cookham for bread for the poor	1	0	0
To the churchwardens of do.	10	8	0
To the agent of the Company for payment of the almspeople	1	0	0
To the clerk of the Company, 4 <i>l</i> ., beadle 1 <i>l</i> .	4	0	0
	5	0	0
	35	8	0

These various classes of expenditure make up a sum of 242*l*. 14*s*. 10*d*., which would leave but a small annual balance, amounting to little more than 15*l*. a year.

The variable expenses may perhaps be placed at too high an average.

A deputation of the Company visits the almshouses about every second or third year. In 1860 the expenses charged in respect of this deputation was 14*l*. 14*s*., and a sum of 4*l*. 18*s*. was at the same time distributed amongst the almspeople.

At Midsummer 1862, when the accounts were made up, there was a balance of 80*l*. 19*s*. 2*d*. in hand to the credit of the Charity.

Under a petition presented to the Master of the Rolls, Sir Thomas Plumer, in February 1823, a new Scheme was prepared and confirmed by the Order of the Court of the 17th March 1825. The effect of this Scheme was to double the amount theretofore paid to the almspeople out of the

to the sum of 57*l*. 10*s*., were redeemed by the transfer into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds of the sum of 1,916*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. Consolidated 3*l*. per cent. Annuities.

charity estate of James Smith, and also to double the sum paid to each of the other charitable objects.

The minister, churchwardens, and other inhabitants of Cookham, assembled in vestry, nominate two married men and their wives, both being of the age of 50 years, inhabiting within the parish of Cookham, (of whom six according to the 23rd rule should be out of the street of Maidenhead). These names being certified to the Company they choose one of the married couples thus nominated to the vacant rooms. The 2nd rule requires that each nominee should have been twenty years in the parish, and should be approved by four of the principal householders of the parish. The officers of the Company suspect that the selection is not unfrequently made less with the view and benefit of the objects selected than the interest of the parish by the diminution of the rates.*

PARKHURST AND SMITH'S CHARITIES.

Mary Parkhurst and Elizabeth Smith, by Indenture of the 16th May 1764, granted to the Company a rentcharge of 50*l.* a year issuing out of land in St. Mary, Rotherhithe, Surrey, upon trust to pay to the eight almsmen and their wives 41*l.* 12*s.*

For fuel and firewood at Michaelmas 4*l.*, and the residue to be applied as the Company should think fit.

The Company receive 50*l.* a year from the Surrey Canal Company, who have become the proprietors of the estate in the parish of St. Mary, Rotherhithe, charged with this payment.

Of the above sum 45*l.* 12*s.* is carried to the credit of the Maidenhead Almshouses, and the remainder to the credit of the Company.

SIR TIMOTHY WALDO'S CHARITY.

Sir Timothy Waldo, by will of the 26th October 1784, gave to the Company 100*l.*, the interest to be given to two poor persons, being Protestants. And he also gave to the Company 500*l.* Consols, to apply one moiety of the dividends in apprenticing a poor boy of Hever, Kent, and if no such boy could be found, the said moiety should be given to the poor of Hever, and the other moiety to be expended in clothing the poor of Hever.

The capital sum of 100*l.* does not appear to have been distinctly appropriated.

The sum of 500*l.* 3 per cent. Consols stands in the corporate name of the Company, and produces 15*l.* a year.

A sum of 71*l.* 10*s.* is appropriated to the clothing of the poor of Hever, with respect to which an application for trustees and a Scheme is now before the Board, and the Company has intimated their concurrence in the proposal.

The Company are furnished at present with the bill for the clothing ordered by the overseer and churchwardens.

The sum of 71*l.* 10*s.* for apprenticeship is generally accumulated until sufficient is raised to amount to a premium. The last apprentice was bound on the application of the churchwardens in October 1859, at a premium of 20*l.* There is now a sum of 30*l.* in hand on this account.

The sum of 5*l.* a year is carried by the Company to their Casual Gift Fund, and annually distributed to the poor of the Company.

All which I submit to the Board.

15th December 1863.

THOS. HARE,
Inspector of Charities.

RICHARD CHAWRY'S GIFT, otherwise known as SIR WM. HORNE'S GIFT.†

Richard Chawry, by his will dated 13th February 1504, gave to the Company certain hereditaments in the City of London, charged with the payment of 5*s.* per annum to the prisoners of each of the prisons of Newgate, Ludgate, Marshalsea, and King's Bench.

This Charity is now administered by the Trustees of the Prison Charities, acting under the provisions of a Scheme approved by an Order of the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) dated 8th December 1876.

By an Order of the Board of 13th July 1877 the above-mentioned charge, amounting in all to 1*l.*, was redeemed by the transfer into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds of the sum of 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Consolidated 3 per cent. Annuities.

* JAMES SMITH'S ALMSHOUSES AT MAIDENHEAD.

28th Feb-
ruary 1865.

By an Order of the Board of this date the Trustees were authorised to grant a lease of 1*a.* 2*r.* at Cookham for 10 years from Michaelmas 1864 at the annual rent of 15*l.*, for the purpose of digging and selling gravel.

12th Jan-
uary 1877.

By an Order of the Board of this date the Trustees were authorised to sell the "Union Field" at Cookham, containing 5*a.* 0*r.* 7*p.*, for 1,115*l.* This sum was invested in the purchase in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds of 1,153*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities.

By an Order of the Board of this date directions were given by way of Scheme that so long and for such time as the office of parish clerk of the parish of Cookham should be vacant, the income of the Charity applicable for his benefit should be appropriated and applied by the vicar and churchwardens of the said parish in and towards the expenses attending the conduct of religious worship in the parish church of Cookham aforesaid.

† Not mentioned in Mr. Hare's Report of 15th December 1863.

25th Sep-
tember 1893

SALTERS' COMPANY.

TO THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Board, dated 19th March 1862, I have inspected the Almshouses under the management of the *Salters' Company*, founded by Sir Ambrose Nicholas, Knight, and Thos. Beamond; also the site proposed for building Almshouses at Watford for the reception of the almsmen and almswomen now inhabiting the same, and have to report as follows :—

The *Salters' Almshouses* in Monkwell Street, Cripplegate, were founded by Sir Ambrose Nicholas, Knight, who by his will, dated 28th April 1578, gave his 12 small tenements situate in Monkwell (then called Mugwell) Street, within Cripplegate, London, in the occupation of seven men and five widows therein named, and intended as Almshouses for 12 poor men or women being free of the City of London (*Salters* always to be preferred), to live free of rent during their lives, and to be admitted by the appointment of the Wardens and Commonalty of the art or mystery of *Salters* and their successors for the time being; and he bequeathed the said 12 tenements with the appurtenances to the said Wardens and Commonalty and their successors for ever for this purpose.

A large stone tablet on the present building bears this inscription :—“These Twelve Almshouses were founded in the year 1578 by Sir Ambrose Nicholas, Knt., Citizen and Alderman of London, in the Gift of the Worshipful Company of *Salters*, who rebuilt them after the Great Fire of 1666, and who have been and are considerable benefactors to the Charity.”

These Almshouses, situated in a narrow street in Cripplegate, are very old, small, low, and ill-arranged; the large chimney-breast and staircase rendering the lower or sitting room exceedingly narrow. The bedroom over is rather better in this respect, but this is also narrowed by a staircase leading to a little useless garret, or rather loft, in the roof.

The four houses next Hart Street are exceedingly bad, and in addition to their being smaller than the rest they are nearest to a furnace belonging to a steam engine used on the manufacturing premises immediately in the rear, and stated by the almswomen to be a serious nuisance and inconvenience, especially in the summer.

A more material objection, in which all the occupants share, is that there is but one watercloset in the centre of the Almshouses. Each almswoman has a key, but the inconvenience of going along the street to this place, where the receptacle for the dust, ashes, &c. of all the houses is situated, and from whence also every drop of water has to be carried, is very great. The state of substantial repair appeared to me better than might be expected from such old tenements.

The inmates receive 14s. a week each, also Christmas money 31s. 6d., and 1½ tons of coal per annum. Medical attendance is provided by the Company.

The *Salters' Almshouses* in Bow Lane were founded by Thomas Beamond, who by will dated 1454 bequeathed a considerable estate to the Wardens and Brethren and

Sisters of the said fraternity and guild, and as to six houses, part of the devised property, the testator willed that the Wardens and their successors should receive and order six of the most poor and indigent of the art to dwell therein.

Six almsmen of the *Salters' Company* now dwell in apartments arranged for the purpose in two houses belonging to the Company in *Salters' Court*, Bow Lane. Five of the number are married. To each two rooms are appointed. These houses are supposed to have been built immediately after the Fire of London, and although there were complaints of some of the rooms being damp, cold, and dark, they are immeasurably better than the Monkwell Street tenements. The houses are of course very old, and the arrangement of the basement is bad—low, dark, damp, and confined.

The repairs appear to have been constantly attended to, and the substantial state of these two houses (with the exception of the windows or, rather, casements) was better than from their great age would be expected.

The six inmates here receive 10s. 6d. a week, 1½ tons of coals a year, and other benefits.

Both the almsmen and almswomen extol the Company for their liberality, and I found upon the whole less disinclination to the idea of removal than I have ever before witnessed at similar inspections.

The proposed new Almshouses are intended to be erected on a portion of the field called Butt Field, which is situated within a quarter of a mile of the railway station at Watford. They will be bounded by the Parsonage House at one extremity, which is now in progress, and at the other by new boys' and girls' schools, which are in full operation. How far the noise during certain times proceeding from the playgrounds attached to the schools, in exchange for the constant sounds of factories and metropolitan traffic to which the inmates are now subject, would be agreeable or otherwise will vary in different individuals.

The site is a desirable one, and so situated that drainage to any extent can be had. It is stated that the main sewer will be continued beyond the *Salters' Company's* ground, all proprietors paying their proportion.

The road is laid out, but not yet made beyond the schools before mentioned.

I was informed the front aspect is north-east.

The new district church is within two or three hundred yards, and the distance to the centre of the town of Watford under half a mile.

The works belonging to the Water Company are near. The water is stated to be good, and the supply plentiful.

The plan and elevation submitted, although very plain, appears well adapted to the purpose.

I am of opinion that the most casual view of the improved habitations and more healthy locality can leave no doubt but that the almsmen and almswomen will be great gainers by the removal.

All which I submit to the Board.

JOHN SIMONS.

5th April 1862.

SALTERS' COMPANY.

SIR AMBROSE NICHOLAS' CHARITY, in account with the SALTERS' COMPANY.

Expenditure and Income Account.

Dr.

Cr.

Date.		Amount.	Date.		Amount.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
From 1 July 1880 to 30 June 1881.	To outlay for various expenses, viz.:		From 1 July 1880 to 30 June 1881.	By half-year's ground rent received	
	Pensions for 12 inmates £ s. d.			22nd October 1880 - -	750 0 0
	at 14s. a week for 52			By half-year's ground rent received	
	weeks - 436 16 0			22nd April 1881 - -	750 0 0
	Less vacant almshouse,			By cash received from Robson's	
	one month - - 2 16 0			Charity - - - -	13 0 0
		434 0 0			
	Alice Martin, formerly an inmate				
	now an imbecile, annual allow-				
	ance - - - -	42 0 0			
	Miss A. A. Batty, annual allowance	50 0 0			
	„ E. Batty do.	50 0 0			
	„ E. S. Batty do.	50 0 0			
	Mrs. E. C. Martin do.	20 0 0			
	„ E. L. Webb do.	20 0 0			
	„ S. Solly do.	100 0 0			
	„ E. Drinkwater, $\frac{1}{2}$ year allowance	10 0 0			
	„ S. Houghton do.	10 0 0			
	„ A. Heath do.	10 0 0			
	Mr. A. K. Taylor, $\frac{1}{2}$ year allowance	22 10 0			
	Paid to make up the amount of 2				
	inmates of almshouses to 31s.				
	each on distribution day, 1880 -	1 10 0			
	Surveyor's charges - -	5 12 0			
	Repairs to the 12 tenements -	27 10 3			
	Coals - - - -	38 5 10			
	Gas - - - -	9 8 4			
	Water - - - -	10 10 0			
	Medical attendance - - -	35 0 0			
	Garden expenses - - -	26 5 4			
	Expenses of beadle superintending				
	almshouses, including sundry				
	railway expenses - -	3 14 2			
	Gatekeeper and lamplighter -	12 2 8			
	Insurance and rates - -	11 6 6			
	Payment in respect of pews re-				
	served for 12 almspeople -	8 6 8			
	Payment towards general expenses				
	of the Church - - -	3 6 8			
	Payment towards Curates' Fund -	3 6 8			
	Subscription to fire brigade -	1 8 0			
	Do. district schools - -	3 10 0			
	Expenses of management -	75 0 0			
	Towards funeral expenses of				
	M. A. Spooner - - -	5 0 0			
	Wines, &c. for inmates under				
	medical advice - - -	2 5 7			
	Miscellaneous expenses - -	6 8 8			
	To interest 1 year of 1,854l. 18s. 9d.,				
	balance unexpended on rebuild-				
	ing of almshouses at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per				
	cent. - - - -	83 9 6			
	Balance to capital account in re-				
	duction of debt - - -	321 8 2			
		1,513 0 0			1,513 0 0

(Signed) **EDW. LIONEL SCOTT, Clerk.**

SIR AMBROSE NICHOLAS' CHARITY, in account with the SALTERS' COMPANY.

Capital Account.

Dr.

Cr.

Date.	—	Amount.	Date.	—	Amount.
1880. July 1	To balance of account rendered -	£ s. d. 1,854 18 9	1881. June 30	By balance from expenditure and income account towards liquidation of debt - - - By balance carried forward - -	£ s. d. 321 8 2 1,533 10 7
		1,854 18 9			1,854 18 9
1881. July 1	To balance - - - -	1,533 10 7			

(Signed) EDW. LIONEL SCOTT, Clerk.

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The **SALTERS' COMPANY**, in account with **BEAMOND'S GIFT.**

Almshouse Account.

<i>Dr.</i>			<i>Cr.</i>		
Date.	—	Amount.	Date.	—	Amount.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
30 June 1880 to 30 June 1881.	To six poor men, being 7d. per week to each from 30th June 1880 to 30th June 1881, Beaumont's	9 2 0	30 June 1880 to 30 June 1881.	By pensions for six inmates at 14s. each per week for 52 weeks -	218 8 0
	To Thos. Barber's Gift -	0 10 2		By Sunday gifts to the almspeople on distribution day in December 1880	20 9 2
	To Mrs. Cocks' Gift -	2 0 0		By cash paid, surveyor's charges -	2 16 0
	To John Garrett's Gift -	1 6 0		Do. repairs to the six tenements -	13 15 1
	To Robert Payne's Gift -	0 10 0		Do. for coals -	19 2 10
	To Wm. Robson's Gift -	6 0 0		Do. for gas -	4 11 8
	To Thos. Salter's Gift -	3 7 0		Do. for water -	5 5 0
	To John Scott's Gift -	2 12 0		Do. for medical attendance -	17 10 0
	To James Smith's Gift -	8 0 0		Do. for garden expenses -	13 2 8
	To Sir J. Coates' Gift -	2 14 0		Do. for expenses of beadle superintending almshouses, including sundry railway expenses -	1 18 10
		36 1 2		Do. for gatekeeper and lamplighter -	6 1 4
	To cash paid by the Company out of their funds -	306 18 10		Do. for insurance and rates in respect of pews reserved for almspeople -	5 13 3
				Do. towards general expenses of the Church subscription to fire brigade -	4 3 4
				Do. subscription to Curates' Fund -	1 13 4
				Do. subscription to district schools -	1 15 0
				Do. for wine for inmates under medical advice -	1 2 10
				Do. for miscellaneous expenses -	3 4 4
		343 0 0			343 0 0

(Signed) **EDW. LIONEL SCOTT**, Clerk.

THOS. BARBER'S GIFT.

<i>Dr.</i>			<i>Cr.</i>		
Date.	—	Amount.	Date.	—	Amount.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
30 June 1880 to 30 June 1881.	To interest on 200 <i>l.</i> at 4 per cent. per annum, for one year to 30th June 1881 -	8 0 0	30 June 1880 to 30 June 1881.	By cash paid to the several objects specified by the donor, for one year to 30th June 1881 -	1 1 6
		8 0 0		By cash paid to poor of St. Botolph, Billingsgate -	6 18 6
					8 0 0

SIR JOHN COATES' GIFT.

<i>Dr.</i>			<i>Cr.</i>		
Date.	—	Amount.	Date.	—	Amount.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
30 June 1880 to 30 June 1881.	To interest on 128 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , as directed by donor, for one year to 30th June 1881 -	7 10 0	30 June 1880 to 30 June 1881.	By cash paid to the objects enjoined by the donor, for one year to 30th June 1881 -	4 16 0
		7 10 0		By Beaumont's Almshouse Account -	2 14 0
					7 10 0

MRS. COCKS' GIFT.

Dr.

Cr.

Date.	—	Amount.	Date.	—	Amount.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
30 June 1880 to 30 June 1881.	To interest on 100l., as directed by donor, for one year to 30th June 1881 - - -	6 5 0	30 June 1880 to 30 June 1881.	By cash paid to the several objects enjoined by the donor, for one year to 30th June 1881 - - -	6 5 0

(Signed) EDW. LIONEL SCOTT, Clerk.

DAVID COCKS' GIFT.

Dr.

Cr.

Date.	—	Amount.	Date.	—	Amount.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
30 June 1880 to 30 June 1881.	To interest on 100l., as directed by donor, for one year to 30th June 1881 - - -	2 6 8	30 June 1880 to 30 June 1881.	By cash paid to the several objects enjoined by the donor, for one year to 30th June 1881 - - -	2 6 8

ELLIS CRISP'S GIFT.

Dr.

Cr.

Date.	—	Amount.	Date.	—	Amount.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
30 June 1880 to 30 June 1881.	To interest on 150l. at 4 per cent. per annum, for one year to 30th June 1881 - - -	6 0 0	30 June 1880 to 30 June 1881.	By cash paid the several objects and persons enjoined by the donor, for one year to 30th June 1881 - - -	6 0 0

JOHN GARRATT'S GIFT.

Dr.

Cr.

Date.	—	Amount.	Date.	—	Amount.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
30 June 1880 to 30 June 1881.	To cash, being one year's dividend on 49l. 6s. 8d. 3 per cent. Consols (Official Trustees of Charitable Funds) - - -	1 6 0	30 June 1880 to 30 June 1881.	By cash paid to the several objects mentioned in the will of the donor, for one year to 30th June 1881 - - -	1 6 0

ROBERT HARDING'S GIFT.

Dr.

Cr.

Date.	—	Amount.	Date.	—	Amount.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
30 June 1880 to 30 June 1881.	To amount appropriated from the Company's funds to pay this gift, for one year to 30th June 1881 - - -	2 0 0	30 June 1880 to 30 June 1881.	By cash paid to the several objects mentioned in the will of the donor, for one year to 30th June 1881 - - -	2 0 0

JOHN IRELAND'S GIFT.

Dr.			Cr.		
Date.	—	Amount.	Date.	—	Amount.
30 June 1880 to 30 June 1881.	To interest on 200 <i>l.</i> , as directed by donor, one year to 30th June 1881	£ s. d. 8 0 0	30 June 1880 to 30 June 1881.	By cash paid to the objects enjoined by the donor, for one year to 30th June 1881, viz., officers of the Company and poor - - Ward of Bread Street at Easton - -	£ s. d. 4 0 0 4 0 0 8 0 0
		8 0 0			8 0 0

BARNARD HYDE'S GIFT.

Dr.			Cr.		
Date.	—	Amount.	Date.	—	Amount.
30 June 1880 to 30 June 1881.	To cash, being one year's dividend on 1,916 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> 3 per cent. Consols (Official Trustees of Charitable Funds) - - -	£ s. d. 57 10 0	30 June 1880 to 30 June 1881.	By cash paid to the several object specified in the deed of trust, for one year to 30th June 1881, viz.: To a preacher, for a weekly lecture on Tuesday in each week in the parish of St. Mary at Hill (see Note) - Amongst 10 poor people of said parish - - To 10 poor women of the Salters' Company - - To the churchwarden of Little Ilford, for 4 poor persons of the parish - - To 54 poor widows or maidens of 3 parishes, as specified by the donor - - Retained by the Master and Wardens and Officers of the Company for their trouble, as appointed - -	£ s. d. 30 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 1 0 0 13 10 0 8 0 0 57 10 0
		57 10 0			57 10 0

NOTE.—The actual stipend paid the preacher is 70*l.* per annum, the Company defraying the additional expenditure of 40*l.* out of their own funds.

(Signed) EDW. LIONEL SCOTT, Clerk.

LADY NICHOLAS' GIFT.

Dr.			Cr.		
Date.	—	Amount.	Date.	—	Amount.
30 June 1880 to 30 June 1881.	To interest on 50 <i>l.</i> , as directed by the donor, for one year to 30th June 1881 - - -	£ s. d. 1 0 0	30 June 1880 to 30 June 1881.	By cash paid to the churchwardens of the parish of St. Mildred, Bread Street - - -	£ s. d. 1 0 0

ROBERT PAYNE'S GIFT.

Dr.			Cr.		
Date.	—	Amount.	Date.	—	Amount.
30 June 1880 to 30 June 1881.	To interest on 100 <i>l.</i> , as directed by the donor, for one year to 30th June 1881 - - -	£ s. d. 1 0 0	30 June 1880 to 30 June 1881.	By Beamond's Almshouses - - By other payments, as directed by donor - - -	£ s. d. 0 10 0 0 10 0 1 0 0
		1 0 0			1 0 0

HENRY PLOMPTON'S GIFT.

Dr.

Cr.

Date.	—	Amount.	Date.	—	Amount.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
30 June 1880 to 30 June 1881.	To interest, as directed by the donor, for one year to 30th June 1881 -	1 0 0	30 June 1880 to 30 June 1881.	By cash paid to the objects mentioned by the donor, for one year to 30th June 1881 - - -	1 0 0

(Signed) EDW. LIONEL SCOTT, Clerk.

WILLIAM ROBSON'S GIFT.

Dr.

Cr.

Date.	—	Amount.	Date.	—	Amount.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
30 June 1880 to 30 June 1881.	To one year's dividend on 3,583 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> 8 per cent. Consols (Official Trustees of Charitable Funds) -	107 10 0	30 June 1880 to 30 June 1881.	By cash paid to the several objects mentioned in the donor's deed (except his anniversary feast, the fee to the minister and clerk is now paid to the minister, &c. of Newport, Salop,*) for one year to 30th June 1881 - - -	107 10 0

* See Order of Board of Charity Commissioners, 7th November 1876.

SIR THOS. SALTER'S GIFT.

Dr.

Cr.

Date.	—	Amount.	Date.	—	Amount.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
30 June 1880 to 30 June 1881.	To payments in respect of 133 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , as directed by the donor, for one year to 30th June 1881 -	4 18 0	30 June 1880 to 30 June 1881.	By cash paid to the several objects enjoined by the donor (as detailed in prior accounts), for one year to 30th June 1881 - - -	2 6 0
		4 18 0		By Beamond's Almshouses - - -	2 12 0
					4 18 0

JOHN SCOTT'S GIFT.

Dr.

Cr.

Date.	—	Amount.	Date.	—	Amount.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
30 June 1880 to 30 June 1881.	To cash, being one year's dividend on 302 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> 8 per cent. Consols (Official Trustees of Charitable Funds) - - -	9 12 2	30 June 1880 to 30 June 1881.	By Beamond's Almshouses - - -	2 12 0
		9 12 2		By Nicholas' Almshouses - - -	5 0 0
				By parish of St. Margaret Moses for coals - - -	2 0 2
					9 12 2

(Signed) EDW. LIONEL SCOTT, Clerk.

8 T 2

JAMES SMITH'S GIFT.

MRS. PARKHURST and MISS SMITH'S GIFT.

Dr.			Cr.		
Date.	—	Amount.	Date.	—	Amount.
30 June 1880 to 30 June 1881.	To cash received from Mr. Joseph Gardner, half year's rent of Norden Farm, due Michaelmas 1880 - To cash received from Mr. Parsons for half-year's rent do. do., due Lady Day 1881 - To cash received from Mr. Silver for half-year's rent, due Michaelmas 1880 - To cash, one year's dividends on 1153l. 18s. 11d. 3 per cent. Consols (Official Trustees of Charitable Funds) - To cash from Mrs. Parkhurst and Miss Smith's, issuing from rent-charge of Mudbrook Farm, Rotherhithe, due Lady Day 1881 - To cash, Mrs. Smith's Gift, for one year to 30th June 1881 - To cash, for one year's dividend on 900l. 10s. 4d. 3½ per cent. Metropolitan Consolidated Stock, George Pearce's Trust -	£ s. d. 118 0 0 118 0 0 7 0 0 34 12 4 45 12 0 8 0 0 31 10 4 362 14 8	30 June 1880 to 30 June 1881.	By balance brought forward - By cash paid, insurances on Norden Farm and out-buildings - Almshouses - By do. do. for coals - By do. do. for medical attendance, one year - By do. do. for supply of water, one year - By do. do. for surveyor's charges - By do. do. for biennial clothing and making up same - By do. do. for law charges, including 1s. 4d. for fee-farm rent to Earl Somers - By do. do. to almspeople and sundry others, as per founder's will, &c., as set forth in return 1866/1867, fo. 18 - By do. do. almspeople at the annual views, 1880 - By do. do. almspeople at Christmas - By balance carried down -	£ s. d. 22 10 6 2 10 3 1 10 0 4 0 3 14 8 0 25 0 0 6 10 0 3 16 10 22 11 1 5 16 4 222 12 0 6 10 0 11 0 0 17 19 8 362 14 8

(Signed) EDW. LIONEL SCOTT, Clerk.

SIR TIMOTHY WALDO'S GIFT.

Dr.			Cr.		
Date.	—	Amount.	Date.	—	Amount.
30 June 1880 to 30 June 1881.	To cash, being balance in hand, Apprenticing Fund - To do. for one year's dividend on 607l. 4s. 9d. 3 per cent. Consols -	£ s. d. 23 11 8 18 4 4 41 16 0	30 June 1880 to 30 June 1881.	By cash on distribution day of the Company's Bounty, December 1880 By do. paid for warm clothing for the poor of Flever, 1880 - By balance in Company's hands, Apprenticing Fund -	£ s. d. 5 0 0 7 10 0 29 6 0 41 16 0

JOHN WICKS' GIFT.

Dr.			Cr.		
Date.	—	Amount.	Date.	—	Amount.
30 June 1880 to 30 June 1881.	To rent received by the Company, for one year to 30th June 1881 -	£ s. d. 6 10 0	30 June 1880 to 30 June 1881.	By cash paid to the inmates of the almshouses at Watford on the Company's distribution day in December 1880, according to the donor's bequest -	£ s. d. 6 10 0

(Signed) EDW. LIONEL SCOTT, Clerk.

IRONMONGERS' COMPANY.

TO THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS FOR
ENGLAND AND WALES.

IN pursuance of a Minute of the Board of the 13th day of November 1860, I have inquired into the condition

and circumstances of the Charities under the management of the *Company of Ironmongers of the City of London*, and I have stated in the Report under the head of each specific endowment the result of my investigation.

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The Company or Corporation of Ironmongers is intituled "The Master and Keepers or Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery or Art of Ironmongers, London."

The governing body consists of the master, two wardens, and the livery, which is from time to time filled up to the number of 100.

The master and wardens pass to their offices by rotation, holding such offices for one year each, the junior warden becoming in his second year the senior warden. The livery are chosen from the freemen. The freedom is acquired by patrimony, actual (and not colourable) servitude of apprenticeship of seven years, and by redemption, at the discretion of the court, which is obtained by payment of 100 guineas.

The number of freemen, exclusive of the livery, is about 150.

BETTON'S CHARITY.

Thomas Betton by his will of 15th February 1723 devised and bequeathed the residue of his estates whatsoever and wheresoever to the Company of Ironmongers upon trust to pay one full half part of the interest and profits unto the redemption of British slaves in Turkey or Barbary, one full fourth part of the interest, &c. unto charity schools in the City and suburbs of London where the education is according to the Church of England, in which number that of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, to be included, and not giving anyone above 20*l.* per annum; and the other fourth part in consideration of the Company's care and pains in the execution of the will, to the uses following, viz:—

Ten pounds per annum to such minister of the Church of England as they should from time to time entertain in their hospital for performing divine service; the remains unto the necessitated decayed freemen of the said Company, their widows and children, not exceeding 10*l.* a year to any family.

The residuary estate of the testator as appears in the Reports of the Commissioners of Inquiry (Vol. 2, page 49, and Vol. 32, part 2, page 450), was laid out in the purchase of real estates in the counties of Middlesex and Essex, and a fee farm rent payable from an estate at Bainbrigge, Yorkshire, excepting a portion of the fund which either originally stood, or was subsequently placed in Bank Stock and South Sea Annuities, and some small portion also in Government funds.

The estate was the subject of an administration suit, the result of which is briefly stated in the Reports of the Commissioners of Inquiry (Vol. 2, page 49).

The Charity funds were applied in accordance with the original direction, so far as the circumstances of the times admitted, but a large accumulation arose of the funds applicable to the objects to which the first moiety of the estate was devoted by the will. In November 1829 an information was filed by the Attorney-General, at the relation of D. H. Howlett, against the Ironmongers' Company, stating amongst other things that by certain treaties entered into between this country and Turkey and the States of Barbary all dealings in slaves were prohibited, and, therefore, according to the laws of this country, the said moiety could not be applied according to the directions of the

testator; and the information prayed that it might be declared that one moiety of the Charity Estates ought to be applied to the purposes of the Charity, and as near to the intention of the donor as the circumstances of the case would admit; that it might be referred to the Master to take an account of the rents and profits and other revenues of the said Charity; that the Company should account for such part as should appear to have been improperly applied; and that the Master should settle a plan for the future application thereof.

The Company by their answer, the substance of which is set out in the same Report, stated that the accumulations of the surplus income in June 1827 amounted to 81,500*l.*, 3*l.* per cent. Reduced Annuities, and 3,569*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* 3*l.* per cent. Consols, besides a freehold estate at Sible Hedingham, in Essex, which, in 1806, the Company had purchased for 6,191*l.* 10*s.* cash, a portion of the then accumulations, and which estate produced a rental of 230*l.* a year, and the defendants stated the resolutions which had been come to by a special committee of the Company for the application of the annual income of the accumulation towards the other objects to which the second moiety of the testator's estate had been devoted.

An interim order of the Court of the 25th March 1830 continued the application thus adopted by the Company pending the litigation on the subject.

An order of the Court of the 19th July 1830 referred it to the Master to approve of a scheme for the administration of the moiety of the estate from which the accumulations had arisen, and to inquire whether such scheme could be carried into effect without the aid of Parliament, and also to settle a scheme for the proper application of the other moiety. The order also directed the defendants to transfer to the Accountant-General one moiety of the stock purchased with part of the testator's residuary estate, to be placed to an account called "The Principal Account," and the stock which had arisen from the moiety of the estates applicable to the redemption of slaves to "The Accumulated Income Account."

The report of the Master of the 20th July 1833 advised that 7,000*l.* stock should be set apart in order that the dividends and amount of accumulations thereof might form a fund to provide for the redemption of British subjects who might thereafter be detained in Turkey or Barbary, and he approved of a scheme for the application of the surplus income in two moieties; one for charity schools in the City and suburbs of London, and the other for objects connected with the Company, similar to those directed by the will, and as to the second moiety of the estate the Master approved of the application which the Company had adopted.

The Master of the Rolls (Sir John Leach) by his decree 12th November 1833, declared that the Court had no jurisdiction to apply the surplus income of the moiety of the Charity property in question to any purpose inconsistent with the testator's intention, and referred it back to the Master to approve of a scheme to be submitted to Parliament, and his honour confirmed that part of the Report which related to the setting apart of the 7,000*l.*, Bank 3*l.* per cent. Annuities to "The Redemption Slave Account," and directed the same accordingly.

On appeal from this decree to the Lord Chancellor (Lord Brougham) his Lordship on the 21st November 1834 reversed the declaration as to the want of jurisdiction in the Court, and as to the application to Parliament. The cause was in pursuance of this decree re-heard before the Master of the Rolls (Sir W. W. Pepys) on the 28th of April 1835, who referred it back to the Master to review his report and settle a scheme, having regard as near as might be to the intention of the testator and having regard to the bequest touching British captives, and having regard to the other charitable bequests in the will.

On the 3rd August 1839 the Master made a separate report and certified that there were no direct objects to which the surplus moiety and the accumulations thereof and the dividends and income thereof could be applied, and the Master thereby further certified that if the true construction of the order of the 1st May 1835 should be that he was bound in the first instance to consider the application of the surplus moiety and the accumulations thereof, and of the dividends and income thereof, in reference only to the intention of the testator as to the bequest contained in his will touching British captives, and if the case of "*the Attorney-General v. Gibson*" cited before him, were a case which should appear to the Court as applicable to the present case, that the application proposed by the scheme therein referred to as having been brought in by the trustees of the Mico Charity was an application as near as might be to the intention of the testator, as to the bequest contained in his will touching British captives, provision being made for the increase of the comforts of such of the pensioners in Greenwich Hospital as were present at the battle of Algiers, and for the education at the school attached to such hospital, and at the Royal Naval School, and at the school attached to the Royal Benevolent Society, all therein mentioned, of the children of such officers and men as were present at the battle of Algiers. But the Master thereby submitted also to the Court whether a portion of the surplus moiety and the accumulations thereof and of the dividends and income thereof might not in such case be properly applied for the benefit of the Seamen's Hospital Society and the Royal Naval Benevolent Society therein mentioned, at least in respect of the last mentioned Charities, so far as respected the officers and men, and their families engaged at the battle of Algiers, but if the case of "*the Attorney-General v. Gibson*" should not appear to the Court as applicable to the present case, or one that ought to govern it, or if the true construction of the order of the 1st of May 1835, should be that he was bound to consider of the application of such surplus moiety and the accumulations thereof, and of the dividends and income thereof, having regard as near as might be to the intention of the testator as to the bequest contained in his will touching British captives, and having regard also to the other charitable bequests in the will, whether the case of "*the Attorney-General v. Gibson*" should or not appear to the Court applicable to the present case, or one that ought to govern it, then he found subject to the provision being made for the increase of the comforts of such of the pensioners in Greenwich Hospital as were present at the battle of Algiers, and the education of their children at such schools as therein-before mentioned, and also subject to the submission therein-before mentioned, as to the Seamen's Hospital Society and the Royal Naval Benevolent Society, that the proper application of the surplus moiety, and the accumulations thereof, and of the dividends and income thereof, would be for the better support of the Charity Schools in the city and suburbs of London, where the education is according to the Church of England, including the school of the parish where the testator dwelt, and the Royal Naval School, and the school attached to Greenwich Hospital, and he further certified that save as aforesaid, there were no objects to which the surplus moiety and the accumulations thereof, and the dividends and income thereof could be applied, having regard to the directions contained in the decree of the 1st May 1835.

The consideration of the report and exceptions taken by the Company thereto, came on for hearing before the Master of the Rolls (Lord Langdale) on the 13th December 1839, when it was declared that there were no direct objects to which the income of the moiety of the Charity estates and funds mentioned in the pleadings and the accumulations thereof could be applied, regard being had to the bequest in the will of the testator touching British captives. And it was declared that the scheme proposed by the appellants and mentioned in the report, so far as it proposed the appropriation of the income of the moiety and the accumulations thereof to the Charity Schools in the City and suburbs of London where the education is according to the Church of England, and to the necessitated decayed freemen of the Ironmongers' Company, their widows and children, was a proper scheme for the application of

the income of such moiety and the accumulations thereof, and of the income and dividends thereof, as near as might be to the intention of the testator, having regard to the bequest contained in his will touching British captives, and having regard also to the other charitable bequests in his will; and it was referred back to the Master to review his report and to approve of a scheme for the application of the moiety and the accumulations thereof, and the dividends and income thereof to the Charity Schools in the city and suburbs of London where the education is according to the Church of England, and to the necessitated decayed freemen of the Ironmongers' Company, their widows and children.

On the appeal of the informant and relators against this decision the Lord Chancellor, on the 23rd January 1841, reversed the decree of the Master of the Rolls, except so much thereof as declared that there were no direct objects to which the income of the moiety of the Charity estates and funds mentioned in the pleadings, and the accumulations thereof, could be applied, regard being had to the bequest in the will of the testator touching British captives, and in lieu of the part so reversed it was declared that the half part of the rents, interest, and profits of the testator's property which by his will is directed to be applied to the redemption of British slaves in Turkey or Barbary, and the interest and profits of the accumulations thereof ought to be applied in supporting and assisting Charity Schools in England and Wales where the education is according to the Church of England, but not to an amount of more than 20l. a year to any one school, and it was referred back to the Master to settle and approve of a scheme for that purpose, and the consideration of all further directions and subsequent costs was reserved.

From this decision which negated the application of a moiety of the moiety in question, to purposes connected with the Company and its freemen, similar to those which the testator had pointed out as to a portion of the other moiety, the Ironmongers' Company appealed to the House of Lords, assigning by their counsel, Sir W. W. Follett, Mr. Sutton-Sharpe, and Mr. Adams, as their principal reasons of appeal:

First. Because in default of the direct objects to which the income of the moiety of the Charity Estates and funds and the accumulations thereof could be applied, regard being had to the bequest in the will of the said T. Betton, touching British captives, the application of the income of the said moiety and the accumulations thereof to the Charity Schools in the City and suburbs of London, where the education was according to the Church of England, and the necessitated decayed freemen of the Ironmongers' Company, their widows and children, was a proper scheme for the application of such income and the accumulations thereof, and the accruing dividends thereof, as near as might be to the intention of the testator, having regard to the bequest in his will touching British captives, and having regard also to the other charitable bequests in his said will.

Second. Because, according to the true construction of the will of the said T. Betton, in default of the direct objects to which, by the said will, the income of the said moiety of the said Charity Estates was given, the income of such moiety ought to be applied to the other charitable objects mentioned in the said will.

The respondents, the Attorney-General, and the relator, by their counsel, Mr. Pemberton, Mr. C. P. Cooper, and Mr. Spurrier, assigned as their principal reasons for supporting the decree:

Firstly. It is a well-established principle in courts of equity that where a testator has bequeathed property to different definite charitable purposes, some of which have failed, it is to be applied to other charitable purposes as nearly as may be in conformity with the intention of the testator as such intention is to be collected from his will.

Secondly. In the present case by the order of the 1st May 1835, which has not been appealed from, the Master was, in accordance with that principle, directed, in settling a scheme, "to have regard as near as might be to the intention of the testator as to the bequest contained in his will touching British captives, and to have regard also to the other charitable bequests in the will."

Thirdly. The testator in bequeathing a fourth part of his residuary property as he has done. "In consideration of the Ironmongers' Company's care and pains in the execution of his will," has manifested that he had in view rather the remuneration of those on whom he reposed the burden of carrying his will into execution, than the establishment of any particular charity.

Fourthly. The only charitable purposes therefore directly contemplated as such by the will are two, namely, the redemption of British slaves in Turkey or Barbary, a purpose which has wholly failed, and the support of schools in London and its suburbs for education, on the principles of

the Church of England; and the bequest to such last-mentioned charitable purposes afford therefore the only guide to be found to the intention of the testator.

Lastly. The application directed by the decree appealed from of the property destined to the purpose which has failed is in conformity with the intention of the testator in so far as it can be collected from such last mentioned charitable bequests, with regard to the latter of such bequests, inasmuch as it provides for the support of schools for education on the principles of the Church of England, and with regard to the former of such bequests, inasmuch as it is extended to the whole of the British community, and as no other application has been suggested more in conformity with such intention, and in particular none suggested more nearly resembling the charitable purposes which has failed.

The cause came on before the House of Lords on the 7th June 1844, and was heard before the Lord Chancellor (Lyndhurst), Lord Brougham, Lord Cottenham, and Lord Campbell, when their lordships dismissed the appeal and confirmed the decree.

The Master then proceeded to make his report, and by such report dated the 23rd December 1845, certified that the income of the funds in court and of the estates, constituting the moiety and accumulations in question in the cause amounted to the yearly sum of 5,000*l.* or thereabouts, but such amount of income in part arising from Bank stock, rents, and profits of estates might increase or diminish, and he certified that there was then standing to the separate account in the cause, namely, "redemption slave account" 7,916*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, Bank three per cent. Annuities, including the 7,000*l.* like Bank Annuities originally transferred and set apart to that account as a fund to provide for any British subjects that might hereafter be detained in slavery in Turkey or Barbary. And the Master certified that it had been submitted to him that in apportioning the said income, estimated at 5,000*l.* a year, among the 26 dioceses of England and Wales as therein-after mentioned, regard had been had to the population, to the number of parishes or ecclesiastical districts, and to the number of schools most proper to be supported and assisted in each diocese, so that conformably to the decision of the Court the benefit of the Charity might be fairly and equally distributed over the whole kingdom, and he certified that the following apportionment was a fair and just distribution of the income in manner aforesaid.

	£
To the Diocese of London	- - 360
To the Diocese of Canterbury	- - 180
To the Diocese of York	- - 200
To the Diocese of Durham	- - 180
To the Diocese of Winchester	- - 200
To the Diocese of St. Asaph	- - 160
To the Diocese of Bangor	- - 160
To the Diocese of Bath and Wells	- - 180
To the Diocese of Carlisle	- - 170
To the Diocese of Chester	- - 320
To the Diocese of Chichester	- - 150
To the Diocese of St. David's	- - 200
To the Diocese of Ely	- - 180
To the Diocese of Exeter	- - 200
To the Diocese of Gloucester and Bristol	- - 180
To the Diocese of Hereford	- - 150
To the Diocese of Lichfield	- - 230
To the Diocese of Lincoln	- - 200
To the Diocese of Llandaff	- - 180
To the Diocese of Norwich	- - 180
To the Diocese of Oxford	- - 150
To the Diocese of Peterborough	- - 180
To the Diocese of Ripon	- - 200
To the Diocese of Rochester	- - 80
To the Diocese of Salisbury	- - 180
To the Diocese of Worcester	- - 220
	<hr/> £4,970 <hr/>

And the Master thereby approved of the following scheme in lieu of the scheme mentioned in his report of the 21st April 1842, for the purpose of applying the half part of the rents and profits of the testator's property; but the scheme so approved contained directions for the passing of the accounts before the Master, which were not confirmed by the Court, but were expunged from the scheme by the subsequent order, and are not, therefore, stated amongst the following clauses. The clauses approved and adopted are:—

1st.—That the annual sums above mentioned and apportioned, and the sums to be apportioned as herein-after

provided, shall be distributed and divided to and among the schools in each diocese that shall be most proper to be supported and assisted, not giving to any one school more than 20*l.* a year and not less than 5*l.* a year, under and according to such rules and regulations as are herein-after mentioned and contained.

2nd.—That the Ironmongers' Company shall receive the whole income of the charity funds and estates, and shall keep accounts of all monies received in respect thereof, and of their application of such monies, such accounts to be made up yearly, and shall also keep full minutes of all their proceedings in respect of the Charity

3rd.—That the Ironmongers' Company shall, from time to time, as circumstances may require, alter and vary the sums apportioned or to be apportioned to any diocese according to the population, the number of parishes or ecclesiastical districts, the number of schools proper to be supported and assisted therein, so far as they shall be able to ascertain the same, and shall, within six weeks from the time of making the same, report any such alteration or variation to the bishop of such diocese.

4th.—That notice of all grants proposed to be made to schools shall be given to the bishops of the dioceses in which such schools shall be situate one month before making the same, and in case any bishop shall within such month make any communication to the Ironmongers' Company on the subject of such proposed grant, or any of them, or otherwise relating to the Charity, the Ironmongers' Company, in coming to a determination on the subject of such grants or other communications of the bishops relating to the Charity, shall give due consideration to such communication, and inform the bishops of their determination thereon.

5th.—That in selecting the most proper schools to be supported and assisted, a preference shall be given to the claims of schools that have been recently established where the difficulties incident to a new undertaking are still to be overcome; and that among new schools those be preferred which are connected with new district churches, where the clergyman chiefly depends for his support upon the pew rents, and where the local resources are required for church buildings and other similar purposes.

6th.—That the schools especially preferred shall be those in which instruction is given both on Sunday and on every day throughout the week, and that Sunday schools merely, and schools for infants under seven years of age, shall be excluded from the benefit of the fund.

7th.—That in cases where a boys' school and girls' school are under one and the same management, and are intended for the benefit of the same population, they shall be regarded as one establishment, and one grant only shall be deemed sufficient for both.

8th.—That once in every year the Ironmongers' Company shall require a certificate from the managers or trustees of the schools to which grants shall be made, or if there shall not be any managers or trustees thereof, then from the ministers of the parishes in which such schools shall be situate, a certificate as to the state of the school buildings, the manner in which the schools are conducted, the amount as well as the yearly income, whether derived from subscriptions or otherwise, as also of the yearly expenditure for the preceding year, and the debts or incumbrances (if any) affecting the schools, and the Ironmongers' Company shall give due consideration to such certificate in determining on the propriety of continuing such grants.

By the order of Lord Langdale, the Master of the Rolls, of the 29th July 1846, his Lordship confirmed the scheme mentioned in the Master's report of the 23rd December 1845, with the exception aforesaid, and directed that the same should be established, and the half part of the rents, profits, and interests, applied accordingly.

The costs of these proceedings (except the costs of the appeal to the House of Lords, which were ordered to be paid by the Company), were paid out of the moiety of the Charity estates. The aggregate amount of the costs has not been computed, but I am informed that they were not much less than 10,000*l.*

The account was continued under the order, and a balance found due from the Company. This fund was invested and added to the fund in court on the accumulated income account. The amount of the stock belonging to this branch of Betton's Charity and standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery to the credit of the cause, Attorney-General *v.* Ironmongers' Company, is set out in a later part of this report.

The real estate of the Charity consists of the following particulars, in which I have followed the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (Vol. 2, Appendix P. 228):—

MIDDLESEX.—ISLE OF DOGS.

Under an order of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales of the 17th July 1855, and an order of the 5th June 1857, the Company demised to John Henry Weetzel, his executors, administrators, and assigns three pieces or plots of land, containing in the whole about 3 acres, at rents amounting together to - - - 162 0 0

(These were building leases for 63 years, and upwards of 70 fourth-class houses, called respectively Betton's Terrace, Totnes Terrace, Ingelburn Terrace and Place, Laura Cottages, and Elizabeth Cottages, have been built in pursuance of the covenants and under the inspection of the Company's surveyor).

Under an order of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales of the 17th July 1855, another plot of land, was demised to W. J. and R. Tindal for a like term of 63 years upon a building lease, and a factory and warehouse has been built thereon, the reserved rent being - - - 50 0 0

The remainder of the land called Barnfield, stated to be about 31 acres of marsh land, is now let to Mr. Bradshaw, a tenant from year to year at - - - 77 10 0

Upon the Isle of Dogs property, under the order of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales of 31st day of October 1856, the Company were authorised to raise 1,000*l.* by way of mortgage, bearing interest at 4½ per cent., and to pay the same to the Metropolitan Board of Works as and for the construction of a sewer by the said board as therein mentioned.

A redemption or sinking fund has been created, which on the 30th June 1860 amounted to 161*l.* 10*s.*, 3*l.* per cent. Consols, in the names of members of the Company, 50*l.* in cash, and the accumulating dividends, are annually appropriated to this fund.

The Metropolitan Board of Works have given the Company notice of their intention to take a portion of the land of the Charity running through the property in East and West Ham to the outfall on the river in quantity about 80 acres for the Metropolitan sewer. The claim of the Ironmongers' Company in respect of this Charity is about 41,700*l.*, and 500*l.* an acre for the Reed Shore, according to the quantity which shall be taken. Into this matter it is not necessary and it would be premature to enter, but the conclusion of the purchase will of course materially affect the future particulars and rental of the estate.

WEST HAM, ESSEX.

Under the order of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, dated the 3rd day of February 1857, the Company demised a plot of land, containing about ¼ of an acre, to Messrs. Dodge, Bacon and Co., carrying on business under the style of the Patent Leather Cloth Company (Limited), for a term not exceeding 60 years at an annual rent of 20*l.* - - - 120 0 0

Under a subsequent arrangement with the Patent Leather Company, communicated to the Board, and receiving their preliminary and conditional sanction, intimated to the Ironmongers' Company by the Board's letter of the 22nd November 1858, the term was extended to 99 years, and a further quantity of land, making altogether about 1½ acres, was included in the demise, with provisions for building, and the whole rent was fixed at 120*l.* Buildings (including the manufactory and warehouses of the Company) of a substantial character have been erected. The Ironmongers' Company have applied to the board for its confirmation.

Carried forward - - - £409 10 0

Brought forward - - - £ 409 10 0

Millmead, 44 a. 2 r. 34 p. of marsh land, let to Mure and Co., tenants from year to year - 102 10 0

Workhouse, churchwardens of West Ham, under a lease of 1724 prior to the purchase of the property by the Company - 0 1 0

Barrowfield, the leases of 1793 having expired the five houses are let at rack rents as follows:—

To William Norton for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1854, a house and about 4 acres of land (but the statement of the measurement is omitted in the counterpart, a plan of the property is however given in the margin) 80 0 0

A plot of ground, 3 a. 2 r. 38 p., and seven houses erected thereon upon a building lease for 61 years, from Michaelmas 1843, granted to Thomas Bullock - 30 0 0

A house and garden, demised to J. Goilleux for 14 years, from Lady-day 1855 - 20 0 0

A house and garden, demised to William Taylor for 14 years, from Christmas 1854 - 25 0 0

A house and garden, demised to the Patent Leather Cloth Company (Limited) for 10 years, from Christmas 1858 - 30 0 0

(Formerly let to Mr. Bigg). This is only separated by a proposed road from the premises demised to the same Company as above stated.

A house and garden, let to Delavanté, tenant from year to year - 35 0 0

EAST HAM ESTATE.

Three pieces of land, called Gooselees, Little Gooselees, and Barbers, containing 21 a. 0 r. 6 p., let to Thomas and J. Gurney Matthews, by lease dated 26th April 1853, for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1852, at - 100 0 0

(The lessees are empowered to break up a portion of the land, covenanting to lay it down again in pasture if required. This is apparently the property described in the former report (Appendix, p. 228) as East Ham Level).

Easement, a fence allowed to be placed on Messrs. Philpotts' land - 0 0 6

Gallions - - - a. r. p. 108 0 35

Bendishes - - - 42 3 34

Serle's Marsh - - - 63 0 37

Calcots - - - 43 2 19

258 0 5

Demised by lease of the 30th April 1858, for 7 years, from Christmas 1857, to John Offin, at - 774 0 0

Reed shore, containing 16 acres, let to West and Kirk as yearly tenants - 40 0 0

Hither Wheatfield, or Wheatfield Craggs, of 5 a. 3 r. 0 p., and Trinity Tun Marsh of 4 a. 1 r. 25 p., let to Mary Abbott as yearly tenant - 33 10 0

YORKSHIRE.

A fee farm rent, issuing out of an estate called Bainbrigge Park of 68*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, which, after deducting 13*l.* 13*s.* for land tax, leaves - 54 14 11

£1,734 6 5

The above forms the original and undivided part of the Charity estate.

The disbursements out of this estate before the division of the net fund between the different branches of the Charity are—

Sewer's investment or sinking fund (above referred to) - - - £ 50 0 0

Interest on the loan (above referred to) - 42 17 10

The insurance, which is debited on one side of the account, is in the course of years, though not always in the identical year, credited on the other side as received from the tenants.

Salaries.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Marsh bailiff - - -	20	0	0			
Clerk - - -	75	0	0			
				95	0	0
Quit rents - - -	0	14	11			
Chief rents (Millmead) - - -	0	14	1			
Tithe (Millmead) - - -	12	6	9			
				13	15	9

Ironmongers' Company, three committees of the trust estates annually, including the view committee, and for stationery - 34 0 0
(The Master in Chancery when the accounts were passed in that court, allowed 10*l.* for the view, 6*l.* for each of the audit committee, and 12*l.* for stationery).

Law Charges.

Re Metropolitan Board of Works 21 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , which will be repaid by the purchaser of the land under the compulsory powers of the Sewers' Acts. The annual average charges are about - - -	10	0	0
Stationery - - -	15	0	0
Coaches for the view committee - - -	3	0	0
Rates and taxes - - -	3	0	0
Repairs, &c. - - -	30	0	0
Surveyor's charges (average) - - -	40	0	0
Sundry disbursements - - -	5	0	0
	£341	13	7

The gross income of the undivided portion of the Charity was in—

	£	s.	d.
1857-58 - - -	1,585	8	5
1858-59 - - -	1,691	18	5
1859-60 - - -	1,734	6	5

5,011 13 3

Deducting from this amount as the average of three years' expenses and charges - 1,020 0 0

It leaves - £3,991 13 3

The net income of the three years averages therefore about 1,330*l.* yearly, which, divided into moieties, makes 665*l.* annually. It should however be observed that the prospective revenue will be greater as the income of the estate is increasing.

It is now necessary to pursue the account in its separate branches, and first as to the former moiety, that unaffected by the scheme of 1845.

	£	s.	d.
The moiety of the net income of the undivided moiety - - -	665	0	0
The sum of 1,069 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> Bank stock in the corporate name of the Company - - -	96	5	4
The sum of 142 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , 3 <i>l.</i> per cent. Annuities, less than corresponding portion of the Old South Sea Annuities in the Court of Chancery from the investment having been made on a different day - - -	4	4	6
The sum of 67 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> , 3 <i>l.</i> per cents., formerly Navy Stock - - -	2	0	8
The sum of 506 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> Reduced Annuities - - -	14	17	6
The moiety - - -	782	8	0
The fourth part - - -	£391	4	0

It will be observed that the report of the Master of the 20th July 1833, approved of the application of this moiety of the original estates, and that no directions were given by the Court thereupon. The application has therefore continued to be made substantially in the same manner as before the institution of the suit.

As to the fourth part for the benefit of charity schools in the City and suburbs of London, in the construction of the term suburbs the Company have adopted the signification of parishes actually abutting on parishes in the City of London. A list was settled many years ago in a classification of first, second, and third-class schools, according to the number of scholars and necessity of assistance, rather than what the terms would otherwise imply. The list was

▲ 14546.

revised about 10 years ago, and now stands as shown in the following statement, the balance of the quarter of the income is allotted to St. Leonard, Shoreditch, the school specially referred to by the testator, and the school mentioned in each parish, where not otherwise described, is the parochial or national school of the mother parish or church. The sums appropriated to the schools in the following statement were the sums allowed in the year 1859-60:—

STATEMENT OF SCHOOLS.

No.	Names of Schools.	Amount.
		£ s. d.
	St. Leonard, Shoreditch - - -	17 7 0

*First Class.—15 Schools at 10*l.* 10*s.* each.*

1. St. Ann's Society Schools.
2. St. Andrew, Holborn.
3. St. James, Clerkenwell.
4. St. Mary, Whitechapel.
5. St. Luke, Middlesex.
6. St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury.
7. Farringdon Ward, Within.
8. St. Botolph, Bishopsgate.
9. Cripplegate Ward, Without.
10. Tower Ward, St. Dunstan's East.
11. St. Saviour's, Southwark, Boys.
12. St. Dunstan in the West, Farringdon Ward.
13. St. Botolph, Aldersgate.
14. St. Saviour's, Southwark, Girls.
15. St. Sepulchre, Middlesex, Boys.

*Second Class.—3 Schools at 8*l.* 10*s.* each.*

17. St. Sepulchre, Ladies' Charity School.
18. St. Bride, Fleet Street.
19. St. Sepulchre Within, Girls.

*Third Class.—26 Schools at 6*l.**

20. St. John, Wapping.
21. St. George-in-the-East.
22. St. Olave, Southwark, Ladies.
23. St. Sepulchre Without School (Girls)
24. Bridge, Candlewick, and Dowgate.
25. St. Catherine Cree, Aldgate Ward.
26. St. Botolph, Aldgate.
27. Broad Street Ward.
28. Cornhill and Lime Street.
29. Peter Joy's School.
30. St. Botolph, Aldersgate Street, National.
31. Finsbury School.
32. Coleman Street Ward.
33. Cripplegate Ward, Within.
34. St. Ethelburga School, Bishopsgate Within.
35. Vintry Ward.
36. Castle Baynard Ward.
37. St. Bartholomew the Great.
38. Langbourn Ward.
39. Queenhithe Ward.
40. Norton Folgate.
41. St. Alphage Society.
42. Billingsgate Ward.
43. St. Sepulchre, London, Boys' School.
44. Christ Church, Spitalfields.
45. Cordwainer and Bread Street Ward.

Recapitulation.

	£	s.	d.
First class, 15 schools at 10 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> each - - -	157	10	0
Second class, 3 schools at 8 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> each - - -	25	10	0
Third class, 26 schools at 6 <i>l.</i> each - - -	156	0	0
Shoreditch - - -	17	7	0
	£356	7	0

I have stated the average of the fourth part of the income for the last three years applicable to the schools in the City and suburbs of London at 391*l.* 4*s.*, but the amount of rental and income received in the year 1859-60 only afforded the above sum of 356*l.* 7*s.* It is apparent that several of the schools in the above list do not stand in need of assistance, and none of the poorest establishments are within it. The object of the members of the Ironmongers' Company is to select the most needy institutions within the scope of their powers, and it were greatly to be desired that some method were found of indicating the schools which are situated in the most populous neighbourhoods, and per-

forming most satisfactorily the business of instruction and at the same time the most in want of aid.

The increase of the income will afford an extension of the distribution which may be by addition of the amount given to each school, or by adding to the number of schools allowed to participate.

As to the other fourth for the chaplain, and the necessitated deceased freemen of the Company, their widows and children.

The tomb of Thomas Betton is in the burial ground of the almshouse in Kingland Road, and is by the desire in the will repaired by the Company from this portion of the fund.

The chaplain of the Ironmongers' Company, who resides and officiates at Sir Robert Geffrey's Almshouses, receives from the Ironmongers' Company 104*l.*, from Geffrey's Charity 75*l.*, from Chase's 10*l.*, from Betton's 10*l.*, and Hanson's 1*l.*, making up a stipend of 200*l.* a year

The poor members of the Company are divided into two classes, outdoor and indoor.

Of the outdoor pensioners there are 38, and indoor (in Sir Robert Geffrey's Almshouses) 20. To the outdoor pensioners 10*l.* a year each are paid, and to the indoor 6*l.* a year.

As Betton's Charity will not make up these amounts, the Ironmongers' Company provide the difference from their own funds, which has required from 180*l.* to 220*l.* a year. In 1858-9 the Company paid from their own funds 222*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.*

The income of the Charity property, falling within the scheme of 1845, is thus:—

Estimated average of the moiety of the undivided estate (as above) - - - 665 0 0

The Slave Redemption Account had up to the year 1858 accumulated to the sum of 12,409*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*, 3*l.* per cent. Consols. By an order of the Court of Chancery of the 24th Nov. 1858, it was ordered that the interest from time to time to accrue due on the 12,409*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* Consols be paid to the petitioners, the Ironmongers' Company, until the further order of the Court to be applied by them in the manner directed by the order of the 29th July 1846, concerning the interest and dividends to accrue due on the Bank Annuities, Bank stock, and South Sea Annuities, standing in the name of the Accountant-General to the credit of the cause, "The Accumulated Income Account," thereby directed to be paid to the Company.

Moiety of the Original Fund.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bank Stock - - -	1,069	13	9	96	5	4
3 <i>l.</i> per cent. Annuities - -	144	0	10	4	2	7
New 3 <i>l.</i> per cent. Annuities, formerly 3 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> - -	67	7	10	2	0	8
3 <i>l.</i> per cent. Reduced Bank Annuities, moiety of land tax money mentioned in the Appendix to the 2nd report of the Commissioners of Education (p. 230) - -	506	7	10	14	12	5

Accumulated Income Account.

84,500 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>l.</i> per cent. Reduced Bank Annuities	2,482	3	10
69,936 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> 3 <i>l.</i> per cent. Consols -	2,010	13	6
The income of the Slave Redemption Account, 12,409 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> 3 <i>l.</i> per cent. Consols, under the order of the 24th November 1858, above referred to -	356	15	8
The Sible Hedingham Estate, Essex, let to David Rest for 14 years, from March 1859, farm house buildings and 238 a. 0 r. 0 p. -	260	0	0
	<u>£5,891</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>0</u>

In the year ending June 30th 1860 the income, applicable to the purposes of the scheme in Chancery, was—

	£	s.	d.
Dividends - - -	1,198	16	11
	1,241	1	11
	58	6	4

	£	s.	d.
Dividends - - -	58	13	7
	992	4	6
	1,005	6	9
	176	1	3
	178	7	10
Original undivided estate - - -	559	12	11
	<u>5,468</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>

	£	s.	d.
The arrears due on the rents at the commencement of the year 1859-60 was - - -	853	2	11
Of which - - -	705	13	1
was received in the year 1859-60.			
	<u>147</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>

On the 30th June 1860 the arrears were - - -	972	5	9
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The division in June 1860 is not however made on the account of that year, but upon the account of 1858-9. It is therefore necessary to ascertain the actual receipts in the latter year.

In 1857-8 the arrears, Midsummer 1858 - - -	763	8	11
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Of which in that year, 1858-9, were received - - -	699	15	3
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The rental actually received in that year was - - -	872	2	6
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1,571 17 9

At the end of the year 1858-9 the arrears were - - -	883	9	7
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Of this, the arrears of a former year, were received - - -	63	13	8
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947 3 3

The disbursements in 1859, 1860 were increased (or rather the accidental charges of the year were increased) by the circumstance that 57*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* was allowed to tenants in property tax, and no return obtained in that year, and that the surveyor's account was 89*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.*, exceeding its usual or ordinary magnitude (as I have above estimated it) by about 50*l.* This accounts for the comparatively small sum arising from the moiety of the general estate in that year.

The Sible Hedingham Estate - - -	260	0	0
Returned income and property tax - - -	330	14	4
	<u>£6,059</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>

The amount of this moiety of the Charity in the last year, as actually received and applied, thus tests the accuracy of the general account which I have above presented.

After the final establishment and confirmation of the scheme above stated the following advertisement was issued by the Ironmongers' Company and inserted in every journal in England and Wales. This was done at an expense of about 60*l.*

To Clergymen and others connected with the Established Church.

The Worshipful Company of Ironmongers, London, as Trustees of Mr. Betton's Charity, hereby give notice that, by a decree of the Court of Chancery, the income arising from the accumulated funds of this Charity is directed to be distributed annually amongst schools in England and Wales, where the education is in accordance with the principles of the Church of England. Parties desirous of obtaining grants must forward their applications, containing particulars of their schools, &c. to the Clerk of the Company at Ironmongers' Hall, London.

Sunday and infant schools are not within the scope of the Charity, nor can any grant be made for building school-houses or establishing schools.

Ironmongers' Hall,
March 13th, 1847.

The applications in reply to the advertisement were about 2,300 in number. To every applicant the following paper of questions was transmitted:—

QUESTIONS to be answered by Parties making Application for a portion of the Funds arising from Mr. BETTON'S CHARITY.

The funds are intended for national, parochial, and other schools of a similar nature, where the education is in accordance with the principles of the Church of England, except Sunday and infant schools, which are not within the scope of the Charity.

No grants can be made for building school houses, or establishing schools, but only for assisting schools in operation.

1. What is the population of your parish or district, and is it agricultural or manufacturing? . . . }

2. Are there any, and if so, how many, schools in your parish or district for the education of the poor according to the principles of the Church of England, exclusive of Sunday and infant schools, and of the school for which application is made? . . . }

3. Are there any buildings *permanently* appropriated to the school, for which application is made? . . . }

4. Is there any debt or charge on the buildings? . . .

5. How many children are educated in the school, distinguishing boys and girls? . . . }

6. Are any of the children attending the school, clothed or partly clothed *out of the funds*, and if so, how many? . . . }

7. How long has the school, in respect of which your application is made, been established? . . . }

8. How many children will the school buildings accommodate? . . . }

9. What is the number of children on the books, and what has been the average attendance during the last twelve months? . . . }

10. What is the annual income of the school, and from what sources derived? . . . }

Permanent income or endowment . . .

Subscriptions, distinguishing local from other subscriptions . . . }

Payments from children . . .

Other resources, including capitation and other grants from Government and charitable bequests . . . }

11. Is there a teacher's house? . . .

12. What is the annual cost of maintaining the school?

Salary to master, including children's payments . . . }

Ditto to mistress . . .

Books, stationery, &c. . .

Fuel, candles, &c. . .

Rent of school house . . .

Other expenses, if any . . .

13. Is the school under Government or diocesan inspection? . . . }

14. Are there any resident landed proprietors, gentry, or others in your parish or district, capable of affording pecuniary assistance? . . . }

15. What is the extent of the parish or district and the estimated annual value according to the poor rate valuation? . . . }

16. In what diocese, county, and parish is your school situate, and is it attached to a new district? . . . }

} Signature of applicant
and address.

By the regulations of the Court of Chancery respecting this Charity, the Ironmongers' Company are bound to require a certificate annually from the trustees or managers of each school, or if no managers or trustees, from the clergyman of the parish, as to the state of the school buildings, the manner in which the school is conducted, the amount of income and expenditure for the preceding year, and the debts or incumbrances, if any, affecting the schools.

The information received in reply to the foregoing interrogatories was tabulated by the clerk in the following form :—

Name of Parish or District.	Name of Clergyman.	Popula- tion.	No. of Children.				Income.		Annual Expences.	New or Old Dis- trict.	Valuation of Parish or District.	Observations.
			Educated.		Clothed.		Perman- ent.	Uncer- tain.				
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.						

The tabular statement was prepared before November 1847. The observations made on each case after perusing the applications, answers, and correspondence in each case, were brought before the trustees (a committee of the Com- pany, consisting of 40 in number, of whom about 25 attend) who meet annually in November. At the first occasion, for acting upon the information gathered as above, the business occupied several days. The Com- mittee apportioned to the schools of each diocese the sum specified in the scheme for that particular diocese. This allotment to each diocese was not strictly persevered in but for a short time; few applications had proceeded from Worcester and Carlisle, and some portions of the sums specified for those dioceses were given to others. The diocese of Manchester was also subsequently carried out of that of Chester. After seven years, in 1854, the com- mittee sent a circular to the schools, stating that a revision was contemplated, and in the result of their new inquiries they altered the original distribution as to about 60 schools, without other regard to the diocese than that of consider- ing that the same diocese had the first claim, *ceteris paribus*, to any sum which had been originally given. The chief diminution was in the diocese of Carlisle. At the first grant to every school, a letter in the following form was sent :—

Ironmongers' Hall.

SIR, THE trustees of Mr. Betton's Charity have granted the sum of £ to the school at and, should the funds permit, the grant will be continued during the pleasure of the trustees and upon the following conditions, vizt. That the Government or diocesan inspector of schools, or any inspector to be appointed by the trustees be ad- mitted from time to time to examine into the efficiency of the school. That a certificate, stating the school is properly con- ducted, be transmitted from the clergyman of the parish or district at the time of each payment. You will have the kindness to inform me at your earliest convenience whether you are willing to accept the grant on the conditions above stated, and if so a certificate and re- ceipt will be forwarded to you at an early period for signa- ture, and to enable you to receive the money from the bankers of the trustees. It will, however, be necessary that I should previously be furnished with the names of the treasurer and manager. I am, sir, Your most obedient servant, S. ADAMS BECK.

On the acceptance of the grant on the specified condi- tions, the clerk transmits to the clergyman of the parish the following letter and form of receipt :— Ironmongers' Hall, London, 18 . SIR, HEREWITH I beg to forward you the cheque and certificate to enable you to receive the grant from Betton's Charity for the year ensuing. I beg at the same time to

call your attention to the questions on the back of the certificate, and to request that the fullest and clearest answers may be given. The account of income is to in- clude all sums received on account of the school, and the statement of the expenditure is to show the full amount disbursed on account of the school, whether for master's salary or otherwise. Where the expenditure exceeds the income it would be desirable that you should state how the excess is made up, as the trustees are of opinion, from the returns made to them, that the clergyman and treasurers are frequently called upon to pay considerable sums from their own resources which only appear as a portion of the general expenses and not as arising from their private funds.

I must also, in consequence of many parties returning the cheques to me for payment again call your attention to the mode in which payment is to be obtained. The money will be paid on the receipt and certificate being signed and presented for payment at the banking house of Sir Charles Price, Bart., and Company, King William Street, either through your bankers, or by yourself, or some friend per- sonally.

In case any change should have taken place since last year in the clergyman, treasurer, or manager, it will be necessary that I should be furnished with the christian and surnames of the new officer in order that the list, from which the bankers pay the receipts, may be rectified.

I am, sir, Your most obedient servant, S. ADAMS BECK.

BETTON'S CHARITY.

No. RECEIVED the day of 18 of the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers (trustees of Mr. Betton's Charity) the sum of pounds, being the amount granted by them to the school at in the county of

Signature of treasurer } or manager }

I hereby certify that the school at in the county of in respect of which the above sum is granted, has been in operation from the day of and is now conducted to my satisfaction.

Signature of clergyman

Payable at Sir Charles Price, Bart., Marryat and Com- pany, King William Street, London.

A list of the grants proposed to be made in each diocese is previously sent to the bishop. In some instances alterations have been made at the bishop's suggestion.

There has been no general revision of the grants since 1854, but in the year 1861, being the second period of seven years, it is intended by the Company to reconsider the list, and after obtaining such assistance as they can from the inspectors of schools, both general and diocesan, to revise the distribution.

When the subject of this moiety of the Charity was in litigation in the Court of Chancery the costs were taxed. The taxation took place under an order of the Master of the Rolls (I presume an order of course) of the 10th December 1849 and included costs up to that time. The principle adopted by the taxing master was to allow—

	£	s.	d.
For every single letter sent - - -	0	3	6
But if more than one is written the same day, the charge was to be 5s. for the first, and 2s. for every other. For perusing and considering 1,782 papers of questions and answers to applicants for grants, and upwards of 5,000 letters. Accompanying and relating to the same. Drawing epitome and full particulars of the applications for the trustees - - -	221	0	0
It will be observed it is as nearly as possible 2s. 6d. per application, which was the calculation on which the allowance was made. There were in the same bill allowances for various attendances on the trustees, on the business of which the following is an example.			
Attending the trustees, going through statements of accounts, apportioning funds between different dioceses, viz., St. Asaph, Bangor, Bath, Canterbury, Carlisle, and Chester - - -	3	3	0
Similar allowances were made for attendance on the apportionment to several other clusters of dioceses.			
Preparing, addressing, and sending out 748 circulars to clergymen to whose schools grants had been made, with form and certificate - - -	6	6	0
Filling in 736 certificates and receipts and counterfoils, with amount of grant, name of school and all necessary particulars -	18	8	0

	£	s.	d.
Attending several clergymen, bankers, trustees, and other parties on the subject of this charity, in the years 1846, 1847, 1848, and 1849 - - -	36	15	0
Adopting the principle to be collected from the scale of charges thus sanctioned by the Court; the clerk of the Company has since charged :			
For examining and preparing the epitome of each application annually - - -	0	2	6
For filling up certificates each - - -	0	0	6
For filling up circulars annually - - -	6	6	0
Attendance on clergy annually - - -	10	10	0
Attendance on committees per day - - -	3	3	0

The total amount charged for the expense of management, was in—

1856-1857 - - -	129	19	4
1857-1858 - - -	148	16	9
1858-1859 - - -	155	4	2

The other charges on the fund are only small sums for stationery and 10l. for the committee, in ordinary years. On the septennial revision there may be several committees, and the charge is on that occasion multiplied accordingly. On the last occasion there were three committees.

The distribution to the several charities throughout England and Wales and the short particulars of the application upon which the grant was made, and the educational claims and necessities of each school, as they at present appear, is set forth in an account recently prepared with a view to the revision of 1861, which concludes this report.

The aggregate amount distributed in the last years was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
1857-58 (actually paid) - - -	5,258	0	0
one unpaid - - -	5	0	0
1858-59 (actually paid) - - -	5,323	0	0
unpaid - - -	35	0	0
(added to schools in the succeeding year)			
1859-60 (actually paid) - - -	5,688	0	0
unpaid - - -	30	0	0

New grant or additional grants to other schools have been made since June 1860 to the amount of 200l.*

* THOMAS BETTON'S CHARITY.

3rd February 1864.

By an order of the Board of Charity Commissioners of this date the Ironmongers' Company were empowered to effect an exchange with the trustees of the Mellish Estate, of certain pieces of land forming part of the Barnfield Estate at Millwall, Poplar, in the county of Middlesex.

11th June 1872.

By an order of the said board of this date the Ironmongers' Company were empowered to effect an exchange with Mr. Edward Lee Rowcliffe of the "Mill Copse Field" containing 23 a., 1 r., 7 p.; forming part of Booker's Lee Farm at Alford in the county of Surrey, for several pieces of land containing in the whole 20 a., 0 r., 21 p., forming part of Fowles' Farm in Alford aforesaid.

9th July 1872.

By an order of the said board of this date the Ironmongers' Company were empowered to sell to the Gas Light and Coke Company for the sum of 1,293l. 15s. a piece of land called "Tun Marsh" containing 4 a., 1 r., 10 p. or thereabouts, situate in the parish of West Ham, in the county of Essex, and by another of even date the Ironmongers' Company were further authorised to effect the purchase from the said Gas Light and Coke Company at the sum of 1,318l. 15s., of three pieces of pasture land containing in the whole 5 a., 0 r., 12 p., or thereabouts, situate in the parish of West Ham aforesaid, bounded on the north and west by property called "Wheatfield Clays," and to provide the amount required for that purpose partly by the application to that object of the sum of 1,293l. 15s. to be received in respect of the last-mentioned sale, and to the extent of its insufficiency out of moneys arising from unappropriated income of the Charity.

By an order of the said board of this date the Ironmongers' Company were authorised to sell to the trustees of Lady M. Charteris, for the sum of 325l., a piece of pasture land containing 2 r. 21 p. situate in the Isle of Dogs, All Saints Poplar, in the county of Middlesex, abutting on the north of the Millwall Docks.

The sale was subsequently completed and the purchase money invested in Consols in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in accordance with the directions contained in the order.

By opinion of the said board of this date the Ironmongers' Company as trustees of the Charity, and owners of considerable property in the parish of West Ham, were authorised to contribute a sum not exceeding 25l. in aid of a fund collected for construction and formation of a public park in that parish.

By an order of the said board of this date the Ironmongers' Company were empowered to grant a lease to the Leather Cloth Company for a term of 83 years at the annual rent of 70l. of two pieces of land containing in the whole 1 r. 36 p. situate in the parish of West Ham adjoining the premises already on lease to the said Leather Cloth Company.

By order of the said board of this date the Ironmongers' Company were authorised to effect certain improvements upon "Lampitt's Farm," in the parish of Fyfield in the county of Essex, at a cost not exceeding 955l., and to provide the amount required for that purpose out of accumulations of income.

24th February 1874.

29th May 1874.

3rd November 1874.

23rd April 1875.

BLUNDELL'S GIFT.

Peter Blundell, by his will 9th June 1599, gave to the Ironmongers' Company 150*l.* to purchase lands, out of which 40*s.* a year should be paid by the master and wardens to poor prisoners in Ludgate, and the residue for the Company.

No lands were purchased. The Company pay the 2*l.* a year to Mr. J. J. Temple, the officer of the City for the Ludgate and other city prisons.

CAMBELL'S GIFT.

Sir James Cambell, by his will of the 1st January 1641, gave to the Company 1,000*l.* to be lent out to 10 young men of the Company at 4*l.* per cent., and the interest disposed of towards releasing honest and poor freemen out of the prisons of London, which should be there for their fees and charges and other small sums, not exceeding 5*l.* apiece; and the testator gave 300*l.* to the master and wardens to be lent out to six of the poorest sort of young men

23rd April
1875

By order of the said board of this date the Ironmongers' Company were authorised to effect certain improvements upon the "Sparrow" and "Tile Kiln" farms in the parish of Sible Hedingham, in the county of Essex, at a cost not exceeding 855*l.* and to provide the amount required for that purpose out of accumulations of income.

4th February
1876.

By an order of the said board of this date the Ironmongers' Company were empowered to provide, by the sale of stock held by the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, the balance of the money required to complete a purchase of "Smart's Farm" containing 11 a. 1 r. 2 p. in the parish of Moreton, in the county of Essex, authorised by an order of the High Court of Chancery dated the 7th May 1875, at the sum of 650*l.*

In pursuance of such last mentioned order of the said board, the sum of 301*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* was realised by the sale of 318*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* Consols and applied to above object.

26th January
1877.

By an order of the said board of this date the Ironmongers' Company were empowered to effect the purchase, at the price of 600*l.*, of a piece of land containing 7 a. 3 r. 36 p. or thereabouts, situate in the aforesaid parish of Sible Hedingham, numbered 1,080 on the tithe map, and to provide the amounts required for that purpose out of surplus income.

26th June
1878.

By an order of the said board of this date the Ironmongers' Company were authorised to sell to Edward Rowcliffe, Esq., at the price of 2,850*l.*, several pieces of land containing in the whole 49 a. 2 r. 35 p., forming part of the "Booker's Lee Estate" at Alfold, in the county of Surrey, and numbered 69 to 78 inclusive on the tithe map of that parish.

The purchase money was in accordance with the directions in the above order duly remitted and invested in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in the purchase of Consols.

12th November
1878.

By an order of the said board of this date the Ironmongers' Company were empowered to effect certain drainage works upon two farms called respectively "Smart's" and "Emperor's," farms, containing 152 acres, situate in the parish of Moreton, in the county of Essex, at an outlay of 1,000*l.*, to be provided by the sale of stock held by the Official Trustees, subject to a proviso for the replacement of stock realised within 10 years by annual instalments.

The sum of 1,000 sterling was realised in accordance with the above order and remitted in accordance with the authority of the Company.

The grant of the following several leases of property at West Ham, in the county of Essex, belonging to this Charity for terms of 80 years have been sanctioned by orders of the said board, viz.:—

Date of Order.	Particulars of Property.	Lessees.
12th August 1879	Abbey Lane, Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 8	John Bonney.
12th December 1879	Abbey Lane, No. 26	Richard Collyer.
17th June 1881	Abbey Lane, No. 10	Joseph Lucas.
"	" Nos. 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22	"
"	" No. 24	"
"	" Nos. 54, 56, 58, 60, and 62	"
"	" Nos. 26, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40	James Lee.
"	" No. 42	"
"	" Nos. 44, 46, 48, 50, and 52	"
"	" No. 64	"
"	Lucas Road, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11	Joseph Lucas.
"	" Nos. 15, 17, 19, and 21	"
"	" Nos. 23, 25, 27, 29	"
"	" Nos. 31, 33, 35, 37, 39	"
"	" Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12	James Lee.
"	" Nos. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24	"
"	" Nos. 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36	"
"	" No. 18	Messrs. Lucas & Lee.
"	Beck Road, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11	James Lee.
"	" Nos. 13, 15, 17, 19, 21	"
"	" Nos. 23, 25, 27, 29, 31	"
"	" Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14	Joseph Lucas.
"	" Nos. 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28	"
"	Robert's Road, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11	"
"	" Nos. 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23	"
"	" Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10	James Lee.
"	" Nos. 12, 14, 16, 18, 20	"

24th October
1879.

By an order of the said board of this date the Ironmongers' Company were empowered to sell to the West Ham School Board for the sum of 2,200*l.* a piece of land containing 3 r. 8 p. situate in and fronting to Abbey Lane, West Ham.

The sale was subsequently completed and the purchase money invested in Consols in the name of The Official

Trustees of Charitable Funds in accordance with the terms of the order.

12th March
1880.

By an order of the said board of this date the Ironmongers' Company were empowered to provide by the sale of stock held by The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds the balance of the amount required to complete a purchase of the manor of East Hall, and a farm called "East Hall

of the Company at 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum, which interest he gave to the Company. And the testator gave to the said Company 50*l.* to the end that they should give to their clerk for ever such sufficient recompense for making the bonds for the 1,300*l.* to be lent as aforesaid, and for giving the notice at every meeting of the yeomanry of such sums as should be then in cash, or soon after due, that the said clerk might hold himself therewith contented and take nothing of the young men either for making the bonds or in any way whatever. And he gave the 10*l.* arising from the said 300*l.* to the Company on the conditions that they accepted the trust.

The Commissioners of Inquiry report that the payment in respect of the interest of the 1,000*l.* was discontinued by an order of the Court of Chancery in 1741, on the allegation that the fund had been authoritatively appropriated by Parliament, during the civil wars. (Vol. 10, p. 238.)

By subsequent inquiries it appeared that, although there was no doubt that the Company and its members had been compelled to make large contributions to the Parliament about 1642, 1644, and 1645, yet there was no reason to suppose that this particular sum had been specifically taken.

On the 15th October 1833 an information was filed by the Attorney-General at the relation of William Everett, against the Company, praying that it might be declared that the Company were chargeable with and bound to provide out of their general funds the said two several sums of 1,000*l.* and 300*l.* to be applied on the trusts of the will as the Court should think necessary, and that the same might be set apart and invested as to the said 1,000*l.* so as to yield an income of 40*l.* to be applied for the release of poor prisoners. And that the defendants should account for the arrears of the said yearly sum of 40*l.* from the year 1770 down to the time of the resumption of the yearly payments. And that it might be referred to the Master to take such account accordingly, and that the defendants might pay the amount when so ascertained, and that such arrears should be invested to form a fund yielding interest to be applied to the trusts to which the same ought to have been applied either with reference to making loans or otherwise as the Court might direct, and that it might be referred to the Master to settle a scheme.

By the decree of the 30th of November 1836 the Master of the Rolls ordered that the Ironmongers' Company should be charged therewith accordingly, and that it should be referred to the Master to settle a scheme for the lending out of the said two sums of 1,000*l.* and 300*l.*, and for the application of the interest thereof, having regard to the will and intentions of the testator, with directions to tax the costs of all parties, and reserving the consideration of all further directions.

The Master made his report dated the 20th March 1837, and found that it had been alleged on the part of the relator that since the gifts were made the value of money had greatly decreased and the prices of the necessary articles of life had greatly increased, so that 100*l.* was at that time of more value than 300*l.* at the present time, and that it was believed that if the loans be restricted to 100*l.* there would not be any applications from freemen of the Company for the same, nor would such a sum be deemed sufficient benefit as to produce freemen to procure two or three sureties, to give a bond, or to grant a mortgage for the same, but if the loans should be increased, or a discretion given to the Company to increase them to 300*l.*, the same would be applied for and would be considered a benefit by poor freemen of the Company, the relator had therefore proposed as a proper scheme for the lending out of the said 1,000*l.* and 300*l.* or so much thereof as would remain after payment thereof of the said extra and subsequent costs, and for the application of the interest thereof, regard being had to the said will in certain articles.

The Master then set forth the scheme which he settled and approved of, and which is in the terms of the printed document following:—

To Freemen of the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers.

SCHEME for Regulating Sir J. CAMBELL'S CHARITY settled by the Court of Chancery in 1837.

FIRST.

That so much of the said sums of 1,000*l.* and 300*l.* mentioned in the said decree as should remain after payment of the relators' extra costs, and the subsequent costs of this suit, be set apart as a fund, to be called the "Loan Fund," bearing interest; and that the management of the said fund, and all matters incidental thereto, be vested in the Company for the time being.

SECOND.

That the residue of the said sums of 1,000*l.* and 300*l.* after payment of the said costs be lent or advanced as or by way of loans to young freemen of the said Company, in sums of 100*l.* and upwards, but not exceeding the sum of 300*l.* to each freeman, for five years, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, upon bond with two or three good sureties for the repayment, to be approved of by the said Company for the time being.

THIRD.

That each applicant for such loans shall at the respective times of the same being made give a bond with two or three sureties, as may be required, whereby they shall become jointly and severally bound to the master and wardens of the said Company for the time being in a penalty of double the amount of the sum borrowed and conditioned for the repayment of the said principal sum within three calendar months from the lending thereof; but that the calling in of the said loan is not to be made, nor the said bond put in force, until the expiration of five years from the date thereof, unless it shall be manifest to the said Company upon good grounds that any of the obligators or sureties are not responsible and are unable to satisfy the same, in which case it shall be lawful for the said Company to call in the money, and in case of non-payment to put the said bond in force, unless the borrower, being and continuing solvent, can procure another surety or other sureties of substance as the case may require and the Company shall judge necessary; and in the event of the borrower becoming insolvent or in distressed circumstances, or, in the opinion of the Company, unable to discharge the said loan, that then it shall be lawful for the said Company immediately thenceforth to put the said bond in force against the said borrower and his sureties, or such of them as the said Company shall think fit.

FOURTH.

That on the death of any borrower before the said five years shall expire, the said Company shall call in the money, and in case of non-payment put the bond in force against his representatives and sureties and all persons liable thereon, if they shall think fit.

FIFTH.

That in case the whole or any part of the said sums applicable to loans shall not be required, nor be advanced by way of loan, on bond as aforesaid, then the Company may lend out the same in sums not exceeding 300*l.* to any one freeman on mortgage of freehold, leasehold, or other property of ample value, without sureties, at 4 per cent. per annum for five years.

SIXTH.

That the respective borrowers shall bear and pay the charge for the stamps only on the bonds, and all proper and necessary charges and expenses of and attending the making and executing of the mortgage, and all other

Farm" containing 399 a. 3 r. 17 p. situate at Bradwell-on-Sea in the county of Essex, authorised by an order of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, dated the 12th December 1879 at the sum of 14,800*l.*

In pursuance of such last mentioned order of the said board, the sum of 2,028*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* was realised by the sale of 2,030*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* Consols, and remitted for application to the above purpose.

Pursuant to an order of the said board of this date the sum of 98*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* representing the proceeds of the sale

of timber on property belonging to the charity at Sible Hedingham was invested in Consols in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

By opinion of the said board of this date the Ironmongers' Company as trustees of the Charity and owners of property in Alfold, in the county of Surrey, were authorised to contribute a sum not exceeding 10*l.* in aid of a fund collected for restoring the spire of the parish church of Alfold aforesaid.

8th July.
1881.

matters relative thereto, and the Company shall bear and pay the residue of the charge for the said bond out of their own funds.

SEVENTH.

That in a book to be provided and kept by the clerk of the Company shall be entered the names and residences of the respective borrowers and their sureties, their profession or business, the sums lent, the times of making the loans, and when payable, and any other particulars which may be thought material or necessary.

EIGHTH.

That once at least in every year, and also from and immediately after any of the moneys called in shall be received, notice shall be posted up in the common hall of the said Company, and advertised in two or more of the London daily newspapers of the greatest circulation, that such moneys are ready to be advanced on loan to such freemen of the said Company, and in manner as herein-before mentioned.

NINTH.

That notice of the said funds, or such parts thereof as are now in hand, shall be immediately in like manner posted up and advertised as ready to be advanced on loan to freemen of the said Company, at the rate of interest aforesaid.

TENTH.

That when the whole or any part of the residue of the said sum of 1,000*l.* shall be in hand, and not immediately required for loans, the same shall be invested in Exchequer bills, or some other convenient or tangible security, and the interest made therefrom, as also the interest to arise from the said loans, shall, when, and as the same shall be received be paid and applied to, and for the charitable objects and purposes herein-after mentioned as far as the same will extend.

ELEVENTH.

That the interest of the loans and investments of the said sum of 1,000*l.*, when, and as the same shall be received, be paid yearly and every year for ever, for or towards the releasing of such honest poor freemen of London out of some or all the prisons as shall have most need, and who shall be confined therein for their fees and charges, or other small debts or sums not exceeding 15*l.*

TWELFTH.

That the interest of the said sum of 300*l.* given to the said Company be retained by them for their own use and benefit or applied at their own discretion for charitable purposes.

THIRTEENTH.

That all reasonable and necessary expenses incidental to carrying this scheme into effect, except such as are herein-before provided to be paid by the borrowers and the said Company, shall be borne and paid out of the said trust funds, or out of any interest to be made therefrom.

FOURTEENTH.

That the articles of this scheme shall be printed and put up in the hall of the said Company.

FIFTEENTH.

That the said book shall be open to the inspection of all or any of the members of the said Company at all reasonable times without expence.

By an order of the Court on further directions of the 27th May 1837 it was ordered that the scheme for carrying the Charity into effect be carried into execution, and that the Master was to tax all parties their costs of the suit as between solicitor and client, and that such costs be paid out of the Charity fund.

The sum of 852*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* which appears to have been the amount of the balance of 1,000*l.* after paying the costs which amounted to 147*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, was in 1837 invested in the purchase of 907*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* 3*l.* per cent. Consols.

In February 1838 the Company sold out 218*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* 3*l.* per cent. Consols, part of this fund producing 200*l.* cash, to lend to a freemen named Playfair. In 1842 324*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* further stock was sold out to lend 300*l.* to a freeman named Smithson, which left 364*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* like stock of the original fund. In 1845 the Company bought 100*l.* 5*s.*

stock with 100*l.* repaid by Playfair; in the same year 457*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* stock was sold out for loans of 300*l.* to Radford, and 150*l.* to Woodin, both freemen.

This reduced the stock to 7*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*

In April 1846 the Company bought 103*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* stock with 100*l.* received from Playfair. Both these sums were received from Playfair's sureties. In December 1846 the Company purchased 52*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* stock with 50*l.* received from Smithson's sureties. In July 1847 they purchased 56*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* stock, with 50*l.* received from Smithson's sureties. In August 1848 a further purchase of 57*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* stock was made with 50*l.* received from Smithson's sureties. In October 1849 the Company purchased 53*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* stock with 50*l.* received from Smithson's sureties. In August 1850 they purchased 103*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* stock with 100*l.* received from Woodin's sureties. In February 1851 they purchased 51*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* with 50*l.* received from Woodin's sureties. The loans to Playfair and Woodin were thus recovered and part of Smithson's.

In August 1851 there remained as the result of the transaction 485*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* stock, with the outstanding loans. In January 1855 the Company sold out 111*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* stock for a loan of 100*l.* to Gorton, and in September 1856 a sum of 317*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* stock for a loan of 300*l.* to Raven. In January 1860 the Company bought 226*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* stock with 150*l.* received in full from Radford (the principal) and 67*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* from his sureties.

The stock now (13th February 1861) consists of 283*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* 3*l.* per cent. Consols and the outstanding loans of—

100*l.* to Gorton.
300*l.* to Raven.

There is also a balance of 100*l.*, due from Smithson, which is considered to be a bad debt. The notice of the loan fund is posted in the hall of the Company.

It has not been the habit of the Company to insert advertisements of the loan fund in the newspapers for two or three years past.

The interest account of the Cambell Loan Fund exhibits two payments in 1854 and one in 1860 each of 15*l.* for the discharge of prisoners.

In 1859 4*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* was paid for a like purpose. Printed applications are left with the Governor of White Cross Street, and in filling them up it is expected that he will state that the prisoner is confined for debt and can be released for the sum of 15*l.*

The Governor, Colonel Hicks, brings the receipt from the plaintiff's attorney and certifies the discharge. The acceptance of the 15*l.* is usually a compromise of a larger debt, which the detaining creditor consents to receive in satisfaction of his demand. I need not remark on the fraud to which this is open if the administration be not carefully guarded and great care exercised by the Governor of the prison in the cases he selects.

There are law charges in the recovery of the sums due from the borrowers. I find that in some cases there have been law charges for the preparation of the bonds, which according to the sixth clause of the scheme are to be borne by the Company. The clerk of the Company will examine the past accounts and extract such charges and bring them to the credit of the income account of the Charity. In some cases expenses have been incurred in the discovery of an attempted fraud or concealment on the part of the borrowers, and allowances have been made to persons who have assisted in getting in funds by such means. In the year 1859-60, the sum of 7*l.* 10*s.* was paid as commission for the recovery of Radford's debt which had theretofore been considered lost.

The balance in hand on the income account (i.e. the dividends on the stock, and interest on the loans) in June 1860 was 83*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* To this will be added the charges for the preparation of the bonds which up to this time have been erroneously made.

CHASE'S GIFT.

William Chase by his will dated the 1st February 1719, gave to the Company 200*l.* to pay yearly 10*l.* to a minister to read prayers daily, and preach a sermon on Sundays at Geoffrey's Almshouses.

The 10*l.* is annually paid to the chaplain of the almshouses. The chaplain receives 200*l.* a year, in which this is included, but forms a distinct payment.

CHAPMAN'S CHARITY.

William Chapman by his will of the 8th August 1579 gave to the Company 200*l.* for maintaining in Oriel College,

Oxford, two poor scholars 5*l.* a piece, until they should be of the age of 30 years; a further sum of 100*l.* to pay to 24 poor householders of Cookham, Berks, 5*l.* 4*s.*; every Sunday in bread and money, 2*s.* to be paid to 12 of such householders on one Sunday, and to the other 12 on the next Sunday.

The books of the Company state that the students are elected by the college under a decree of the Court of Chancery of the 18th of James I., but of which the clerk of the Company has never seen any copy. The Company receive nominations of the dean and provost and senior tutor of the college, and pay the 5*l.* to such nominees, who are always fellows of the college.

The Company pay 5*l.* 4*s.* a year to the churchwardens of Cookham, Berks.

DANE'S CHARITY.

Margaret Dane, by her will of the 16th May 1579 gave to the Company 2,000*l.* to lend the same to 20 young men of the Company for three years at 5 per cent. interest and the Company to pay 100*l.* yearly for the same as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Christ's, Bartholomew's, and St. Thomas' Hospitals (10 <i>l.</i> each) - - -	30	0	0
Twenty poor maids - - -	10	0	0
Two poor scholars at Oxford and Cambridge, each 5 <i>l.</i> - - -	10	0	0
Bread and beef to poor prisoners - - -	10	0	0
To a school at Bishop Stortford - - -	5	0	0
Faggots for the poorest people of the 24 wards (12,000 faggots) - - -	25	0	0
Dinner at the hall - - -	10	0	0

The sum of 2,000*l.* is stated to have been lent out according to the will for many years, but by an entry in the books of the Company it appears that the money was taken by the Parliament sometime in or after 1640 and never repaid. The payment in respect of the interest continued to be made by the Company, until a suit was instituted in the Court of Chancery in 1833.

On the 3rd December 1833 an information was filed by the Attorney-General at the relation of William Everett against the Ironmongers' Company, praying that the defendants might be declared to be accountable and liable to pay or otherwise chargeable with the said 2,000*l.* of the gift of the said several yearly sums in the will mentioned to the several charitable uses in that behalf, as the interest thereof, and that the said defendants ought, under the circumstances, and that they be decreed to provide or apply some specific fund in respect of the said 2,000*l.*, yielding a clear yearly income to the amount of the said several yearly sums or otherwise as might under the circumstances appear proper either by way of investment or otherwise.

By the decree of the 30th November 1836, the defendants submitting to be charged with the said principal sum of 2,000*l.*, the Court declared them charged therewith accordingly and referred it to the Master to settle a scheme for the lending out of the said 2,000*l.*, and for the application of the interest thereof to the several charitable trusts and purposes in the said will expressed as soon as might be having regard to the will, save as to the 10*l.* for a dinner which was to be in the discretion of the said Company.

The Master by his report of the 20th March 1837 approved of a scheme for the administration of the fund, which was directed to be invested, after the payment of costs directed to be taxed and paid. The sum invested was 1,855*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* which purchased 1,997*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*, 3*l.* per cent. Reduced Annuities. The scheme is appended to this report.

The sum of 1,997*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* stock was first reduced by the sale of 323*l.* 6*s.* stock for the purpose of a loan of 300*l.* to James Imeson, according to the scheme. It was lent upon bond with two sureties. Imeson became insolvent, one of the sureties also became insolvent, a sum of 50*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* was recovered and invested in 53*l.* 8*s.* stock, making then altogether 1,727*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* The other surety paid 10*s.* in the pound on the debt, which was invested in the sum of 152*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* like stock, making it a fund of 1,879*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

A subsequent loan of 100*l.* having been made to Gorton, the dividends on the stock, after deducting expenses of notices, &c. are apportioned according to the directions of the scheme; thus in 1859-60—

	£	s.	d.
Paid for marriage portions to 20 poor persons -	5	10	5
For fuel to 24 wards, on receipts to the ward beadies - - -	13	16	3
Christ's, Saint Thomas', and Bartholomew's Hospitals (5 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> each) - - -	16	11	3

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	£	s.	d.
Poor scholars of St. Peter's and Merton, two nominated by masters of the college -	5	10	5
Ironmongers' Company - - -	5	10	5
Bishop's Stortford parish and churchwardens -	2	15	6
Expense of notices, law charges, &c. -	12	11	4
Meat sent to Whitecross Street and Queen's Bench Prison (in kind) - - -	5	10	5
Porterage of ditto - - -	0	5	0
	£68	1	0

To Freemen of the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers.

SCHEME for regulating Mrs. DANE'S CHARITY, settled by the Court of Chancery in 1837.

FIRST.

That so much of the said sum of 2,000*l.* mentioned in the said decree, as shall remain after the payment of the relator's extra costs and the subsequent costs of this suit, be set apart as a fund, to be called the "Loan Fund," bearing interest; and that the management of the said fund and all other matters incidental thereto, be vested in the said Company for the time being.

SECOND.

That the residue of the said sum of 2,000*l.* after payment of the said costs be lent or advanced as or by way of loans to young freemen of the said Company; but that poor young freemen of the said Company, occupiers and inhabitants of the City of London or the suburbs thereof, and such who may be retailers of linen cloth, are to be preferred in sums of 100*l.* and upwards, (but not exceeding the sum of 300*l.* to each freeman), for five years, bearing interest at five per cent. per annum upon bond with two or three good sureties for the repayment, to be approved of by the said Company for the time being.

THIRD.

That each applicant for such loan shall, at the respective times of the same being made, give a bond with two or three sureties, as may be required, whereby they shall become jointly and severally bound to the master and wardens, and six others of the said Company by name, for the time being, in a penalty of double the amount of the sum borrowed, conditioned for the repayment of the said principal sum within three calendar months from the lending thereof; but the calling in of the said loan is not to be made nor the said bond put in force until the expiration of five years from the date thereof, unless it shall be manifest to the said Company, upon good grounds, that any of the obligors or sureties are not responsible or are unable to satisfy the same, in which case it shall be lawful for the said Company to call in the money, and in case of non-payment to put the said bond in force, unless the borrower, being or continuing solvent, can procure another surety or other sureties of substance as the case may require and the Company shall judge necessary; and in the event of the borrower becoming insolvent or in distressed circumstances, or in the opinion of the said Company, unable to discharge the said loan, that then it shall be lawful for the said Company immediately thenceforth to put the said bond in force against the said borrower and his sureties or such of them as the said Company shall think fit.

FOURTH.

That on the death of any borrower before the said five years shall expire, the said Company shall, if they shall see fit, call in the money, and in case of non-payment, put the bond in force against his representatives and sureties, and all persons liable thereon.

FIFTH.

That in case the whole or any part of the said sum applicable to loans shall not be required nor be advanced by way of loan on bond as aforesaid, then the Company may lend out the same, in sums not exceeding 300*l.* to any one freeman, on mortgage of good freehold, leasehold, or other property of ample value, without sureties at five per cent. per annum for five years.

SIXTH.

That the respective borrowers shall bear and pay all proper and necessary charges and expences of and attending the making and executing the bonds and mortgages and all other matters relative thereto.

3 X

SEVENTH.

That in a book, to be provided and kept by the clerk of the said Company, shall be entered the names and residences of the respective borrowers and their sureties, their profession or business, the sums lent, the times of making the loans, and when payable, and any other particulars which may be thought material or necessary.

EIGHTH.

That once at least in every year, and also from and immediately after any of the moneys called in shall be received, notice shall be posted up in the Common Hall of the said Company, and advertised in two or more of the London daily newspapers of the greatest circulation, that such moneys are ready to be advanced on loans to such freemen of the said Company, and in manner herein-before mentioned.

NINTH.

That notice of the said funds or such part thereof as is now in hand shall be immediately in like manner posted up and advertised as ready to be advanced on loan to freemen of the said Company, and at such rate of interest as aforesaid.

TENTH.

That when the whole or any part of the said trust fund shall be in hand and not immediately required for loans, the same shall be invested in Exchequer bills or some other convenient and tangible security, and the interest made therefrom, as also the interest to arise from the said loans when and as the same shall be received, be paid and applied to or for the charitable objects and purposes hereinafter mentioned so far as the same will extend rateably and in due proportion.

ELEVENTH.

That a fair proportion rateably of the yearly sums of 10*l.* bequeathed to each of the said hospitals, viz.:—Christ's Hospital, St. Bartholomew's, and St. Thomas' Hospital, be paid to them respectively.

TWELFTH.

That a like fair proportion rateably of the yearly sum of 10*l.* be paid and distributed at the discretion of the said Company for ever to 20 poor maids, within every year, at or on the respective days of their marriage.

THIRTEENTH.

That a like proportion rateably of the yearly sum of 10*l.* be paid to and equally between the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge for ever, in or towards the relief and bringing up in learning of two poor scholars, the one to be in Oxford and the other in Cambridge, but so as that he that hath the benefit the one year should not have it the next year, but to come through the whole or as many number of poor scholars as may be, and when all the poor scholars shall have partaken thereof, then to revert again, in due order and regularity.

FOURTEENTH.

That a like proportion rateably of the yearly sum of 10*l.* be paid for ever to the governors, keepers, or wardens of the several prisons of Newgate, Ludgate, Giltspur-street, Whitecross-street, Tothill-fields, Marshalsea, the Borough Click in Tooley-street, and the King's Bench, in such proportions as the said Company shall think fit, to be laid out in the purchase of bread and meat, to be distributed amongst the poor prisoners in the said prisons, once in every year.

FIFTEENTH.

That a like proportion rateably of the yearly sum of 5*l.* be paid for ever to one of the churchwardens of Bishop Stortford, in the county of Herts, to be applied towards the maintenance of the school there; or such school failing, then to the relief of the poor people of the same parish not receiving parochial relief.

SIXTEENTH.

That a like proportion rateably of the yearly sum of 25*l.* be paid for ever in equal shares to the respective officers of 24 of the wards of the City of London, to be laid out in the purchase of fuel to be distributed among the poorest people of the said wards once in every year at Christmas.

SEVENTEENTH.

That a like proportion rateably of the yearly sum of 10*l.* given to the said Company in or towards a dinner to be

made at their hall on the day of the said testatrix's death, in every year, be retained by them or applied at their discretion for charitable purposes.

EIGHTEENTH.

That all reasonable and necessary expenses incidental to the carrying this scheme into effect (except such as shall be properly charged to the said borrowers) shall be borne and paid out of the said trust funds, or out of any interest to be made therefrom while in hand and until the same shall be so lent out as aforesaid.

NINETEENTH.

That the articles of this scheme shall be printed and put up in the hall of the said Company.

TWENTIETH.

That the said book shall be open to the inspection of all or any of the members of the said Company at all reasonable times, without expense.

GAMAGE'S GIFT.

Anthony Gamage by his will, 15th December 1771 bequeathed to the Ironmongers' Company 400*l.* to be lent to young men, freemen of the Company, in different sums as directed by the will, rendering to the wardens of the Company 30*s.* for every 100*l.*, the sum to be:—

	£	s.	d.
For the wardens' use - - - -	0	6	8
Company's use, amongst the poorest brethren yearly, to be divided - - - -	0	10	0
Clerk - - - - -	0	1	8
Beadle - - - - -	0	1	8
Wardens of the Grocers' Company for seeing to the bestowing of the 400 <i>l.</i> , between the Company, their clerk, and beadle as thereby directed - - - - -	0	10	0

The capital sum of 400*l.* is not distinguished from the other funds of the Company. A general notice of moneys to be lent to the poor freemen of the Company is occasionally advertised; but no loans have been made or applied for on this account since the last inquiry. The want of applications is supposed to be on account of the small sums directed by the will to be lent to each freeman, namely as to 300*l.* in sums of 50*l.* each and as to 100*l.* in sums of 25*l.* each.

In respect of the interest account, the sum of 2*l.* a year is paid to the Grocers' Company, and 2*l.* is paid to four pensioners in Lewin's Almshouses. The payments to the officers of the Ironmongers' Company are not made.

SIR R. GEFFERY'S CHARITY.

Sir Robert Geffery by his will of the 10th February 1703 bequeathed to the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery or Art of Ironmongers of London a legacy of 400*l.* to be laid out in lands for certain charitable uses in the parish of St. Dionis Backchurch, London. And a further sum of 520*l.* to be laid out in lands for charitable uses in the parishes of Landrake and St. Erney in Cornwall; and the residue of his real and personal estate to be paid to the said Company for the erection of almshouses for poor people near London and the maintenance thereof.

The accounts of the testator's estate appear to have been taken in the Court of Chancery in a cause the Ironmongers' Company v. Roberts, which by its decree of the 9th July 1708 reciting that the residue of the estate amounted to 1,534*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* in the hands of the executors, directed the application of the two legacies of 400*l.* and 520*l.* to the several uses prescribed by the will, and as to the residue that the plaintiffs should be at liberty to propose to the master a convenient piece of ground in or near London, not exceeding 10 miles, in fee simple for the building the almshouses on, and that the purchase should be effected out of part of the residue of testator's estate, and the other trusts of the will be carried into effect with the approbation of the Master, who should take an account of the rents of the premises purchased, and of the interest of the money not so employed, and that such rents and interest should be applied in the first place in building the almshouses.

The Charity consists of three branches:—

1. The St. Dionis Backchurch Prayer Charity.
2. The Landrake and St. Erney School and Bread Charity.
3. The Almshouses.

1. THE ST. DIONIS BACKCHURCH PRAYER CHARITY.

The testator after directing that his body should be buried within the parish of St. Dionis Backchurch in London where he had lived many years, as near the communion table as may be, and giving numerous personal and charitable legacies bequeathed the 400*l.* to the Company to be laid out as above stated, and the same lands, houses, and ground rents being so purchased should settle the same in such manner as the council should advise for an allowance to some person to read and celebrate divine service in the parish church of St. Dionis Backchurch twice every day in the week yearly for ever except Sundays and such holydays when the said service and preaching should be appointed and had in the said church at the hours and times theretofore used in the said church according to the rubric and liturgy of the Church of England; and his will was that the rents of the said lands, &c., so to be purchased, as aforesaid, should be by the said Company as the same should be by them received, paid to the minister or curate of the said parish of St. Dionis Backchurch who should take upon himself or should be appointed for the reading and celebrating of divine service in manner as aforesaid, allowing thereout 50*s.* per annum to the clerk of the said parish for officiating there: Provided that in case there should be any neglect in reading prayers at any time for more than three days together then the rents and profits of the said premises to be purchased as aforesaid should go and be paid to the hospitals of Bethlem and Bridewell for ever.

By a deed of the 5th February of the 10th Queen Anne (1711) John Hilton and Mary his wife, in consideration of 2,730*l.* conveyed to the Company the property therein mentioned in the Strand and St. Martin's Court. To hold the same in trust to the uses of the will of the said Sir Robert Geffery, viz., as to and for the before mentioned parcel of ground and messuage erected thereon being the part or passage called St. Martin's Court, in the possession of Thomas Jones, being the third house from the north corner of the said court, and fronting west at the yearly rent of 6*l.*, and also that other parcel of ground and messuages fronting west to St. Martin's Court and Church Lane on the north-east in the occupation of James Baber at the rent of 9*l.*, and also the other parcel of ground and messuage in the occupation of Charles Mathews, being the fourth house from the north corner of the said court, and fronting west thereto, at the yearly rent of 5*l.*, that the yearly rents of the said three several parcels of ground and messuages amounting to 20*l.* a year be paid to some person to read and celebrate divine service in the parish church of St. Dionis Backchurch according to the will, such person allowing thereout 50*s.* a year to the clerk with a declaration of trust in case of failure as in the will mentioned: And the deed proceeds to declare the trusts of the other portions of the property conveyed by the deed for the two other branches as therein mentioned. The deed as appears by a note in the margin was approved by the Master of the Court (R. Eyre) by the executors of the testator are parties to it.

The houses and premises in the Strand and in Church Court were in or about 1826 or 1827 taken by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests under the powers of an Act of the 7th George 4th intituled, "An Act to extend to Charing Cross, the Strand, and parts adjacent, the powers of an Act for making a more convenient communication from Marylebone Parish, &c." The purchase money was settled at 11,000*l.* This sum was paid into Court and invested in 12,716*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* consols. The sum was appropriated between the three Charities in the following proportions:—

1. The St. Dionis' Prayer Charity in respect of Nos. 8, 9, and 11, Church Court, valued at 1,592 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> cash	Stock. £ s. d. 1,811 10 3
2. The Cornish (Landrake) Charities in respect of No. 3, Strand and No. 4, Church Court, valued at 2,095 <i>l.</i> cash	2,404 10 0
3. The Almshouses in respect of the valuation of the residue of the property, at 7,353 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> (The entire valuation was 11,041 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> , but the sum of 11,000 <i>l.</i> was accepted as above stated)	8,500 15 0
	<u>£12,716 15 3</u>

In 1838 the Company purchased an estate in the parish of East Ham, in Essex, from Lord Henniker for the sum of 9,250*l.* cash. This sum was produced by the sale of the 1,811*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* Consols, the St. Dionis part of the fund, and the 2,404*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* like stock, the Landrake part of the fund, and 5,703*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* like stock, part of the 8,500*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* Consols belonging to the almshouses. The estate was conveyed to the Company by a deed of the 28th March 1838, which recites the apportionment of the stock towards the purchase money, and is approved by the Master. The deed declares that the master and keepers or wardens and commonalty of the mystery of Ironmongers and successors shall hold the said lands on the trusts of the will of Sir Robert Geffery (that is to say) as to the part or parts of the said lands and hereditaments and the rents and profits thereof which should bear the same proportion to the whole thereof as the said sum of 1,811*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* Consols should bear to the whole of so much as should be sold to produce the said sum of 9,250*l.* of the said sum of 12,716*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* like stock upon and for the charitable uses and trusts in and by the said will of the said Sir R. Geffery, and the said indenture of the 5th February 1711 expressed or declared of or concerning the said messuages and hereditaments purchased with the said 400*l.* And as to the part or parts of the said lands and hereditaments and the rents and profits thereof which should bear the same proportion to the whole thereof as the said sum of 2,404*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* like stock should bear to the whole of so much as should be sold to produce the said sum of 9,250*l.* of the said sum of 12,716*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* like stock, upon and for the charitable uses, trusts, and purposes in and by the said will and indenture of 1711 declared concerning the messuage and premises purchased with the said 520*l.* And as to the residue of the said lands and hereditaments and the rents thereof, together with the residue which should remain of the said 12,716*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* like stock and the dividends thereof, upon the trusts in the said will and the said indenture of 1711 declared of and concerning the said hereditaments purchased with the said sum of 1,810*l.*

The dividends on the 1,811*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* stock belonging to this branch of the Charity before its sale were 54*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* a year, and the same sum has, notwithstanding the declaration of trust in the deed, ever since continued to be paid over to the rector of St. Dionis Backchurch for the time being.

It will be seen, by a reference to my report on this Charity made on the occasion of my inquiry into the endowments for the benefit of the parish of St. Dionis Backchurch, that the practice is merely to ring the church bells without performing any service, in consequence, as it was stated, of the non-attendance of any congregation. The circumstance of the practical desuetude of the Charity probably led the Company to consider this branch of the endowment of less importance, and therefore to appropriate a larger share of the income to the almshouse branch of the Charity than it was entitled to.

A portion of the estate at East Ham is required for the main drainage of the metropolitan sewer. This consists of about four acres, for which 2,575*l.* has been claimed by the Company for value and severance. The rental of the four acres is about 18*l.*, and if the compensation money which may be received shall produce only 70*l.* a year there will be an income of about 50*l.* It is suggested that as the third branch of the endowment, the almshouses, has since the purchase of the estate been in receipt of more than its share of the income, the increase about to be obtained shall be divided according to their proportions between the two first branches, the St. Dionis and the Landrake; that is to say, three-sevenths to the former and four-sevenths to the latter, until the rights of the respective Charities shall have been adjusted.

It will be seen that in default of the prayers being read this gift passes over, according to the will, to the Christ's and Bethlehem Hospitals. No demand has, however, been made on the part of those institutions for the execution of this direction of the will, although I am informed that it is not unknown to the officers of those institutions.*

* SIR ROBERT GEFFERY'S CHARITY.

The St. Dionis Backchurch Prayer Charity.

* The above-mentioned edifice having been demolished under the provisions of the Union of Benefices Act (23 & 24 Vict. cap. 142) the Corporation of London as the

governors of Bethlehem and Bridewell Hospitals with the consent of the board (signified by their certificate dated the 14th of January 1879) instituted legal proceedings, in the result of which the plaintiffs were by the order of the Master of the Rolls, dated the 4th of April 1881 declared entitled as from the 1st of May 1876 to the income of so

2. The Landrake and St. Erney Bread and School Charity.

The testator directs that the 520*l.* for this branch of his charity should be paid to the Company and laid out as above stated, and that the investment being so made that they should settle the same in such manner as council should advise to the intent that out of the rent and profits thereof, in the first place, 2*s.* a week weekly for ever might be paid and laid out in bread for the poor inhabitants of Landrake and St. Erney in Cornwall aforesaid, and distributed to them by the churchwardens of the said parish of Landrake for the time being on every Sunday in the forenoon, after divine service, and the rest and residue of the rents of the said lands &c. to be purchased with the said 520*l.* should be paid from time to time as the same should be received, unto the schoolmaster of Landrake aforesaid, or to some other person that should teach the children of the poor inhabitants within the parishes of Landrake and St. Erney aforesaid to write and read English, and to learn and be instructed in the catechism then used and appointed in the Church of England.

In the deed of 1711, before mentioned, the trusts are declared of the land purchased of Hilton and wife. As to the plot or parcel of ground and messuage thereon on the north side and fronting the Strand, in the occupation of Rebecca Church, being the corner house on the east side of the passage entering into the court from the Strand, at the yearly rent of 26*l.*, to pay and apply the rents and profits as follows, viz., for bread, and for teaching the children in the parishes of Landrake and St. Erney according to the trusts of the will.

It will be seen by the former part of this report that on the sale of the estate at Charing Cross, of which the above

formed a part, 2,404*l.* 10*s.* Consols, part of the purchase money was appropriated to this Charity, and that on the reinvestment of the fund in 1838 trusts were declared of a portion of the purchased estate equivalent to the several proportions of the purchase money. The dividends on the 2,404*l.* 10*s.* Consols, before its sale, were 72*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, and the same sum has still continued to be paid quarterly to the schoolmaster at Landrake (now Mr. Robert Forman.)

The schoolmaster produces quarterly a receipt from the churchwardens for the 2*s.* per week for bread, and a certificate from the minister of the parish that the school is properly conducted. I append the Rules adopted by the Company in concurrence with the clergyman about 12 or 15 years ago. These rules were made in consequence of complaints of the irregularity of attendance and apparent disregard by the inhabitants of the benefits of the school.

It appears that the fund now applicable to the school is considerably larger than has hitherto been applied. The rental of the estate at East Ham is 450*l.* a year, of which the parish of Landrake would, according to the purchase deed and the trusts thereby declared, be entitled to about two-ninth parts. I have pointed out the propriety of an accurate apportionment of the income so that this educational institution may receive its due share, and in a former part of this report I have stated the suggestion which has been made of the manner in which the relative claims of the several charities may be adjusted out of a prospective increase of revenue. The school is not visited by the Company, which has no funds applicable to such visitation.*

much of the property called "Henniker's" as was purchased with the testator's legacy of 400*l.*

File collated
[14,396].

Pursuant to an order of the board dated the 7th of February 1882, the sum of 707*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* new 3*l.* per cent. Annuities (representing sums inadvertently withheld from the rector of St. Dionis Backchurch during the period which elapsed between the years 1838 and 1837) was on the 27th of February 1882 transferred by the Company into the name of "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds," pending the establishment of a suitable scheme.

* SIR ROBERT GEFFREY'S CHARITY.

The Landrake and St. Erney Bread and School Charity.

Files collated
[13,639,
14,395].

By an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 30th of April 1877, a scheme was established under the provisions of the Endowed Schools Acts, 1869, 1873, and 1874, for the administration of this Charity. The following is a copy :—

Approved by Her Majesty in Council, 30th April 1877.

CHARITY COMMISSION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACTS,
1869, 1873, AND 1874.

County—CORNWALL.
No. 83. Parish—LANDRAKE WITH ST. ERNEY.
Endowment—Geffrey's School.

SCHEME for the Administration of the Foundation established under the will of Sir Robert Geffrey, dated on or about the 10th day of February 1703, for a School known as Sir Robert Geffrey's School, and for other purposes, in the united parish of Landrake with St. Erney, in the county of Cornwall, and of the endowment thereof.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF FOUNDATION.

1. That the above-mentioned Foundation and endowment shall henceforth be administered in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme under the name of Geffrey's School, Landrake, herein-after called the Foundation.

Future administration
of Foundation.

2. The estates and property of the Foundation, except as otherwise hereby provided, shall continue to be managed by the Ironmongers' Company of London, herein-after called the Company, according to the general law applicable to the management of property by trustees of charitable foundations. And the Company shall duly account to the School Governing Body or Governors herein-after mentioned for the rents and proceeds thereof, and shall pay over to the said Governors, or as such Governors shall direct, the income of such estates and property, after deducting all proper charges for management and necessary outgoings. And in case of dispute as to such deductions or payments, either party may refer the matter to the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, whose decision shall be final.

Management of
property.

3. As soon as conveniently may be the said Governors shall provide upon some convenient freehold site in or near the village of Landrake proper school buildings suitable for not less than 122 day scholars. For this purpose such a sum of money as with any contributions from other sources will be sufficient shall be provided or raised by the Company out of the capital endowment or property of the Foundation by sale or otherwise. For all the purposes of this clause the Company and the said Governors shall act subject to the consent and approval of the Charity Commissioners. Such site and buildings shall be vested in the Company and their successors as bare trustees in trust for the Foundation, but shall be managed by the said Governors.

School site
and buildings
to be
provided.

THE SCHOOL GOVERNING BODY AND MANAGEMENT.

4. The School Governing Body, herein-after called the Governors, shall, when completely formed and full, consist of six persons, of whom one shall be called Ex-officio Governor, and five shall be called Representative Governors.

School
Governing
Body.

5. The Ex-officio Governor shall be the Vicar of Landrake with St. Erney for the time being, if he shall be willing to accept the office.

Ex-officio
Governor.

6. The Representative Governors shall be competent persons each rated to the relief of the poor at a yearly value of not less than 12*l.* and duly qualified to discharge the duties of the office, and shall be appointed by the following electing bodies respectively in the following proportions, that is to say :—

Representative
Governors.

Two by the Vestry of Landrake with St. Erney ;
and

Three by the Company.

Such appointments shall be made as often as there may be occasion by the body entitled to appoint at a meeting thereof, which shall be convened, held, and conducted as nearly as may be in conformity with the ordinary rules or practice of such body. Every Representative Governor

3.—*The Almshouses.*

The testator directed that the residue of his real and personal estate should be paid to the said Company to purchase a piece of ground near London for an almshouse

for so many poor people as the money arising by the residuary estate at 6*l.* per annum each person, and 15*s.* a piece yearly for gowns, might extend to, and should employ the overplus and remainder of his residuary estate in

shall be appointed to office for the term of five years, reckoned from the date of appointment, but shall in every case be re-eligible. The first Representative Governors shall be appointed as soon as conveniently may be after the date of this Scheme. The Chairman or other presiding officer of each meeting at which the appointment of any Representative Governors or Governor shall be made, shall forthwith cause the names or name of the persons or person so appointed to be notified, in the case of the first such appointment to the Vicar of Landrake with St. Erney, and in the case of every subsequent appointment to the Chairman of the Governors or their clerk, if any, or other acting officer. Any appointment of a Representative Governor not made as aforesaid, as to the first such Governors within three calendar months after the date of this Scheme, or within such further time, if any, as may be fixed under this Scheme for the transfer of the administration of the Foundation, subject as herein-mentioned, to the Governors, or as to future Representative Governors within six calendar months after the notice herein-after prescribed of the occurrence of a vacancy has been given, as the case may be, shall for that turn be made by the then existing Governors.

The proper expenses attending the appointment of every Representative Governor shall, unless otherwise provided for, be paid by the Governors out of the income of the Foundation; but the particulars of all such expenses shall be submitted to and allowed by the Charity Commissioners previously to their being so paid.

7. Any Representative Governor who, during his term of office, shall become bankrupt or incapacitated to act, or express in writing his wish to resign, or omit for the space of one year to attend any meeting, shall thereupon forthwith vacate the office of Governor; and the Governors shall cause an entry to be made in their minute book of every vacancy occasioned by any of the said causes, or by the death or the expiration of the term of office of any Representative Governor; and as soon as conveniently may be after occurrence of any vacancy a new Representative Governor shall be appointed by the body entitled as aforesaid to make such appointment. Provided nevertheless that until any vacancy or vacancies shall be filled up, the surviving and continuing Governors for the time being (if sufficient in number to form a quorum) shall have power to act for all the purposes of this Scheme. Notice of the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of Representative Governor shall be given, as soon as conveniently may be, by or under the direction of the Governors to the proper electing body or the clerk, if any, or other acting officer of such body.

8. Every Governor shall, at or before the first meeting which he attends upon his first or any subsequent appointment, sign a memorandum declaring his acceptance of the office of Governor, and his willingness to act in the trusts of this Scheme. And until he has signed such a memorandum he shall not be entitled to discharge the functions of a Governor.

9. The Governors shall hold meetings in some convenient place in Landrake with St. Erney, or the neighbourhood, as often as may be found necessary or desirable, and at least twice in each year, on and at convenient days and times to be appointed by themselves, and to be notified to each Governor by the clerk, if any, or by some other person acting under the direction of the Governors, at least seven days previously to every meeting.

10. A preliminary meeting for the arrangement of the conduct of the business shall be held upon the summons of the Vicar of Landrake with St. Erney, upon some day to be fixed by him, being within one calendar month after the time at which, under the provisions herein contained, the administration of the Foundation shall, subject as herein mentioned, be assumed by the Governors in place of the present Governing Body.

11. The Governors shall, at the said preliminary meeting, and afterwards at their first meeting in each year, elect one of their number to be Chairman of their meetings for the current year, and they shall also make regulations for supplying his place in case of his death, resignation, or absence during his term of office. The Chairman shall always be re-eligible.

12. A quorum shall be constituted when three Governors are present at a meeting. All matters and questions shall be determined by the majority of the Governors present at a duly constituted meeting; and in case of equality of votes the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

13. The Chairman or any two Governors may at any time summon a special meeting for any cause that seems to him or them sufficient. All special meetings shall be convened by or under the direction of the person or persons summoning the meeting by notice in writing delivered or sent by post to each Governor, specifying the object of the meeting. And it shall be the duty of the clerk, if any, to give such notice when required by the Chairman or by any Governors having a right to summon such meeting.

14. A minute book and proper book of account shall be provided by the Governors, and kept in some convenient and secure place of deposit to be provided or appointed by them for that purpose, and minutes of the entry into office of every new Governor, and of all proceedings of the Governors, shall be entered in such minute book.

15. So soon as the full number of Governors shall have been completed according to the provisions of this Scheme, or upon the expiration of the first three calendar months after the date of this Scheme, if the full number of Governors shall not then have been completed, the administration of the Foundation shall, subject as herein mentioned, be assumed and exercised by the said Governors in place of the Company, and the Company shall thereupon, subject as herein mentioned, become ipso facto removed and discharged from their office of Governing Body of the School. In the meantime the Foundation shall continue to be administered and managed so far as may be necessary by the Company as nearly as may be in conformity with the provisions of this Scheme. The aforesaid time of three calendar months may be extended, if necessary, by an order of the Charity Commissioners, made upon the application of the Company or of any one or more of the Governors, if any.

16. So far as may be practicable and convenient the school may be carried on as heretofore until the school buildings aforesaid are ready for occupation, or until such other time as may, with the approval of the Charity Commissioners, be fixed by the body for the time being having the administration of the School under this Scheme. At the expiration of the time so fixed Mr. Robert Foreman, the present Master, shall cease to hold office, and the Governors shall thenceforth pay to him the yearly sum of 50*l.* during his life.

17. The Governors shall take all requisite measures for bringing the provisions of this Scheme into active operation for the regulation of the School as soon as practicable, and they shall have power to make all suitable and proper arrangements for that purpose.

THE SCHOOL AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

18. The School, subject to the special provisions of this Scheme, shall be conducted as a Public Elementary School under section 7 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870.

19. The Governors shall appoint, pay, and at their pleasure dismiss all teachers in the School, and subject to any regulations of the Education Department, shall have power to regulate and prescribe from time to time their respective qualifications. The principal teacher shall be a member of the Church of England.

20. All scholars shall pay such tuition fees as the Governors shall fix from time to time, no such fee, except as herein-after provided, being at the rate of more than 9*d.* a week.

21. Religious instruction shall be given in the School under such regulations as shall be made from time to time by the Governors. Such instruction shall be in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England. Subject to the control of the Governors instruction in the subjects required by the regulations of the Education Department shall also be given in the school according to the classification and arrangements made by the principal Teacher.

22. The parent or guardian of or person liable to maintain, or having the actual custody of any day scholar may claim, by notice in writing addressed to the principal

Quorum and voting.

Special meetings.

Minutes.

Transfer of administration of Foundation to Governors.

Temporary school arrangements.

Provisions as to School to be brought into operation as soon as practicable.

The School.

Teachers.

Payments for tuition.

Instruction.

Religious exemptions.

the purchase of lands, houses and ground rents in London in fee for building and repairing the almshouses and maintenance of the poor therein.

The hospital or almshouse in the Kingsland Road, which consists of 14 houses and a chapel under one roof, each house containing four rooms, was built about the

Teacher, the exemption of such scholar from attending prayer or religious worship, or from any lesson or series of lessons on a religious subject, and such scholar shall be exempted accordingly, and a scholar shall not, by reason of any exemption from attending prayer or religious worship, or from any lesson or series of lessons on a religious subject, be deprived of any advantage or emolument in the School to which he or she would otherwise have been entitled. If any teacher, in the course of other lessons at which any such scholar is in accordance with the ordinary rules of the School present, shall teach systematically and persistently any particular religious doctrine, from the teaching of which any exemption has been claimed, as in this clause before provided, the Governors shall, on complaint made in writing to them by the parent, guardian, or person liable to maintain or having the actual custody of such scholar, hear the complainant and inquire into the circumstances, and if the complaint is judged to be reasonable, make all proper provisions for remedying the matter complained of.

23. The Governors shall not be precluded by any provision in this Scheme from conforming to any regulations which the Education Department under the Elementary Education Act, 1870, or under any authority, may impose as the conditions of a grant of money, provided that such regulations shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of the Endowed Schools Acts, 1869, 1873, and 1874, or with the maintenance of an Upper Department as herein provided.

24. There shall be in the School an Upper Department for the purposes of a higher than elementary education. No boy or girl shall be admitted into this Department without satisfactorily passing an examination conducted by or under the direction of the principal Teacher. Such examination shall be graduated according to the age of the boy or girl, and shall be regulated in other particulars from time to time by or under the directions of the Governors, but shall never for any boy or girl fall below the following standard :—

Reading poetry or prose.

Writing from dictation.

Sums in simple and compound rules of arithmetic, with the multiplication table and the tables of weights and measures.

A knowledge of the chief divisions of the world, and of the nature of a map.

25. The principal Teacher shall receive payment at the rate of 2*l.* yearly for each scholar in the Upper Department, besides any payment to which he may otherwise be entitled under the Foundation.

26. The tuition fee for a scholar in the Upper Department shall be at the rate of not less than 1*l.* 10*s.* nor more than 4*l.* a year. No extra or additional payment of any kind shall be allowed without the sanction of the Governors and the written consent of the parent or person acting in the place of parent of the scholar concerned.

27. The secular instruction in the Upper Department shall include the following subjects, or so many of them as may be practicable :—

English grammar, composition, and literature.

Geography and history.

Book-keeping and mensuration.

Elements of geometry and algebra.

Natural science.

Latin or some foreign modern language, or both.

Drawing and drill.

Vocal music.

28. Unless the scholars in the Upper Department have been examined in the special subjects proper thereto by Her Majesty's Inspector of the School at his last annual inspection, there shall be once in every year an examination of them by an Examiner appointed for that purpose by the Governors, and paid by them, but otherwise unconnected with the School. Such Examiner shall report to the Governors on the proficiency of the scholars and on the condition of the Upper Department as regards instruction and discipline, as shown by the result of the examination. The Governors shall communicate the report to the principal Teacher.

29. The Governors shall, when the said pension ceases to be payable, apply a sum not exceeding 20*l.* yearly under such reasonable regulations as they may from time to time

prescribe in the advancement of the education of boys and girls in the parish of Landrake with St. Erney, in the following ways or one of them :

- (1.) Providing Scholarships tenable in the Upper Department, to be awarded to the most deserving scholars who have been educated in the School for at least three years, and have passed the examination suitable to their age at the last annual examination by Her Majesty's Inspector.
- (2.) Providing an Exhibition or Exhibitions of a yearly value not exceeding 10*l.* each, to be competed for by scholars in the Upper Department, and to be tenable at any place of higher education or of professional or technical study, under such conditions as the Governors may think fit.

30. After defraying the expenses of management and of the repairs of the school buildings, and providing for the said pension and the weekly payment of 2*s.* herein-after mentioned, and making such payments in respect of the Upper Department and Scholarships and Exhibitions as aforesaid, the income of the Foundation shall be applied for the other purposes of this Scheme.

GENERAL.

31. The Governors shall apply the sum of 2*s.* weekly for bread for the poor inhabitants of the united parish of Landrake with St. Erney, to be distributed by the Churchwardens thereof according to the will of the Founder as heretofore.

32. The Governors may receive any additional donations or endowments for the general purposes of the Foundation. They may also receive donations or endowments for any special objects connected with the School which shall not be inconsistent with or calculated to impede the due working of the provisions of this Scheme. Any question arising upon this last point shall be referred to the Charity Commissioners for decision.

33. Within the limits prescribed by this Scheme the Governors shall have full power from time to time to make regulations for the conduct of their business and for the management of the Foundation, and such regulations shall be binding on all persons affected thereby.

34. Any question affecting the regularity or the validity of any proceeding under this Scheme, shall be determined conclusively by the Charity Commissioners upon such application, made to them for the purpose as they think sufficient.

35. If any doubt or question arises among the Governors or the Company as to the proper construction or application of any of the provisions of this Scheme, the Governors or the Company, as the case may be, shall apply to the Charity Commissioners for their opinion and advice thereon, which opinion and advice when given shall be binding on the Governors and the Company and all persons claiming under the Trust who shall be affected by the question so decided.

36. From the date of this Scheme all jurisdiction of the Ordinary relating to or arising from the licensing of any Master in the School shall be abolished.

37. The Charity Commissioners may from time to time, in the exercise of their ordinary jurisdiction, frame Schemes for the alteration of any portions of this Scheme, provided that such Schemes be not inconsistent with anything contained in the Endowed Schools Acts, 1869, 1873, and 1874.

38. From and after the date of this Scheme the Foundation shall for every purpose, except as herein provided, be administered and governed wholly and exclusively in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme, notwithstanding any former or other Scheme, Act of Parliament, Charter or Letters Patent, statute, or instrument relating to the subject matter of this Scheme.

39. The Governors shall cause this Scheme to be printed and a copy to be given to every Governor and Teacher, upon their respective appointments, and copies may be sold at a reasonable price to all persons applying for the same.

40. The date of this Scheme shall be the day on which Her Majesty by Order in Council declares Her approbation of it.

Regulations of Education Department.

Upper Department.

Payment of principal Teacher.

Payment for tuition.

Secular instruction.

Annual examination.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

Application of residue.

Weekly payments for poor of parish.

Further endowments.

General power of Governors to make regulations.

Question of proceedings under Scheme.

Construction of Scheme.

Jurisdiction of Ordinary abolished.

Charity Commissioners to make new Schemes.

Foundation to be governed exclusively by this Scheme.

Scheme to be printed and sold.

Date of Scheme.

year 1715, at an expense of nearly 4,500*l.* upon two pieces of ground conveyed to the Company by indentures of lease and release, the releases dated respectively the 2nd March 1712 and 29th March 1716. The cost of the building being defrayed out of the surplus in the hands of the trustees, and such rents and interests as had accumulated according to the decree in Chancery of 1708.

There is a resident chaplain who occupies four rooms, a matron who has five rooms, and a laundress with two rooms, and the rest of the rooms are occupied separately by the almspeople.

It appears by the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry that a scheme was settled in 1808 for the government of this Charity. This scheme which was in force and acted upon at the time of the Commissioners' Report, continued in operation until 1834. In that year the Ironmongers' Company presented a petition to the Lord Chancellor, stating the alteration which had taken place in the estate and circumstances of the Charity, and praying that a further scheme might be settled for its administration.

By an order of the Court of the 24th December 1834, it was referred to the Master to make the inquiries and approve of the scheme as therein mentioned. The Master by his report of the 2nd December 1835, set forth the scheme which he had considered and approved, and which was as follows:—

1st. To apply yearly so much of the said surplus income as with the sum of 175*l.* 10*s.* allowed by the Master for pensions and gowns will be sufficient to pay to each of the inhabitants of the said almshouses, who shall from time to time be elected to receive the benefit of the said Charity, not less than 6*l.* and not more than 12*l.* for a pension and 15*s.* for a gown.

2nd. To apply any sum of money not exceeding 100*l.* in the purchase of coals for the supply of the said almshouses.

3rd. To apply so much money as with the 16*l.* allowed by the Master will be sufficient from time to time to pay the general taxes payable in respect of the said premises.

4th. To apply yearly out of the said surplus income in payment to the said clerk of the said trustees the sum of 30*l.*, to the matron 34*l.*, to the apothecary 5*l.* 5*s.*, to the chapel clerk 7*l.*, to the ground keeper 8*l.*, in addition to the salaries allowed to them respectively by the Master.

5th. To apply yearly in payment to the said gate keeper a salary of 10*l.* per annum.

6th. To apply in the common and ordinary repairs of the almshouses and chapel so much as with the 50*l.* per annum allowed by the Master will be necessary for the purpose, but such repairs not in the whole to exceed 130*l.* per annum on an average.

7th. To the chaplain 75*l.* per annum.

8th. To apply 14*l.* 14*s.* per annum in payment of the expenses of the Committee, and 12*l.* 12*s.* for gas, for lighting the almshouses.

The Report was confirmed by an Order dated the 23rd December 1835.

The property of this portion of the Charity is as follows:—

Property.	Tenancies.	Annual Rent.
		£ s. d.
A house at Amen Corner Paternoster Row, London. (The Company insures and is repaid by the tenant).	Lease to John Morgan for 21 years from Christmas, 1852 - - -	120 0 0
Eight houses, Nos. 1 to 8, White Friars Street, London. (Same observation as to the insurance).	Lease to Wm. Edw. Hickson for 34 years from Lady-day 1841 - - -	200 0 0
Fee farm rent payable from Elham, near Canterbury, Kent.	Sir Henry Oxenden, owner of the manor - - -	70 5 0
An undivided share of an estate of 103 acres of land at East Ham, Essex. (There are no buildings on the land).	Lease for 14 years to Wm. Adams, from Michaelmas, 1854 at 450 <i>l.</i>	

The share of this branch of the Charity of the estate is in the proportion which 5,663 bears to 3,687, that is to say about $\frac{3}{2}$ parts, say - - - - - 270 0 0

The following stocks which formerly consisted of South Sea Annuities have been converted into—

1,247 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> Consols	standing in the name of the Accountant-General of Court of Chancery to the credit of the original cause of the Ironmongers' Company v. Roberts.	36 10 1
1,616 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> Reduced Annuities		47 10 1

Under the scheme of 1808 it was directed that investments should be made and accumulated for the purpose of establishing a permanent fund for repairing and rebuilding the almshouses. In pursuance of this order there has been an accumulation of stock now amounting to 7,297*l.* 11*s.* Consols standing with other like stocks in the corporate name of the Company in the Bank books - - - - - 214 7 10

£958 13 0

The deed of 1711 before referred to after specifying the portions of the property therein conveyed which are specifically appropriated to the two first charities respectively, proceeds to declare the trusts of the remaining property as follows: And also all and every the rents, issues, and profits of the premises conveyed by the said deed, that the same should be paid and applied by the said Company towards the erecting and building of an almshouse and maintenance of the people to be harboured therein, and to the reparation of the almshouse as occasion should require according to the will.

The property at Charing Cross to which this portion of the Charity became entitled under this deed, was the whole of which the trusts were not declared for the two preceding charities. In respect of this property 8,500*l.* 15*s.* Consols were (as has been before stated) appropriated to the almshouses, and of this 5,703*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* Consols, were sold out and formed part of the purchase money of the East Ham Estate, leaving in Court belonging to the almshouses' charity, a sum of 2,797*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* Consols, the dividends on which are - - - - - 82 3 4

£1,040 16 4

It was proposed by the Company (as found by the Master's Report of the 2nd December 1835) that 100*l.* per annum out of the interest of the 7,297*l.* 11*s.* accumulated building fund should, with its accumulations be invested in Consols for forming an additional fund for rebuilding and substantially repairing the almshouses and chapel, and the Master found that the 7,297*l.* 11*s.* stock would not be sufficient as a reserve fund, and he was of opinion that no part of the said principal sum should be applied to the charitable purposes directed by the said will otherwise than that the same should be set apart or continued as a building fund, and that out of the annual dividends arising therefrom, amounting to 218*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* the sum of 100*l.* should be annually taken and added to the said principal sum for the purpose of accumulating of and for rebuilding and substantially repairing the said almshouses. And he was also of opinion that the residue of the dividends of the said principal sum, amounting to the sum of 118*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*,

By an order of the board, dated the 3rd of March 1882, the Company being willing to regard the sum of 38*l.* 18*s.* part of the cost of the erection in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the Education Department, and upon a site gratuitously conveyed to the

Company by the Earl of Mount Edgcombe, of suitable school buildings in the parish of Landrake with St. Erney, were authorised to place the balance, amounting to the sum of 884*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, of such cost to the debit of the account of the Foundation with the Company, and to provide

and the surplus income then arising from the original estate should be applied to the charitable purposes directed by the said will and for the payment of a salary to the chaplain and the several other persons employed by the trustees in and about the business of the trusts.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	-	1,040	16 4
By the accumulation thus sanctioned, and which has been observed, a further sum of 3,424 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> (not 3,492 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> as stated in the accounts rendered for 1859) has been invested on this account, producing yearly	-	103	0 0
	£1,143	16	4

Outgoings.

	£	s.	d.
From the gross income to June for the year 1859-60 there was invested in respect of the 100 <i>l.</i> a year and two dividends on the lesser accumulated fund	-	198	16 3
Surveyor, 1859-60 (varying)	-	3	0 0
Repairs, 1859-60	-	60	0 11
Rates and taxes on the almshouses	-	43	7 8
Insurance of almshouses	-	40	9 3
	£345	14	1

The disbursements on account of the Charity are—

	£	s.	d.
42 pensioners at 8 <i>l.</i> a year each (occasional vacancies)	-	328	0 0
One gown for each, annually commuted to a payment of 15 <i>s.</i> each	-	31	10 0

Salaries.

Chaplain	-	75	0 0
Clerk	-	40	0 0
Matron	-	40	0 0
(Exclusive of the 8 <i>l.</i> a year as allowance for her pension, and also exclusive of 16 <i>l.</i> a year given by the Company).			
Apothecary (including attendance and medicine)	-	31	10 0
Chapel clerk	-	10	0 0
Gate keeper	-	10	0 0
(Excluding his allowance as almsman and 2 <i>l.</i> a year given by the Company).			
Ground keeper (Servant to attend chapel fires, &c., 6 <i>l.</i> given by the Company).	-	14	0 0
Coals, candles, and gas (The Company give towards the coals about 40 <i>l.</i> or 50 <i>l.</i> a year more).	-	118	11 0
Sunday disbursements, stationery, brushes, linen, clocks, sweeping chimneys, ironmongery, law charges, 5 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> in 1859-60	-	48	12 0
	747	3	0
	345	14	1
	£1,092	17	1

On the 30th June 1860, there appeared a balance due to the Charity of 342*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*

No person is elected as an almsman or almswoman under the age of 60, except free persons, with regard to whom there is no restriction as to age. No person has been elected under 40, and then only under peculiar circumstances. There are more almspeople who are not free than free, but those having the freedom of the Company are preferred. They are not permitted to have children or

families, but an aged person is refused liberty to have the company of a daughter. At present all receive the same allowances excepting the additions made in respect of the offices they hold in one or two cases.*

HALLWOOD'S CHARITY.

Thomas Hallwood, by his will, 20th April 1622, gave to the Company 400*l.* to pay such rents and profits as should grow half-yearly for the maintenance for three years of four poor scholars, two of Maudlin College, Oxford, and two of Christ's College, Cambridge, being divinity students, the donor's kindred to be preferred.

The fund is not distinguished, but the Company pay four students 4*l.* a year each. They are nominated by the Company, on application, with certificate of residence and good conduct. New nominations are made every three years.

The payments of 40*s.* a year to the wardens of the Company are not made. The 4*l.* a year is generally added to Lewin's gift to students; the study of divinity is not made a special condition.

MARY HANBEY'S GIFT.

Mary Hanbey by her will, 16th February 1796, gave to the Company 300*l.* Reduced Annuities upon trust every four years to paint and repair the monument of her husband at St. Luke's, and distribute the remainder to the poor freemen of the Company.

The Company hold the stock in their corporate names, and apply so much as is necessary in repair of the tomb, and distribute the residue to poor freemen every four years. On the last occasion, the 6th July 1858, 19 pensioners received amongst them 34*l.* 13*s.*, the indoor pensioners receiving 1*l.* 10*s.*, and the outdoor pensioners 1*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* each.

THOMAS HANBEY'S CHARITY.

Thomas Hanbey by his will, 12th January 1782, gave 2,000*l.*, 3*l.* per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, to Christ's Hospital, on condition that they should maintain and educate two boys, the sons of freemen of the Ironmongers' Company. The Hospital accepted the bequest, and the Company nominate sons of freemen, of whom two are always on the books.

HANDSON'S CHARITY.

Ralph Handson by his will, 9th January 1653, devised to the Ironmongers' Company his messuages and tenements in Crutched Friars, to pay out of the rents the following stipends:—

	£	s.	d.
To the master of St. Saviour, Southwark, Free School	-	1	0 0
And to the usher	-	0	10 0
To the churchwardens of that parish for the poorest widows and orphans	-	5	0 0
Sermon at Allhallows Staining	-	1	0 0
Churchwardens of that parish for bread	-	1	0 0
Clerk and sexton for cleaning church	-	0	5 0
Churchwardens and vestry for a dinner	-	2	10 0
To 20 poor widows of the Company 5 <i>s.</i> apiece	-	5	0 0
To the wardens of the livery	-	2	0 0
To the two rent gatherers	-	1	0 0
To the clerk of the Company	-	2	0 0
To the upper beadle	-	0	10 0
To the wardens of the yeomanry for suppers	-	2	0 0
To four poor almsfolks of the Company (20 <i>s.</i> apiece)	-	4	0 0
To Christ's, Bartholomew's, Bridewell's, and St. Thomas' Hospitals, 40 <i>s.</i> apiece	-	8	0 0

and the residue of the rents for reparations and other necessary occasions and the relief of the poor of the Com-

the same by the realisation of any stock held by them in trust for the Foundation and representing the investment to that amount of accumulations of unapplied income.

* SIR ROBERT GEFFEREY'S CHARITY.

The Almshouses.

By an Order of the Board dated the 29th of February 1876, the Company were authorised to repair and improve

the almshouses at a cost of not more than 3,000*l.* (exclusive of incidental expenses) to be provided by the realisation of a sufficient part of the sum of 5,983*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* new 3*l.* per cent. Annuities belonging to the Charity, subject to a proviso for the replacement within 15 years from the date of the order of the sum expended.

pany, in their good discretion, as the Court of Assistants should think requisite.

The Commissioners of Inquiry, after stating the then income of the property, add, "The residue of the rents of the property has never been specifically applied, but has been carried to the general account of the Company, and out of their general funds the Company have been in the habit of giving and continue to give large sums of money in charity every year, partly in purchasing coals, partly in money to pensioners, being poor freemen of the Company, and partly in other charitable donations. The value of coals yearly given is about 150*l.*, and the sum of 240*l.* a year is regularly given in pensions. Upon an average a sum exceeding 500*l.* a year is given out of the general funds in charities beyond what is specifically directed by wills, or other instruments of donation."

In the year 1833 an information was filed by the Attorney-General at the relation of Daniel Humphreys Howlett against the Company, praying that it might be declared that the warehouses and tenements erected on the site of the messuages, &c., devised by the will of R. Handson were vested in the Ironmongers' Company upon trust as to the residue of the yearly rents after making the specific payments for the relief of the poor of the said Company or other charitable uses, so that the Company should not apply the sums to their own uses, and that the execution of the trust might be enforced by the decree of the Court according to a scheme to be settled by the Master, and that it might be declared that for the future separate accounts ought to be kept of the yearly rents of the said Charity estate and the surplus thereof; and that, in case it should appear necessary, an account might be taken before one of the masters of such surplus and of the fines received by the said Company on the renewals of leases, and in particular of the said three fines of 500*l.* each and of the application of the same by the Company for such period before the filing of the information as might appear necessary, and that such declarations might be made by the Court touching the manner of taking such accounts as the case might require; and that the particular tenements and premises of the said Charity might be ascertained, and that it be referred to the Master to inquire respecting the validity of the lease to the East India Company and the propriety of such lease, and in case it should be invalid whether any proceedings should be taken for the purpose of impeaching the same.

On the 9th May 1834 the parties having the conduct of the suit obtained an order of course to amend the information by adding relators or otherwise as they might be advised, and shortly afterwards amended the same by adding the name of William John Hall as a relator, and striking out the description of Howlett as a freeman of the Ironmongers' Company, but the fiat or sanction of the Attorney-General for the amendment was not obtained until the 23rd June 1834. On this ground the Company moved the Vice-Chancellor (Sir Lancelot Shadwell) that the amended information should be taken off the file for irregularity with costs, which was ordered on the 23rd November 1834. The suit was in this manner disposed of and the proceedings were not again revived.

The property in Crutched Friars remains as stated by the Commissioners of Inquiry. It consists of extensive warehouses, the interest of the East India Company in which has been purchased by the East and West India Dock Company, who pay the Ironmongers' Company annually the rent of 300*l.*, deducting only property tax.

The Company have raised the gift of 5*l.* to the 20 poor widows of the Company to the sum of 40*l.*, 2*l.* each being given. They are generally the same persons as are outdoor or indoor pensioners of Betton's Charity.

The 1*l.* a year is paid to the chaplain of the Company for preaching the sermon in the church of All Hallows.

The 4*l.* a year is paid to four poor almspeople in Lewin's Almshouses.

The other payments to the churchwardens of the several parishes and to the master and usher of St. Saviour's School, and to the four hospitals are made to them respectively.

The gifts to the wardens of the livery and the wardens of the yeomanry, the rent gatherers and the upper beadle

are not specifically paid, but fall into the general funds of the Company.

The 2*l.* a year to the clerk forms part of a sum of 6*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* paid to him in respect of particular estates, including this and that of Sir James Cambell (probably in respect of the 50*l.* specifically assigned as remuneration for his duty in respect of the preparation of the bonds for loans).

The residue the Company regard as being, by the terms of the devise, under their own absolute disposition. They have, however, for very many years appropriated considerable sums out of it annually (except in some years in which they take them from other funds to guard against any assumed right that the practice might create) in aid of the funds arising from Betton's Charity for pensioners, when that fund is not sufficient to provide the sums voted by the Company to that class of recipients.

The assigned pension to Betton's pensioners is outdoor 10*l.*, and indoor 6*l.*, but that fund being always insufficient (except in the last year under special circumstances) to pay pensions to such an amount, the deficiency has been, in the manner above stated, provided out of Handson's estate. The coals given to Sir R. Geoffrey's almshouses exceed the 100*l.* allowed, and the Company make up the excess out of their own funds.*

HAYDON'S GIFT.

John Haydon, by his will, 11th March 1579, gave to the Ironmongers' Company 100*l.* to be lent to two young men of this Company trading over the seas, paying yearly to the master and wardens 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to be paid over to the master and wardens of the Mercers' Company.

The interest amounting to 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* is paid to the Mercers' Company, but the capital is not set apart, nor is the sum lent. The reasons are probably the same as those which operate in Gamage's Gift.

LEWIN'S CHARITY.

Thomas Lewin, by his will, 20th April 1555, devised to the Ironmongers' Company several messuages and appurtenances in the parish of St. Nicholas Olave, for certain superstitious uses, and to find a priest for saying masses at St. Nicholas Olave, at a yearly salary of 10*l.*, and to permit four honest and sad, impotent, poor, aged, and decayed men of the Company to inhabit four tenements which testator intended to erect in the churchyard of St. Nicholas, and to pay to every one of the said four persons quarterly 20*d.*, and also to pay to two poor scholars of Oxford and Cambridge (50*s.* each) 5*l.*

The Company are possessed of five houses in Bread Street Hill, in the parish of St. Nicholas Olave, on which a very large sum of money has lately been expended, and from which a rent of 455*l.* a year is derived.

The four almshouses erected by the Company in 1785, in Brick Lane, St. Luke's, Middlesex, are the present habitations of the four almspeople, who are free of the Company, and are nominated by the Court of Assistants. They are comfortable houses.

The almspeople receive 10*l.* a year each. They may be married couples, but in that case one only is nominated as pensioner. They are regarded also as Betton's indoor pensioners, in which character they receive 6*l.* a year. They also have other donations mentioned under the head of the respective givers, and coals which are paid for by the Company. The entire value to the occupier or occupiers of each tenement is about 18*l.* a year.

The scholarships are applied for by students, and the payments are generally added to Hallwood's gift of 4*l.*, making together 6*l.* 10*s.* It is made on a certificate of residence and good conduct from the tutors.

LOANE'S CHARITY.

Nathanial Loane, by his will, 22nd July 1625, devised to the Company a rentcharge of 52*s.* out of houses in the Little Old Bailey, to pay to seven of the poorest people, men or widows of the Company, 7*s.* apiece, and to the two beadles and porter 1*s.* apiece. And by an indenture of the 10th August 1763, the houses were conveyed to trustees for the parish of St. Sepulchre upon trust to divide the rents in the following proportions:—

* RALPH HANDSON'S CHARITY.

Pursuant to an order of the Board of Charity Commissioners of this date the redemption of the several perpetual

annuities belonging to the Charity, amounting in the whole to the sum of 35*l.* 15*s.* was effected in consequence of the transfer to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in trust for the Charity of the sum of 1,200*l.* Consols.

1st August
1876.

Sepulchre parish	-	-	$\frac{8}{13}$ ths.
Islington parish	-	-	$\frac{1}{13}$ ths.
Staines parish	-	-	$\frac{1}{13}$ th.
Ironmongers' Company	-	-	$\frac{1}{13}$ th.

The premises are situated in the Old Bailey, and are under the management of trustees appointed by the parishes of St. Sepulchre and Islington. The $\frac{1}{13}$ th of the Company now amounts to 15*l.* a year, and deducting property tax, leaves 13*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* It is divided amongst seven poor freemen of the Company, with Riggs' gift. Thirty-six out-door pensioners receive 25*s.* a year each, and 27 indoor pensioners 23*s.* each. The Company, however, insist that this, so far as the gift in respect of Loane's Charity exceeds the 52*s.* annually, is of their own bounty.

RANDALL OR RANDOLPH'S CHARITY.

It appears from an entry in an old account book of the Ironmongers' Company that in 1585, 480*l.* was received by the wardens from the executors of Mr. Justice Randolph, to which the Company added 20*l.*, and the money was invested in the purchase of two rentcharges, together amounting to 25*l.* a year. The rentcharges arise out of property of this Company in Bread Street Hill. The Company deduct 4*s.* in the pound for land tax, which thus reduces the annual payment to 20*l.* a year.

The sum of 10*l.* a year for Castle Barnard Ward is paid to the churchwardens of the parish of St. Bennet Paul's Wharf, and the 10*l.* for Queenhithe Ward is paid to the churchwardens of St. Michael, Queenhithe. These churchwardens distribute the several sums amongst the other parishes in each ward.

RIGGS' GIFT.

William Riggs, by his will, 21st November 1814, bequeathed to the Ironmongers' Company 2,000*l.* Reduced Annuities, to pay (subject to certain annuities) the dividends for the benefit of the poor members of the Company.

The annuitants are all deceased, and the dividends on the fund which stands in the corporate name of the Company are divided amongst the poor freemen of the Company at the same time with Loane's gift. In December 1860 36 out-pensioners received 1*l.* 5*s.* each, and 27 in-pensioners received 1*l.* 3*s.* each, including both Charities.

SAMPSON'S GIFT.

John Sampson by his will, 22nd October 1691, devised to the Ironmongers' Company a rentcharge of 6*l.* payable out of a messuage and premises in Marlborough, Wilts, for four poor widows, pensioners in Old Fish Street, London.

The rentcharge is received (deducting land tax of 4*s.* in the pound, and leaving, therefore, 4*l.* 16*s.*) from the Marquis of Aylesbury, and the Company divide the amount amongst the four pensioners in Lewin's Almshouses.

WILD'S CHARITY.

William Wild, by his will of the 9th July 1846, bequeathed to the Ironmongers' Company 3,500*l.* Consols. Upon trust, nevertheless, and for the purposes therein-after mentioned, that is to say, upon trust out of the dividends thereof to pay unto Eliza Yeatherd an annuity of 60*l.* during her life, and thereout to pay to his servant, Alice Weston, an annuity of 30*l.* during her life, and thereout also to pay to the clerk of the said Company for ever an annuity of 5*l.*, and upon trust to pay and distribute all the residue and remainder of such dividends during the lives of the said Eliza Yeatherd and Alice Weston, and after their respective deceases then the whole of such dividends after deducting the 5*l.* a year to the clerk as aforesaid unto and among the non free poor inhabitants of Sir Robert Geffery's Almshouses, Kingsland Road, Middlesex, share and share alike for ever, such distribution to be made half yearly when and as such dividends should from time to time become due and payable, or quarterly at such times as the said Ironmongers' Company should think fit.

The sum of 3,150*l.* Consols (after deducting legacy duty) stands in the Company's name belonging to this Charity.

Mrs. Eliza Yeatherd, one of the annuitants, is still alive, and receives 60*l.* a year in respect of her annuity.

In June 1860 the Company divided the residue (after deducting the clerk's 5*l.* and 2*l.* 7*s.* expenses) amongst 18 non-free persons in Sir Robert Geffery's Almshouses, each receiving 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

All which I submit to the Board.

THOS. HARR,
Inspector of Charities.

2nd July 1861.

IRONMONGERS' COMPANY.

CHARITABLE ACCOUNTS.

STATEMENT of the ACCOUNTS of the CHARITY called JUSTICE RANDALL'S, in the Parish of All Hallows Staining, in the City of London, of which the following persons are the trustees, viz.:—The MASTER and KEEPERS or WARDENS and COMMONALTY of the MYSTERY or ART of IRONMONGERS, LONDON.

3. Payments on account of the Charity during the year ending 30th June 1881.

1881. June 30		£ s. d.
	By cash to Queenhithe Ward - - - -	10 0 0
	„ Castle Baynard Ward - - - -	10 0 0
	£	20 0 0

I (or we) hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.

(Signed)

SAML. WHITING, Master.

FRANCIS J. BARRON, } Wardens.

WM. BEVAN, }

Trustees.

S. ADAMS BECK, Clerk.

Dated the 13th day of February 1882.

Observations.—As before.

STATEMENT of the ACCOUNTS of the CHARITY called SIR JAMES CAMBELL'S, in the Parish of All Hallows Staining, in the City of London.

1. GROSS INCOME arising or due from the ENDOWMENTS of the Charity for the year ending on the 30th day of June 1881.

Description of Stock in the Public Funds.	Names and Descriptions of Persons in whose Names invested.	Deductions (if any) from Income.	Net annual Income.	Sums received.
669 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> Consols - -	{ The master and keepers, guar- dians and commonalty of the art or mystery of Ironmongers }	½ year - -	£ s. d. 9 16 9	£ s. d. 9 16 9
now				
864 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> „ - -		½ „ - -	5 6 3	5 6 3
300 <i>l.</i> loan at 4 per cent. -	G. J. Tupp - -	- -	12 0 0	12 0 0
		£	27 3 0	27 3 0

2. Balances in hand and Receipts on account of the Charity during the year.

1880. July 1		£ s. d.
1881. June 30	To balance - - - -	15 7 2
	„ income and revenue - - - -	27 3 0
	£	42 10 2

3. Payments on account of the Charity during the year.

1881. June 30		£ s. d.
	By cash to trustees of Prison Charities - - -	15 7 2
	„ S. A. Beck, costs - - -	6 7 4
	„ balance - - -	20 15 8
	£	42 10 2

4. AN ACCOUNT of all Moneys owing to or from the Charity, so far as conveniently may be stated, at the close of the Year.

—	Moneys owing to the Charity, and from what Persons, and on what Accounts.	—	Outstanding Debts or Liabilities of the Charity, and to what Persons, and on what Accounts.	—
1881. July 1	To balance - -	£ s. d. 20 15 8	None.	£ s. d. —

I (or we) hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.

(Signed)

SAML. WHITING, Master.

FRANCIS J. BARRON, } Wardens.

WM. BEVAN, }

Trustees.

S. ADAMS BECK, Clerk.

Dated the 13th day of February 1882.

Observations.—As before.

STATEMENT of the ACCOUNTS of the CHARITY called WILLIAM WILD's, in the Parish of All Hallows Staining, in the City of London.

1. GROSS INCOME arising or due from the ENDOWMENTS of the Charity for the year ending on the 30th day of June 1881.

Description of Property.	Names of Tenants.	Net annual Income.	Sums received.
3,150 <i>l.</i> Consols - -	The masters and keepers or wardens and commonalty of the mystery or art of Iron-mongers, London.	<i>£</i> s. d. 92 2 9	<i>£</i> s. d. 92 2 9
	<i>£</i>	92 2 9	92 2 9

2. Balances in hand and Receipts on account of the Charity during the year ending 30th June 1881.

1880. July 1	To balance - - - - -	<i>£</i> s. d. 94 7 11
1881. June 30	„ income and revenue - - - - -	92 2 9
		<i>£</i> 187 0 8

3. Payments on account of the Charity during the year.

1881. June 30	By cash to pensioners - - - - -	<i>£</i> s. d. 84 7 6
	„ clerk - - - - -	5 0 0
	„ stamps - - - - -	0 2 1
	„ S. A. Beck, costs - - - - -	2 12 0
	„ balance - - - - -	94 19 1
		<i>£</i> 187 0 8

4. AN ACCOUNT of all Moneys owing to or from the Charity, so far as conveniently may be stated, at the close of the Year.

—	Moneys owing to the Charity, and from what Persons, and on what Accounts.	—	Outstanding Debts or Liabilities of the Charity, and to what Persons, and on what Accounts.	—
1881. July 1	To balance - -	<i>£</i> s. d. 94 19 1	None.	<i>£</i> s. d. —

I (or we) hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.
(Signed)

SAMUEL WHITING, Master.
FRANCIS J. BARRON, } Wardens. } Trustees.
WM. BEVAN, }
S. ADAMS BECK, Clerk.

Dated the 13th day of February 1882.

Observations.—As before.

STATEMENT of the ACCOUNTS of the CHARITY called MARY HANBEY's, in the Parish of All Hallows Staining, in the City of London.

1. GROSS INCOME arising or due from the ENDOWMENTS of the Charity for the year ending on the 30th day of June 1881.

Description of Property.	Names of Tenants.	Net annual Income.	Sums received.
300 <i>l.</i> 3 per cent. Reduced Annuities.	The master and keepers or wardens and commonalty of the mystery or art of Iron-mongers, London.	<i>£</i> s. d. 9 0 0	<i>£</i> s. d. 9 0 0
	<i>£</i>	9 0 0	9 0 0

2. Balances in hand and Receipts on account of the Charity during the year ending 30th June 1881.

	1880. July 1	To balance - - - - -	£ s. d. 10 3 8
	1881. June 30	„ income and revenue - - - - -	9 0 0
			£ 19 3 8

3. Payments on account of the Charity during the year.

	1881. June 30	By cash to S. A. Beck, costs - - - - -	£ s. d. 4 16 10
		„ balance - - - - -	14 6 10
			£ 19 3 8

4. AN ACCOUNT of all Moneys owing to or from the Charity, so far as conveniently may be stated, at the close of the Year.

—	Moneys owing to the Charity, and from what Persons, and on what Accounts.	—	Outstanding Debts or Liabilities of the Charity, and to what Persons, and on what Accounts.	—
1881. July 1	To balance - -	£ s. d. 14 6 10	None.	£ s. d. —

I (or we) hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.
(Signed)

SAML. WHITING, Master.
FRANCIS J. BARRON, } Wardens. } Trustees.
WM. BEVAN, }
J. ADAMS BECK, Clerk.

Dated the 13th day of February 1882.

Observations.—As before.

STATEMENT of the ACCOUNTS of the CHARITY called HALL ROKEBY PRICE'S, in the Parish of All Hallows Staining, in the City of London.

1. GROSS INCOME arising or due from the ENDOWMENTS of the Charity for the year ending on the 30th day of June 1881.

Description of Property.	Names of Tenants.	Net annual Income.	Sums received.
100l. preference stock, Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway.	The Ironmongers' Company -	£ s. d. 4 7 10	£ s. d. 4 7 10
		£ 4 7 10	4 7 10

2. Balances in hand and Receipts on account of the Charity during the year ending 30th June 1881.

	1880. July 1	To balance - - - - -	£ s. d. 2 0 10
	1881. June 30	„ income and revenue - - - - -	4 7 10
			£ 6 8 8

3. Payments on account of the Charity during the year.

	1881. June 30	By balance - - - - -	£ s. d. 6 8 8
			£ 6 8 8

4. AN ACCOUNT of all Moneys owing to or from the Charity, so far as conveniently may be stated, at the close of the Year.

	—	Moneys owing to the Charity, and from what Persons, and on what Accounts.	—	Outstanding Debts or Liabilities of the Charity, and to what Persons, and on what Accounts.	—
	1881. July 1	To balance - -	£ s. d. 6 8 8	None.	£ s. d. —

I (or we) hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.

(Signed)

SAML. WHITING, Master.

FRANCIS J. BARRON, } Wardens. } Trustees.

WM. BEVAN, }

S. ADAMS BECK, Clerk.

Dated the 13th day of February 1882.

Observations.—As before.

STATEMENT of the ACCOUNTS of the CHARITY called MARGARET DANE's, in the Parish of All Hallows Staining, in the City of London.

1. GROSS INCOME arising or due from the ENDOWMENTS of the Charity for the year ending on the 30th day of June 1881.

Description of Property.	Names of Tenants.	Net annual Income.	Sums received.
1,576l 8s. 7d. 3 per cent. Reduced Annuities.	The master and keepers or wardens and commonalty of the mystery or art of Ironmongers, London.	£ s. d. - 47 5 10	£ s. d. 47 5 10
300l. loan at 5 per cent. -	G. J. Tupp - - -	15 0 0	15 0 0
	£	62 5 10	62 5 10

2. Balances in hand and Receipts on account of the Charity during the year ending 30th June 1881.

1880. July 1	To balance - - - - -	£ s. d. 44 5 8
1881. June 30	„ income and revenue - - - - -	62 5 10
	£	106 11 6

3. Payments on account of the Charity during the year.

1881. June 30	By trustees of Prison Charities - - - - -	£ s. d. 4 8 7
	„ St. Thomas's Hospital - - - - -	4 8 7
	„ Christ's Hospital - - - - -	4 8 7
	„ St. Bartholomew's Hospital - - - - -	4 8 7
	„ poor maids - - - - -	4 8 7
	„ Merton College - - - - -	2 4 3
	„ St. Peter's College - - - - -	2 4 3
	„ Bishop Stortford - - - - -	2 4 3
	„ ward beadles - - - - -	11 1 5
	„ Ironmongers' Company - - - - -	4 8 7
	„ S. A. Beck, costs - - - - -	12 8 6
	„ balance - - - - -	49 17 4
	£	106 11 6

4. AN ACCOUNT of all Moneys owing to or from the Charity, so far as conveniently may be stated, at the close of the Year.

	—	Moneys owing to the Charity, and from what Persons, and on what Accounts.	—	Outstanding Debts or Liabilities of the Charity, and to what Persons, and on what Accounts.	—
	1881. July 1	To balance - -	£ s. d. 49 17 4	None.	£ s. d. —

I (or we) hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.

(Signed)

SAML. WHITING, Master.

FRANCIS J. BARRON, } Wardens. } Trustees.

WM. BEVAN, }

S. ADAMS BECK, Clerk.

Dated the 13th day of February 1882.

Observations.—As before.

STATEMENT of the ACCOUNTS of the CHARITY called WILLIAM RIGGS', in the Parish of All Hallows Staining, in the City of London.

1. GROSS INCOME arising or due from the ENDOWMENTS of the Charity for the year ending on the 30th day of June 1881.

Description of Property.	Names of Tenants.	Net annual Income.	Sums received.
2,000 <i>l.</i> 3 per cent. Reduced Annuities.	The master and keepers or wardens and commonalty of the mystery or art of Ironmongers, London.	£ s. d. 60 0 0	£ s. d. 60 0 0
		£ 60 0 0	60 0 0

2. Balances in hand and Receipts on account of the Charity during the year ending 30th June 1881.

1880. July 1 1881. June 30		£ s. d.
	To balance - - - - -	59 17 2
	„ income and revenue - - - - -	60 0 0
	„ pension repaid - - - - -	1 7 6
	£	121 4 8

3. Payments on account of the Charity during the year.

1881. June 30		£ s. d.
	By cash to pensioners - - - - -	59 17 2
	„ S. A. Beck, costs - - - - -	1 19 10
	„ balance - - - - -	59 7 8
	£	121 4 8

4. AN ACCOUNT of all Moneys owing to or from the Charity, so far as conveniently may be stated, at the close of the Year.

—	Moneys owing to the Charity, and from what Persons, and on what Accounts.	—	Outstanding Debts or Liabilities of the Charity, and to what Persons, and on what Accounts.	—
1881. July 1	To balance - -	£ s. d. 59 7 8	None.	£ s. d. —

I (or we) hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.
(Signed)

SAML. WHITING, Master.
FRANCIS J. BARRON, } Trustees.
WM. BEVAN, } Wardens.
S. ADAMS BECK, Clerk.

Dated the 13th day of February 1882.

Observations.—As before.

STATEMENT of the ACCOUNTS of the CHARITY called THOMAS HALLWOOD's, in the Parish of All Hallows Staining, in the City of London.

3. Payments on account of the Charity during the year ending 30th June 1881.

1881. June 30		£ s. d.
	By cash to A. H. Jones, Exhibition - - - - -	4 0 0
	„ E. C. Harding „ - - - - -	4 0 0
	„ N. Germon „ - - - - -	4 0 0
	„ C. B. Collyns „ - - - - -	4 0 0
	£	16 0 0

I (or we) hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.
(Signed)

SAML. WHITING, Master.
FRANCIS J. BARRON, } Trustees.
WM. BEVAN, } Wardens.
S. ADAMS BECK, Clerk.

Dated the 13th day of February 1882.

Observations.—As before.

STATEMENT of the ACCOUNTS of the CHARITY called THOMAS LEWEN'S, in the Parish of All Hallows Staining, in the City of London.

3. Payments on account of the Charity during the year ending 30th June 1881.

	1881. June 30	By cash to Pensioners - - - - - " Spenser, Exhibition - - - - - " Fawcett " - - - - - " " " - - - - -	£ s. d.		
			1	6	8
			2	10	0
			2	10	0
			2	10	0
			£	8	16 8

I (or we) hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.
(Signed)

SAML. WHITING, Master.
FRANCIS J. BARRON, } Wardens. } Trustees.
WM. BEVAN, }
S. ADAMS BECK, Clerk.

Dated the 13th day of February 1882.

Observations.—As before.

STATEMENT of the ACCOUNTS of the CHARITY called WILLIAM CHACE'S, in the Parish of All Hallows Staining, in the City of London.

3. Payments on account of the Charity during the year ending 30th June 1881.

	1881. June 30	By cash to chaplain - - - - -	£ s. d.		
			10	0	0
			£	10	0 0

I (or we) hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.
(Signed)

SAML. WHITING, Master.
FRANCIS J. BARRON, } Wardens. } Trustees.
WM. BEVAN, }
S. ADAMS BECK, Clerk.

Dated the 13th day of February 1882.

Observations.—As before.

STATEMENT of the ACCOUNTS of the CHARITY called NATHANIEL LOANE'S, in the Parish of All Hallows Staining, in the City of London.

1. GROSS INCOME arising or due from the ENDOWMENTS of the Charity for the year ending on the 30th day of June 1881.

Description of Property.	Names of Tenants.	Net annual Income.	Sums received.
One-twelfth part or share of two messuages or tenements, and premises No. 23 and 24, Old Bailey.	Parish officers of St. Sepulchre.	£ s. d. 27 10 3	£ s. d. 27 10 3
		27 10 3	27 10 3

2 Balances in hand and Receipts on account of the Charity during the year ending 30th June 1881.

	1880. July 1 1881. June 30	To balance - - - - - „ income and revenue - - - - -	£ s. d.		
			37	17	6
			27	10	3
			£	65	7 9

3. Payments on account of the Charity during the year.

	1881. June 30	By cash to Pensioners - - - - - " S. A. Beck, costs - - - - - " Balance - - - - -	£ s. d.		
			37	17	6
			8	2	2
			19	8	1
			£	65	7 9

4. AN ACCOUNT of all Moneys owing to or from the Charity, so far as conveniently may be stated, at the close of the Year.

—	Moneys owing to the Charity, and from what Persons, and on what Accounts.	—	Outstanding Debts or Liabilities of the Charity, and to what Persons, and on what Accounts.	—
1881. July 1	To balance - -	£ s. d. 19 8 1	None.	—

I (or we) hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.
(Signed)

SAML. WHITING, Master.
FRANCIS J. BARRON, } Wardens. } Trustees.
WM. BEVAN, }
S. ADAMS BECK, Clerk.

Dated the 13th day of February 1882.

Observations.—As before.

STATEMENT of the ACCOUNTS of the CHARITY called JOHN SAMPSON'S, in the Parish of All Hallows Staining, in the City of London.

1.—GROSS INCOME arising or due from the ENDOWMENTS of the Charity for the year ending on the 30th day of June 1881.

Description of Property.	Names of Tenants.	Gross yearly Income.	Descriptions of Outgoings or Deductions.	Amount.	Net annual Income.	Arrears due at commencement of Account.	Sums received.	Arrears due at close of Account.
A rentcharge arising out of a freehold messuage or tenement and premises at Marlborough, in the county of Wilts.	Lord Aylesbury -	£ s. d. 6 0 0	Land Tax -	£ s. d. 1 4 0	£ s. d. 4 16 0	£ s. d. 1 4 0	£ s. d. 4 16 0	£ s. d. 1 4 0
				£ 1 4 0	£ 4 16 0	£ 1 4 0	£ 4 16 0	£ 1 4 0

3. Payments on account of the Charity during the year ending 30th June 1881.

1881. June 30.	By cash to Pensioners - - -	£ s. d. 4 16 0
	£	4 16 0

I (or we) hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.
(Signed)

SAML. WHITING, Master.
FRANCIS J. BARRON, } Wardens. } Trustees.
WM. BEVAN, }
S. ADAMS BECK, Clerk.

Dated the 13th day of February 1882.

Observations.—As before.

STATEMENT of the ACCOUNTS of the CHARITY called PETER BLUNDELL'S, in the Parish of All Hallows, Staining, in the City of London.

3. Payments on account of the Charity during the year ending 30th June 1881.

1881. June 30	By cash to the Commissioners of Prison Charities -	£ s. d. 2 0 0
	£	2 0 0

I (or we) hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.
(Signed)

SAML. WHITING, Master.
FRANCIS J. BARRON, } Wardens. } Trustees.
WM. BEVAN, }
S. ADAMS BECK, Clerk.

Dated the 13th day of February 1882.

Observations.—As before.

STATEMENT of the ACCOUNTS of the CHARITY called WILLIAM WESTWOOD'S, in the Parish of All Hallows Staining, in the City of London.

1.—GROSS INCOME arising or due from the ENDOWMENTS of the Charity for the year ending on the 30th day of June 1881.

Description of Property.	Names of Tenants.	Net annual Income.	Sums received.
1,000 <i>l.</i> perpetual 4½ per cent. Debenture Stock, Chelsea Waterworks Company	The master and keepers or wardens and commonalty of the mystery or art of Ironmongers, London.	£ s. d. 43 17 6	£ s. d. 43 17 6
	£	43 17 6	43 17 6

2. Balances in hand and Receipts on account of the Charity during the year ending on the 30th June 1881.

	1880. July 1 1881. June 30		£ s. d.
To balance	- - - - -	-	29 1 4
„ income and revenue	- - - - -	-	43 17 6
		£	72 18 10

3. Payments on account of the Charity during the year.

	1881. June 30		£ s. d.
By cash to Pensioners	- - - - -	-	28 0 0
„ stamps	- - - - -	-	0 1 2
„ Mr. Westwood, Pension	- - - - -	-	15 0 0
„ balance	- - - - -	-	29 17 8
		£	72 18 10

4. AN ACCOUNT of all Moneys owing to or from the Charity, so far as conveniently may be stated, at the close of the Year.

—	Moneys owing to the Charity, and from what Persons, and on what Accounts.	—	Outstanding Debts or Liabilities of the Charity, and to what Persons, and on what Accounts.	—
1881. July 1.	To balance - -	£ s. d. 29 17 8	None.	£ s. d. —

I (or we) hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.
(Signed)

SAML. WHITING, Master.
FRANCIS J. BARRON, } Wardens. } Trustees.
WM. BEVAN, }
S. ADAMS BECK, Clerk.

Dated the 13th day of February 1882.

Observations.—As before.

STATEMENT of the ACCOUNTS of the CHARITY called ANTHONY GAMAGE'S, in the Parish of All Hallows Staining, in the City of London.

3. Payments on account of the Charity during the year ending 30th of June 1881.

	1881. June 30		£ s. d.
By cash to Grocers' Company	- - - - -	-	2 0 0
		£	2 0 0

I (or we) hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.
(Signed)

SAML. WHITING, Master.
FRANCIS J. BARRON, } Wardens. } Trustees.
WM. BEVAN, }
S. ADAMS BECK, Clerk.

Dated the 13th day of February 1881.

Observations.—As before.

STATEMENT of the ACCOUNTS of the CHARITY called WILLIAM CHAPMAN'S, in the Parish of All Hallows Staining, in the City of London.

3. Payments on account of the Charity during the year ending 30 June 1881.

	1881. June 30				£ s. d.
		By cash to L. Phelps. Exhibition	-	-	5 0 0
		" Mylne	-	-	5 0 0
		" Cookham parish	-	-	5 4 0
				£	15 4 0

I (or we) hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.
(Signed)

SAML. WHITING, Master.
FRANCIS J. BARRON, } Trustees.
WILLIAM BEVAN, } Wardens.
S. ADAMS BECK, Clerk.

Dated the 13th day of February 1882.

Observations.—As before.

STATEMENT of the ACCOUNTS of the CHARITY called HAYDON'S, in the Parish of All Hallows Staining, in the City of London.

3. Payments on account of the Charity during the year ending 30th June 1881.

	1881. June 30				£ s. d.
		By cash to Mercers' Company	-	-	3 6 8
				£	3 6 8

I (or we) hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.
(Signed)

SAML. WHITING, Master.
FRANCIS J. BARRON, } Trustees.
WILLIAM BEVAN, } Wardens.
S. ADAMS BECK, Clerk.

Dated the 13th day of February 1882.

Observations.—As before.

STATEMENT of the ACCOUNTS of the CHARITY called THOMAS HOWARD'S, in the Parish of All Hallows Staining, in the City of London.

1. GROSS INCOME arising or due from the ENDOWMENTS of the Charity for the year ending on the 30th day of June 1881.

Description of Property.	Names of Tenants.	Net annual Income.	Sums received.
1,000l. Chartered Gas bonds	The Ironmongers' Company	£ s. d. 39 10 0	£ s. d. 39 10 0
		£ 39 10 0	39 10 0

2. Balances in hand and Receipts on account of the Charity during the year ending 30th June 1881.

	1880. July 1 1881. June 30				£ s. d.
		To balance	-	-	34 10 2
		„ income and revenue	-	-	39 0 10
				£	73 11 0

3. Payments on account of the Charity during the year.

	1881. June 30				£ s. d.
		By cash S. A. Beck. Costs	-	-	1 18 8
		„ books, &c.	-	-	14 18 7
		„ balance	-	-	56 13 9
				£	73 11 0

4. AN ACCOUNT of all Moneys owing to or from the Charity, so far as conveniently may be stated, at the close of the Year.

—	Moneys owing to the Charity, and from what Persons, and on what Accounts.	—	Outstanding Debts or Liabilities of the Charity, and to what Persons, and on what Accounts.	—
1881. July 1	To balance - -	£ s. d. 56 13 9	None.	£ s. d. —

I (or we) hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.
(Signed)

SAML. WHITING, Master.
FRANCIS J. BARRON, } Wardens. } Trustees.
WILLIAM BEVAN, }
S. ADAMS BECK, Clerk.

Dated the 13th day of February 1882.

Observations.—As before.

STATEMENT of the ACCOUNTS of the CHARITY called RALPH HANDSON'S, in the Parish of All Hallows Staining, in the City of London.

1. GROSS INCOME arising or due from the ENDOWMENTS of the Charity for the year ending on the 30th day of June 1881.

Description of Property.	Names of Tenants.	Net annual Income.	Sums received.
1,200 <i>l.</i> Consols - -	Official Commissioners of Charitable Funds.	£ s. d. 36 0 0	£ s. d. 36 0 0
	£	36 0 0	36 0 0

2. Balances in hand and Receipts on account of the Charity during the year ending 30th June 1881.

1880. July 1	To balance - - - - -	£ s. d. 26 18 4
1881. June 30	" income and revenue - - - - -	36 0 0
	" gift from Ironmongers' Company - - - - -	35 0 0
	£	97 18 4

3. Payments on account of the Charity during the year.

1881. June 30	By cash to pensioners - - - - -	£ s. d. 40 0 0
	" chaplain - - - - -	1 1 0
	" St. Bartholomew's Hospital - - - - -	2 0 0
	" St. Thomas' Hospital - - - - -	2 0 0
	" All Hallows Staining - - - - -	3 15 0
	" " " poor - - - - -	0 13 4
	" Christ's Hospital - - - - -	2 0 0
	" St. Saviour's - - - - -	1 10 0
	" chaplain - - - - -	1 0 0
	" St. Saviour's - - - - -	5 0 0
	" Bridewell Hospital - - - - -	2 0 0
	" clerk, 2 years - - - - -	13 13 4
	" balance - - - - -	23 5 8
	£	97 18 4

4. AN ACCOUNT of all Moneys owing to or from the Charity, so far as conveniently may be stated, at the close of the Year.

—	Moneys owing to the Charity, and from what Persons, and on what Accounts.	—	Outstanding Debts or Liabilities of the Charity, and to what Persons, and on what Accounts.	—
1881. July 1	To balance - -	£ s. d. 23 5 8	None.	£ s. d. —

I (or we) hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.
(Signed)

SAML. WHITING, Master.
FRANCIS J. BARRON, } Wardens. } Trustees.
WM. BEVAN, }
S. ADAMS BECK, Clerk.

Dated the 13th day of February 1882.

Observations.—As before.

STATEMENT of the ACCOUNTS of the CHARITY called SIR ROBERT GEFEREY'S, in the Parish of All Hallows Staining, in the City of London.

1. GROSS INCOME arising or due from the ENDOWMENTS of the Charity for the year ending on the 18 day of

Description of Property.	Names of Tenants.	Descriptions of Outgoings or Deductions.	Amount.	Net annual Income.	Arrears due at commencement of Account.	Sums received.	Arrears due at close of Account.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amen Corner -	Ward, Lock, and Tyler -	- - -	—	350 0 0	87 10 0	350 0 0	87 10 0
67, Fleet Street -	A. J. Waterlow -	- - -	—	80 0 0	20 0 0	80 0 0	20 0 0
1, 2, 3, Whitefriars Street.	E. M. McDermott -	- - -	—	65 0 0	16 5 0	65 0 0	16 5 0
4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, Whitefriars Street.	W. Payne -	- - -	—	55 0 0	13 15 0	55 0 0	13 15 0
Fee farm rent, Elham Manor, Kent.	Sir H. Oxenden -	- - -	87 13 1	—	—	—	—
Land at East Ham, Essex.	Adams and Glynes -	- - -	17 8 1	70 5 0	—	70 5 0	—
7,297l. 11s. 0d. Consols.	Ironmongers' Company -	- - -	—	500 0 0	125 0 0	500 0 0	125 0 0
1,247l. 16s. 7d. Consols.	Accountant - General, Court of Chancery.	- - -	—	213 9 1	—	213 9 1	—
1,616l. 15s. 4d. Consols.	Accountant - General, Court of Chancery.	- - -	—	36 10 1	—	36 10 1	—
2,797l. 3s. 11d. Consols.	Ironmongers' Company -	- - -	—	47 5 10	—	47 5 10	—
2,801l. 3 per cent. Annuities.	The master and keepers or guardians and commonalty of the art or mystery of Ironmongers.	- - -	—	81 16 4	—	81 16 4	—
1,857l. 14s. 4d. 3 per cent. Reduced Annuities.	Accountant - General, Court of Chancery.	- - -	—	84 0 8	—	84 0 8	—
1,794l. 10s. 11d. New 3 per cents.	James Francis Firth, Hall Rokeby Price, James Thos. Horner.	- - -	—	54 6 10	—	54 6 10	—
			£	1,696 7 8	262 10 0	1,696 7 8	262 10 0

2. Balances in hand and Receipts on account of the Charity during the year ending 30th June 1881.

1880. July 1	To balance - - - - -	£ s. d. 89 16 1
1881. June 30	„ income and revenue - - - - -	1,696 7 8
	„ revenue, extra - - - - -	3 0 0
	„ insurances - - - - -	9 15 6
		£ 1,798 19 3

3. Payments on account of the Charity during the year.

1881. June 30	By cash to pensioners - - - - -	£ s. d. 516 0 0
	„ gowns - - - - -	30 15 0
	„ purchase of 59l. 16s. 0d. New 3 per cents school and bread at Landrake - - - - -	58 13 10
	„ Landrake school building, on account - - - - -	163 2 1
	„ surveyor - - - - -	300 0 0
	„ repairs - - - - -	8 3 0
	„ rates and taxes - - - - -	116 18 7
	„ coals, candles, and gas - - - - -	78 13 6
	„ salaries - - - - -	110 12 0
	„ insurances - - - - -	221 19 0
	„ property tax - - - - -	40 12 0
	„ sundry disbursements - - - - -	27 15 6
	„ balance - - - - -	75 18 8
		£ 1,798 19 3

4. AN ACCOUNT of all Moneys owing to or from the Charity, so far as conveniently may be stated, at the close of the Year.

	Moneys owing to the Charity, and from what Persons, and on what Accounts.		Outstanding Debts or Liabilities of the Charity, and to what Persons, and on what Accounts.	
1881. July 1	To balance - -	£ s. d. 49 16 1	None.	£ s. d. —

I (or we) hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.

(Signed)

SAML. WHITING, Master. } Trustees.
 WILLIAM BEVAN, Warden. }
 S. ADAMS BECK, Clerk.

Dated the 13th day of February 1882.

Observations.—As before.

STATEMENT of the ACCOUNTS of the CHARITY called BETTON'S SCHOOL ACCOUNT, in the Parish of All Hallows Staining, in the City of London.

1. GROSS INCOME arising or due from the ENDOWMENTS of the Charity for the year ending on the 31st day of October 1881.

Description of Property.	Names of Tenants.	Net annual Income.	Arrears due to commencement of Account.	Sums received.	Arrears due at close of Account.
12,409l. 16s. 7d. Consols -	Accountant - General, Court of Chancery.	£ s. d. 362 19 9	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 362 19 9	£ s. d. —
69,936l. 9s. 2d. „ -	Accountant - General, Court of Chancery.	2,045 12 10	—	2,045 12 10	—
650l. 8s. 8d. Reduced 3 per cents, 67l. 7s. 10d. New 3 per cents, 1,069l. 13s. 9d. Bank Stock.	Accountant - General, Court of Chancery.	122 13 5	—	122 13 5	—
84,500l. Reduced 3 per cents	Accountant - General, Court of Chancery.	2,476 18 2	—	2,476 18 2	—
Betton's General Estate, moiety of funds for year ending 30th June 1880.	-	1,751 18 3	—	1,751 18 3	—
Sible Hedingham Farm -	J. Deeks -	320 0 0	320 0 0	320 0 0	320 0 0
	£	7,080 2 5	320 0 0	7,080 2 5	320 0 0

2. Balances in hand and Receipts on account of the Charity during the year ending 31st October 1881.

1880. October	To balance - - - - -	£ s. d. 4,995 8 1
1881. October	„ income and revenue - - - - -	7,080 2 5
	„ add grant returned - - - - -	5 0 0
	„ proceeds of sale of timber at Sible Hedingham Farm	98 8 6
	£	12,178 19 0

3. Payments on account of the Charity during the year.

1881. October	By cash to Deeks, tax - - - - -	£ s. d. 3 6 8
	„ „ land tax - - - - -	13 17 8
	„ „ quit rent - - - - -	0 2 8
	„ „ tiles and repairs - - - - -	12 5 2
	„ Waterlow, stationery - - - - -	28 16 11
	„ surveyor, plan - - - - -	2 2 0
	„ committees - - - - -	10 0 0
	„ Clay, printing - - - - -	3 3 0
	„ Beck, costs management - - - - -	186 18 5
	„ Official Trustees of Charitable Funds to invest	98 6 8
	„ insurance - - - - -	2 2 0
	„ runnades for bridge over the Colne at Sible Hedingham Farm.	48 5 0
	„ schools - - - - -	5,571 10 0
	„ balance - - - - -	6,198 2 10
	£	12,178 19 0

4. AN ACCOUNT of all Moneys owing to or from the Charity, so far as conveniently may be stated, at the close of the Year.

—	Moneys owing to the Charity, and from what Persons, and on what Accounts.	—	Outstanding Debts or Liabilities of the Charity, and to what Persons, and on what Accounts.	—
1881. October	To balance - - -	£ s. d. 6,198 2 10	None.	£ s. d. —

I (or we) hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.

(Signed)

SAML. WHITING, Master.

FRANCIS J. BARRON, } Wardens. } Trustees.

WM. BEVAN, }

S. ADAMS BECK, Clerk.

Dated the 13th day of February 1882.

Observations.—As before.

STATEMENT of the ACCOUNTS of the CHARITY called THOMAS BETTON'S, in the Parish of All Hallows Staining, in the City of London.

1. GROSS INCOME arising or due from the ENDOWMENTS of the Charity for the year ending on the 30th day of June 1881.

Description of Property.	Names of Tenants.	Net annual Income.	Arrears due at commencement of Account.	Sums received.	Arrears due at close of Account.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Booker's Lee Cottages -	E. Eager - - -	105 13 0	20 3 3	104 13 0	21 3 3
" Farm -	J. Lever - - -	650 0 0	812 10 0	—	1,462 10 0
Quainton's Farm -	Read - - -	145 0 0	108 15 0	72 10 0	181 5 0
New Park Street -	Davy Yates and Co. -	500 0 0	125 0 0	500 0 0	125 0 0
20 and 21, Basinghall Street -	R. J. Bates - - -	330 0 0	82 10 0	330 0 0	82 10 0
10, Philpot Lane -	W. S. Homer - - -	750 0 0	187 10 0	750 0 0	187 10 0
9, Betton's Terrace -	Bullock - - -	5 0 0	1 5 0	5 0 0	1 5 0
Land and houses, Abbey Lane.	Bullock's executors -	15 0 0	3 15 0	15 0 0	3 15 0
Land, Abbey Lane -	Lucas and Lee - - -	50 0 0	—	37 10 0	12 10 0
Wheatfield Clay -	W. Chichester - - -	55 0 0	41 5 0	59 0 0	37 5 0
Offin's Land -	J. Abbott - - -	200 0 0	50 0 0	100 0 0	150 0 0
Gooselees, &c. -	T. and J. G. Matthews -	110 0 0	27 10 0	110 0 0	27 10 0
Bamfield, Isle of Dogs -	W. H. Bradshaw - -	18 5 0	4 11 3	18 5 0	4 11 3
1 to 6, Betton's and Devonshire Terraces.	Mrs. Knight - - -	15 0 0	7 10 0	11 5 0	11 5 0
7 to 13, Betton's Terrace -	Dowse - - -	15 0 0	1 17 6	1 17 6	15 0 0
14 to 23, Betton's Terrace -	C. W. Whitfield - -	30 0 0	22 10 0	37 10 0	15 0 0
24, Betton's Terrace, &c. -	C. J. Roby - - -	10 0 0	2 10 0	10 0 0	2 10 0
18 to 28, Ingelheim Terrace -	B. Booth - - -	33 0 0	8 5 0	33 0 0	8 5 0
1 to 4, Laura Cottages, &c. -	Mrs. Knight - - -	15 0 0	7 10 0	11 5 0	11 5 0
1 to 15, Ingelheim Terrace -	" - - -	29 0 0	14 10 0	21 15 0	21 15 0
Millwall Dock premises -	Nevell - - -	50 1 0	12 11 0	50 1 0	12 11 0
16, 17, Ingelheim Terrace -	Mrs. Knight - - -	10 0 0	5 0 0	7 10 0	7 10 0
Holly Lodge, West Ham -	J. T. McDougall - -	62 5 0	31 2 6	62 5 0	31 2 6
House, West Ham Lane -	Leather Cloth Company -	30 0 0	7 10 0	30 0 0	7 10 0
Factory, &c., West Ham Lane.	" - - -	130 0 0	32 10 0	130 0 0	32 10 0
Abbey Lodge, West Ham Lane.	H. B. Finegan - - -	24 0 0	6 0 0	24 0 0	6 0 0
Workhouse, West Ham Lane.	Leather Cloth Company -	0 1 0	—	0 1 0	—
Lampitt's Farm -	W. Hanks - - -	305 0 0	228 15 0	305 0 0	228 15 0
Encroachment, Gooselees -	J. Philpott - - -	0 0 6	—	0 0 6	—
Bambridge, Yorks -	O. R. Whaley - - -	54 16 11	41 2 7	54 16 11	41 2 7
Newhouse and Emperor's and Smart's Farms.	In hand.	—	—	—	—
Little Wildwood's Farm -	J. Oastler - - -	105 0 0	26 5 0	105 0 0	26 5 0
East Hall Farm, Bradwell-on-Sea.	G. and W. G. Small -	592 0 0	53 13 8	497 13 8	148 0 0
1,069l. 13s. 9d. Bank Stock -	The Ironmongers' Co. -	101 12 4	—	101 12 4	—
142l. 16s. 4d. Consols -	" - - -	4 3 6	—	4 3 6	—
66l. 7s. 10d. Consols -	" - - -	1 18 10	—	1 18 10	—
506l. 7s. 11d. 3 per cent. Reduced.	Accountant - General, Court of Chancery.	14 16 2	—	14 16 2	—
13,189l. 14s. 4d. New 3 per cents.	Sold to purchase East Hall Farm.	—	—	—	—
3,855l. 0s. 1d. New 3 per cents.	Ex parte Gas Light and Coke Company, the account of the Ironmongers' Company.	112 15 2	—	112 15 2	—
2,988l. 4s. 0d. New 3 per cents.	The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.	95 19 6	—	95 19 6	—
	£	4,775 7 11	1,973 16 9	3,826 4 1	2,923 0 7

2. Balances in hand and Receipts on account of the Charity during the year ending 30th June 1881.

	1880. July 1 1881. June 30		£	s.	d.
		To balance - - - - -	1,783	8	4
		„ income and revenue - - - - -	3,826	4	1
		„ revenue, extra - - - - -	189	2	8
		„ insurances - - - - -	103	13	3
		„ East Hall purchase account - - - - -	2,084	12	3
			£ 7,987	0	7

3. Payments on account of the Charity during the year.

	1881. June 30		£	s.	d.
		By insurances - - - - -	182	15	9
		„ London Charity Schools - - - - -	1,382	5	6
		„ General „ - - - - -	2,927	3	11
		„ poor members and chaplain - - - - -	905	10	0
		„ salaries - - - - -	890	2	0
		„ quitrent and tithe - - - - -	124	1	4
		„ property tax - - - - -	90	15	6
		„ sundry disbursements - - - - -	254	10	8
		„ rates and taxes - - - - -	12	5	10
		„ Smart's, Emperor's, and Newhouse farms, in hand - - - - -	685	14	4
		„ drainage investment - - - - -	100	0	0
		„ Booker's Lee farm account - - - - -	90	15	9
		„ surveyor's fees - - - - -	38	9	0
		„ balance - - - - -	852	11	0
			£ 7,987	0	7

4. AN ACCOUNT of all Moneys owing to or from the Charity, so far as conveniently may be stated, at the close of the Year.

		Moneys owing to the Charity, and from what Persons, and on what Accounts.		Outstanding Debts or Liabilities of the Charity, and to what Persons, and on what Accounts.	
	1881. July 1	To balance - - -	£ s. d. 852 11 0	None.	£ s. d. —

I (or we) hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.
(Signed)

SAML. WHITING, Master.
FRANCIS J. BARRON, } Wardens. } Trustees.
WM. BEVAN, }
S. ADAMS BECK, Clerk.

Dated the 13th day of February 1882.

Observations.—As before.

MR. HARE'S REPORT ON THE VINTNERS' COMPANY.

TO THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.

In pursuance of a Minute of the Board of the 29th of May 1863, I have inquired into the condition and circumstances of the following charities under the management of the Vintners' Company of the City of London, and I have stated in the report, under the head of each specific endowment, the result of my investigation:—

	Page.
Shuldham's Gift	553
Kenton's	554
Flower's	554
Tomlinson's	554
Gale's	554
Jacob's	554
Mallowes'	554
Pierpoint's	554
Kennett's	554
Mervayle's	554
Skydmore's	555
Buckle's	555
Blundell's	555
Hawkins'	555
Jacob's	555
Bullock's	555
Cox's	555
Young's	556
Stowell's	556
Bateman's	556
Lucas'	556
Peacock's	556
Decayed Members' Fund	556

This Company is composed of—

Master,
Three Wardens, and
Court of Assistants.

The latter is uncertain in numbers, but the quorum is 13. The average number of members is about 20. The liverymen now on the list are 246, including the members of the court. There is a privilege of all the free vintners, vintners by service or patrimony, to sell wine throughout the Kingdom without a license from the Board of Inland Revenue or magistrates, under the old construction of ports and port towns. The number of freemen, not liverymen, known to the clerk, is 273, and there may be about 50 more. The title of the Company is "The Master, Wardens, and Freemen, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Vintners of the City of London."

VINTNERS' ALMSHOUSES.—SHULDHAM'S GIFT.

Guy Shuldham, by his will of the 7th November 1446, gave to the Company lands and tenements in the parishes of St. Martin, Vintry, and St. James, Garlick-hithe, London, on condition that the said Company and their successors, the great hall, with the kitchen and house for coals, and a pantry and buttery, and a void piece of land called the Yard, with the well in the same, and the apparell to the same well belonging, and also a parlour above leaded and a house called the counting-house, being parcels of the said lands with the appurtenances, for ever after his decease, put, convert, and conserve to the proper use of the said master, wardens, and commonalty, paying for the same with the money of the common box, 6s. 8d.

And he directed that the Company should grant the 13 little mansions to 13 poor men or women without rent; and to let the residue of the said lands and tenements, and pay to the 13 poor people 4s. 4d. each yearly.

The history of the site of these buildings is dated in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (vol. 8, p. 380). A portion of it before the Fire of London seems to have been appropriated to the Hall of the Company occupying nearly the site of the present hall at the foot of Southwark Bridge on the Thames Street side. After the Fire the premises described as the little mansions, which were supposed to be only rooms in a large

building, were not reconstructed on the same site but on a plot of land purchased by the Company, adjoining the Trinity Almshouses in the Mile End Road. These almshouses were re-built about 60 years ago, mainly from a bequest from Mr. Kenton, one of the Company, and his executors. The almshouses, as described by the Commissioners of Inquiry, consist of 12 small houses, six on each of two sides of a square, with a chapel at the side opposite the entrance. Each house has an outer door, with a parlour and bed-room on the same floor, and a cellar or kitchen below.

An information was filed on the 16th December 1833, which was amended by successive orders of the 29th July 1834 and the 24th January 1835, and as amended was by the Attorney-General at the relation of George Everitt and William Everitt, against the Vintners' Company, stating the gift by Guy Shuldham, and the subsequent transactions, and praying that it might be declared that the said Vintners' Company took and acquired the lands and tenements devised by G. Shuldham, except so much as was appropriated to the use of the Company as a hall or otherwise, the residue of said lands and tenements distinguished from so much thereof as then constituted the buildings therein mentioned and specified. And that the said Company then held the same, subject to a charitable trust, and not absolutely to their own use, and that the said Company, for the time being, in respect of the said lands so vested in them, were chargeable, not merely with the obligation of supporting almshouses for the relief of 13 poor almspeople, and of applying the yearly sum of 4s. 4d. for the maintenance of each of such poor, but that they were liable for, and chargeable with, the whole of the rents of such residue of said lands and tenements as were applicable to a charitable use.

The bill also prayed that the Company might be charged in account with the moneys received from Mr. Kenton and his executor for the relief of the almshouses, and might account for the surplus rents, profits, and receipts on taking the account.

The Company put in their answer to the original and amended bills, and certain proceedings took place with reference to the competency of the relators, and orders were made for the inspection by the relators of the books and documents of the Company. In January 1836, it was proposed to the Company by Messrs. Yates and Turner, the solicitors to the relators, that a decree should be made charging the Company with the maintenance of the almshouses, "in as ample, effectual, and beneficial a manner as they were then maintained." This the Company refused to consent to. In Hilary Term, 1839, a subpoena to rejoin was served, but no further proceedings were taken, nor was the information ever dismissed.

The Company charge themselves with 2l. 16s. 4d. a year in respect of the penny a week with which the premises are charged.

The almshouses are occupied by 12 women. The widows of liverymen are preferred to freemen, and then the widows of freemen, but it was opened to the widows of freemen in consequence of widows of liverymen not being sufficient in number. They are not generally elected under the age of 60.

Each of the almswomen receives as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Stipend of 2l. per month, which by an order of the court of assistants, of the 11th of June 1863, has been increased to 2l. 5s. per month	27	0	0
The Master's Gift (in October)	1	1	0
Kenton's Gift (in June)	1	1	0
The Consolidated Gift (in July) (mentioned in my report on Gale's Gift)	5	5	0
In lieu of the remains of the dinners of the Company in July and November	1	1	0
Pierpoint's Gift	0	10	0
Carried forward	£ 35	18	0

4 A

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	35	18	0
Flower's Gift	0	8	4
Kennett's Gift	0	3	4
Tomlinson's Gift	0	5	0
From the poor box (contributed by persons who are elected on the court, apprentices taking up freedoms, &c., of which 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> are paid at Midsummer, and 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> at Christmas	4	4	0
Lucas' Gift	1	5	2
Peacock's Gift	1	4	0
	43	7	10
Total	520	14	0
The matron (who is one of the almswomen receives, per quarter, 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>	8	8	0
The chaplain (appointed by the Company, now a beneficed clergyman in the City, and a minor canon of St. Paul's). He performs duty in the chapel on Wednesdays, and attends the inmates	50	0	0
Gardener	4	0	0
	£583	2	0

This is in addition to water and gas rates which are paid by the Company.

KENTON'S GIFT.

Benjamin Kenton, who died in 1802, by his will (date not stated), gave 2,050*l.* to the Company; a competent part thereof to be laid out in rebuilding the almshouses, and directed that what remained should, together with a further sum of 200*l.* be placed out at interest and applied (after deducting 2*l.* 2*s.* a year for a sermon) amongst the poor women of the almshouses.

The whole of the money received in respect of this bequest was expended in rebuilding the almshouses.

The Company, however, charge themselves with the annual sum of 12*l.* 12*s.*, which is divided in 12 equal sums and given to the 12 almspeople on the day fixed on for the commemoration of the donor. They also pay 2*l.* 2*s.* a year for a sermon in the parish church of Stepney, preached by a clergyman named by the master, usually the rector; the rector receiving the fee.

The same testator gave the Company a sum of 2,000*l.* for their own use. This money the Company have voluntarily dedicated to a fund called "The Decayed Members' Fund."

FLOWER'S GIFT.

— Flower gave to the almswomen 5*l.* a year for a dinner and 5*l.* a year for coals. The Company charge themselves with 10*l.* a year, which is applied to the benefit of the almspeople, in respect of this gift.

TOMLINSON'S GIFT.

— Tomlinson gave to the almswomen 3*l.* a year. This is annually continued to be applied for the almswomen.

GALE'S GIFT.

Mrs. Gale, by her will (date not known), gave to the Company 100*l.* to be lent to two young men at 4*l.* per cent., and directed that with part of it two loads of charcoal should be bought, and the overplus be divided in August among the almsfolk.

The capital of this fund had not, at the last inquiry, been lent out for a long period, if ever. An information was subsequently filed against the Company at the relation of Thomas Gabriel Bottomley and Hugh Coppental, against the Vintners' Charity, stating the loan gifts,—

	£
Mrs. Dale	100
Edward Malloes	150
Paul Hawkins	40
Thomas Bullock	50

and praying that the charitable bequests aforesaid for loans and all other, if any, like bequests might be established, and that the due performances of the said trusts might be enforced and secured for the future; and then, if necessary, some proper scheme might be

named for that purpose, and that proper accounts might be directed to be taken of the aforesaid moneys, and of the manner in which the same had from time to time been applied.

The Company put in their answer stating that after diligent inquiries made by their clerk respecting the said moneys, that all traces of the same appear to have been lost about the year 1654, but whether such moneys were lost by inability of persons to whom they were lent and their sureties to repay the same, or whether they were mixed up and blended with the general funds of the Company they were unable to trace, and verily believed the same could not be traced; but the defendants were willing to admit that the bequests of Gale, Malloes, and Hawkins, of 100*l.*, 150*l.*, and 40*l.* had been at some time or other mixed up and blended with the funds of the Company, and though they had no trace of the 50*l.* given by Bullock, yet they admitted the same was received and had been so mixed up and blended.

No further proceedings were taken in the suit.

The sum of 4*l.* a year is charged by the Company upon their funds, and forms part of the sum appropriated for the benefit of the almswomen. It is a portion of a gift of 5*l.* 5*s.* given to each almswoman on the 31st July.

The sum is made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Flower's Gift	0	8	4
Hawkin's	0	3	4
Gale's	0	6	8
Malloes'	0	8	4
Shuldham's	0	4	8
Jacob's	0	7	3
Mervayle's	3	6	5
	£25	5	0

JACOB'S GIFT.

Richard Jacob, by his will in 1609, charged his lands in Eastcheap with 13 nobles (4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*) yearly for the poor almspeople. The Company hold the lands in Eastcheap except a part which has been taken for city improvements.

They apply annually this sum with the other sums for the benefit of the almspeople. (See my report on Gale's Gift.)

MALLOES' GIFT.

Edward Malloes, by will of the 5th September 1614, gave to the Company 150*l.* to be lent to three young men paying for same 5*l.* a year for the almspeople.

The capital of this gift was included in the information filed against the Charity and mentioned in my report on Gale's Gift. It is not in any specific investment. The sum of 5*l.* a year is part of the sum of 63*l.* given to the almspeople in July. (See my report on Gale's Gift.)

PIERPOINT'S GIFT.

John Pierpoint, by will of the 1st June 1711, gave to the Company 105*l.* to pay 12 widows, in the Hospital, Mile End, 10*s.* apiece.

The sum is not held in any distinct state of investment, but the sum of 10*s.* apiece is paid to the almspeople in sums of 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.

KENNETT'S GIFT.

Alderman Brackley Kennett, about 1780, gave 52*l.* 10*s.* to the Company to pay 2*l.* a year to the almswomen. The sum of 3*s.* 4*d.* each is paid the almswomen in July of each year.

MERVAYLE'S GIFT.

Richard Mervayle, by his will of the 5th April 1437, gave to the Company lands and tenements in Lombard Street in pure and perpetual alms to the sustentation and relief of poor people.

The property possessed by the Company under this devise is—

The freehold messuage and premises, No. 54, on the north side of Lombard Street, in the parish of St. Edmund the King, in the City of London. It has been recently let to Messrs. Barclay and Co., Bankers, on a building lease for a term of 99 years (under the sanction of the Board of the 9 June 1863) at a rent of - - - 900

This is without the land tax which belongs to the Company, having been redeemed by their own moneys.

The rent paid by Messrs. Barclay is 930*l*.

In consequence of the increase of income of the Lombard Street property a committee of the Company has lately presented the following report to the court, which has been approved.

"The special committee appointed to consider and recommend to the court what augmentation should be made to the gifts to the poor of the Company in consequence of the increased rental of the Lombard Street property beg to report the present payments, viz. :—

8 senior decayed members 30*l*. each per annum.
8 junior " " 24*l*.
16 widows on the quarterly poor " list 12*l*. 12*s*. per annum.
8 3rd-class decayed members 12*l*. 12*s*. per annum.
26 quarterly poor, of whom 21 are widows and 5 freemen, 6*l*. 6*s*. per annum.

"The 12 widows in the almshouses are paid a monthly allowance of 2*l*. in addition to various other gifts, making a total of 40*l*. 7*s*. 10*d*. each per annum, and to the matron an additional 8*l*. 8*s*. per annum, and a liveryman's widow without an almshouse is paid 10*s*. per week, making 26*l*. per annum.

"The amount voted by the court for temporary relief has been of late very much increased, in addition to which the court have voted annuities to two ladies (widows of late members of the court).

"The total given in charity to members of the Company during the last year amounted to 1,620*l*.

"We, your committee, considering the very great increase that has taken place in the sums voted for temporary relief in anticipation of the increased rental, recommend that at least 200*l*. thereof should be reserved for this mode of relief, and if the court should consider that amount sufficient, we would then recommend that the permanent allowances should be augmented as follows :

8 senior decayed members 30*l*. to 36*l*. per annum.
8 junior " " 24*l*. to 30*l*.
16 widows from 12*l*. 12*s*. to 14*l*. 14*s*. per annum.
8 3rd-class decayed members 12*l*. 12*s*. to 14*l*. 14*s*. per annum.
26 quarterly poor from 6*l*. 6*s*. to 10*l*. 10*s*. per annum.
12 almswomen to have an addition of 5*s*. per month to their allowance, the income being raised from 40*l*. 7*s*. 10*d*. to 43*l*. 7*s*. 10*d*.

all of which we respectfully submit to the consideration of the court."

In addition to the periodical payments mentioned in the foregoing report, there are various sums given annually by votes of court to casual applicants; these in the year 1862 were 209*l*. 10*s*. This is an increasing claim upon the Company.

The total of these disbursements under the new arrangement will be as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
8 senior decayed members	288	0	0
8 junior " "	240	0	0
16 widows - " -	235	4	0
8 (third class) decayed members	117	12	0
26 quarterly poor - " -	273	0	0
The almspeople ()	397	9	0
	£1,551	5	0

From this should be deducted the produce of the special fund called "The Decayed Members' Fund," of £8,237 14*s*. 9*d*. and £3,208 0*s*. 0*d*. Reduced Annuities

£11,445 14 <i>s</i> . 9 <i>d</i> .	-	-	343	7	5
			£1,207	17	7

The moneys appropriated for the poor of the several classes above mentioned, and which may be regarded as paid from Mervayle's Charity, so far as that will extend, are therefore upwards of 1,200*l*., being a surplus of 300*l*. beyond the income.

In addition to this there are 10 aged widows of members of the court who receive 60*l*. a year each, and the widow of a liveryman who receives 29*l*. a year.

SKYDMORE'S GIFT.

Stephen Skydmore, by his will of the 20th March 1584, gave all his lands and tenements in Blackfriars to

the Company on trust to pay to each of 17 parishes in and near the City of London 20*s*. for fuel in the month of October.

	£	s.	d.
To St. Stephen, Coleman Street, parish, for bread - - -	-	1	12 0
To the poor of the Company - - -	-	1	0 0
To the City of Cork - - -	24	0	0 0

The Company held the estate in Shoemaker's Row in Broadway, Blackfriars, in the parish of St. Ann, Blackfriars.

They pay the sum of 19*l*. 12*s*. a year over to the churchwardens of the City parishes mentioned in the devise, and to the Municipality of the City of Cork 24*l*. a year.

BUCKLE'S GIFT.

Cuthbert Buckle, by his will of the 20th June 1594, gave to the Company his lands and tenements in St. Mary-at-Hill and St. Dunstan-in-the-East parishes.

The Commissioners of Inquiry (volume 8, page 383) report that this devise had not apparently been accepted by the Company.

Nothing more is known of it.

BLUNDELL'S GIFT.

Peter Blundell, by his will of the 9th June 1599, gave to the Company 150*l*., to purchase lands and pay thereout 40*s*. to the poor in Bridewell Hospital.

No account is found of any lands having been purchased; 2*l*. a year is paid to the treasurer of the hospital.

HAWKINS' GIFT.

Paul Hawkins, by his will of the 21st June 1600, directed his executrix to pay to the Company 40*l*., to be lent to a young man, for the delivery yearly of one load of good charcoal for the poor of the Company, and 2*s*. to the clerk.

This was one of the subjects of the information mentioned in my report of Gale's Gift. There is no account of any investment of the capital.

The supposed produce is paid in sums of 3*s*. 4*d*. each to the 12 almswomen in July of every year, forming part of the 5*l*. 5*s*. they then receive.

JACOB'S GIFT.

Richard Jacob, by his will of the 20th May 1609, gave to the Company all his houses in Eastcheap, to pay thereout,—

	£	s.	d.	
To the parish of St. Clement Danes	-	4	0	0
To the poor of St. Andrew Hubbard	-	2	0	0
To Bridewell Hospital	-	3	0	0
To Christ's Hospital	-	2	0	0
To Bartholomew's Hospital	-	2	0	0
To St. Thomas' Hospital	-	3	0	0
To the poor almspeople of the Company	-	4	6	8

The property held by the Company under this devise has been referred to in my report of this donor as part of the Almshouses Charities.

The foregoing additional charges are paid to the churchwardens of the several parishes and treasurers of the hospitals.

BULLOCK'S GIFT.

Thomas Bullock, by his will of the 18th February 1632, gave to the Company 50*l*. to be lent to young men; they paying 20*s*. yearly for the relief of poor members of the Company.

This part of the subject of the suit is mentioned under Gale's Gift. There is no account of the investment of the fund. The 20*s*. a year is added to the distribution to the poor, and returned in the accounts of the Company with Mervayle's Gift.

Cox's GIFT.

Thomas Cox, by his will (date not known), gave to the Company 50*l*., to distribute 50*s*. to poor widows.

The sum of 2*l*. 10*s*. is added in the Company's account to Mervayle's Gift, and may be considered as included in what is given by the Company to their poor, which far exceeds the produce of the Charity Estates.

YOUNG'S GIFT.

Mrs. Winifred Young gave to the Company 50*l.* for their poor.

The sum of 3*l.* a year in respect of this donation is returned with Mervayle's Charity, as given to the poor, and it may be regarded as forming part of the surplus of the gift disposed of.

STOWELL'S GIFT.

Richard Stowell gave to the Company 20*l.*; the interest to be paid to their poor. The Company account for 1*l.* a year as supposed to be derived from this source.

The Company give to the poor far more than the produce of the estates.

BATEMAN'S GIFT.

Thomas Bateman, in 1817, gave to the Company 100*l.* 3 per cent. Reduced Annuities; the dividends to be paid to decayed members thereof.

This forms part of the sum of 8,237*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* 3 per cent. Reduced Annuities, set apart for the benefit of decayed members. (See Mervayle's Gift.)

LUCAS' GIFT.

At a special court of assistants of the Company held on the 4th July 1839, the renter warden reported that Mr. Alderman Lucas, then master of the Company for the second time, had paid into the hands of the renter warden 500*l.*; the interest to be annually distributed to the almswomen inmates of the almshouses. It was resolved that the said 500*l.* should be invested and kept separate from the said charity funds of the Company, by the title of Alderman Lucas' Gift, that so great an act of beneficence might be held in perpetual remembrance by the members of the Vintners' Company.

This money was invested in the purchase of 604*l.* 8*s.* New 2½ per cent. Annuities, which stands in the corporate name of the Company.

The dividend, amounting to 15*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* a year, is divided equally amongst the 12 almswomen in the Mile End Almshouses.

PEACOCK'S GIFT.

John Henry Peacock, by his will of the 14th May 1849, gave to the Company 500*l.*, and directed the dividends thereof for ever, to be paid and applied to and for the use and benefit of the widows of decayed liverymen, inhabitants of the almshouses at Mile End, belonging to the said Company, at such times and in such proportions and manner as the trustees or other officers for the time being of the said almshouses should see fit.

This money was invested in the purchase of 522*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* New South Sea Annuities, since converted into 574*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* New 2½ per cents.

The dividend, amounting to 14*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* a year, is equally divided amongst the widows in the Mile End Almshouses.

DECAYED MEMBERS' FUND.

This fund is composed of a gift of 2,000*l.* by Mr. Kenton (as stated in the report on his Charity) for the use of the Company, but which was applied by them to the benefit of the decayed members to which various subsequent donations of other members have been added, the respective names and amounts of which will appear in the annexed table.

The total sum now consists of 8,237*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* Reduced 3*l.* per cent. Annuities.

A further sum of 3,208*l.* like stock, arising from the balances of the poor box, has been also considered as belonging to the above fund.

The dividends are distributed at the discretion of the court of the Company for the benefit of the class indicated by its title.

All which I submit to the Board.

THOS. HARE,
Inspector of Charities.

15th December 1863.

DECAYED MEMBERS' FUND.

(3 per cent. Reduced Annuities.)

		£	s.	d.
1808.	A legacy of Benjamin Kenton, Esq., of 2,000 <i>l.</i> , produced in stock - -	3,383	6	8
1817.	The gift of Thomas Bateman, Esq. (the father of the Company) - -	100	0	0
1823.	John Leach, Esq. (a member of the court of assistants), a legacy of 500 <i>l.</i> - -	523	11	2
1835.	William Harrison, Esq. (a member of the court of assistants), a legacy of 100 <i>l.</i> - -	99	8	11
1841.	George Fournier, Esq. (a liveryman), a legacy of 200 <i>l.</i> - -	202	5	0
1847.	Edward Laforest, Esq. (a liveryman), a gift of fifty guineas - -	58	16	6
1849.	John Kaye, Esq., a member of the court of assistants (High Sheriff of Bucks), a gift of 100 guineas - -	112	6	3
1849.	Robert Gray, Esq. (a member of the court of assistants), a gift of fifty guineas - -	56	3	0
1859.	A gift of two hundred and five pounds - -	212	19	9
	Quarterage invested from time to time - -	3,488	17	9
		<u>£8,237</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>9</u>

VINTNERS' COMPANY.

CHARITABLE ACCOUNTS.

STATEMENT of the Accounts of the Charity called "Blundell's Gift," in the City of London, of which the Trustees are the Master, Wardens, and Freemen, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Vintners of the City of London, commonly called "The Vintners' Company." For the year ending 31st December 1881.

INCOME AND REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1881.

Description of Property.	Gross Annual Income.	Outgoings.	Net Annual Income.	Sums Received.	Arrears 31st Dec. 1881.
A charge upon the freehold property of the Vintners' Company in respect of a gift of Peter Blundell.	£ s. d. 2 0 0	None.	£ s. d. 2 0 0	£ s. d. 2 0 0	

RECEIPTS.

EXPENDITURE.

1881.	£ s. d.	1881.	£ s. d.
Oct. To Vintners' Company - - -	2 0 0	Oct. The Treasurer of Bridewell - - -	2 0 0

BALANCE SHEET.

Dr.			Cr.
1881.	£ s. d.	1881.	£ s. d.
Oct. To Vintners' Company - - -	2 0 0	Oct. By poor in Bridewell, per the Treasurer - - -	2 0 0

I certify that this and the foregoing statements are correct.

Dated this 24th day of March 1882.

(Signed) CHAS. LOMAS,
Clerk to the Vintners' Company.

STATEMENT of the Accounts of the Charity called "Alderman Lucas' Gift," in the City of London, of which the Trustees are the Master, Wardens, and Freemen, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Vintners, of the City of London, commonly called "The Vintners' Company." For the year ending 31st December 1881.

INCOME AND REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1881.

Description of Property.	In whose name invested.	Gross Annual Income.	Outgoings.	Net Annual Income.	Sums Received.	Arrears 31st Dec. 1881.
604l. 7s. 10d. New Two and a half per cents, being the produce of a gift of Alderman Lucas in the year 1839, of 500l. the interest thereof to be annually distributed to the almswomen inmates of the Almshouses.	The Master, Wardens, and Freemen, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Vintners of the city of London.	£ s. d. 15 2 2	None.	£ s. d. 15 2 2	£ s. d. 15 2 2	

RECEIPTS.

EXPENDITURE.

1881.	£ s. d.	1881.	£ s. d.
Jan. To half a year's dividend - - -	7 11 1	Oct. 13. Paid almswomen, viz. :—	
July. Do. Do. - - -	7 11 1	Mrs. Padgett - - -	1 5 2
		" Woods - - -	1 5 2
		" King - - -	1 5 2
		" Aitkin - - -	1 5 2
		" Shuckard - - -	1 5 2
		" Martin - - -	1 5 2
		" Wilcox - - -	1 5 2
		" Innes - - -	1 5 2
		" Hedges - - -	1 5 2
		" Adams - - -	1 5 2
		" Twiddy - - -	1 5 2
		" Schröder - - -	1 5 4
	15 2 2		15 2 2

Statement of the Accounts of the Charity called "Alderman Lucas' Gift"—cont.

BALANCE SHEET.					
Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Oct. To dividends	-	- 15 2 2	Oct. 13. By almswomen	-	- 15 2 2

I certify that this and the foregoing Statements are correct.
Dated this 24th day of March 1882.
(Signed) CHAS. LOMAS,
Clerk to the Vintners' Company.

STATEMENT of the Accounts of the Charity called "Kenton's Gift" in the City of London of which the Trustees are The Master, Wardens, and Freemen, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Vintners of the City of London commonly called "The Vintners' Company." For the year ending 31st December 1881.

INCOME AND REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1881.

Description of Property.	Gross Annual Income.	Outgoings.	Net Annual Income.	Sums Received.	Arrears 31st Dec. 1881.
12l. 12s. per annum chargeable upon the Vintners' Company.	£ s. d. 12 12 0	None	£ s. d. 12 12 0	£ s. d. 12 12 0	

RECEIPTS.

EXPENDITURE.

1881.	£ s. d.	1881.	£ s. d.
June. To Vintners' Company	- - 12 12 0	June 15 Paid almswomen, viz. :—	
		Mrs. Padgett	- - 1 1 0
		„ Woods	- - 1 1 0
		„ King	- - 1 1 0
		„ Aitken	- - 1 1 0
		„ Shuckard	- - 1 1 0
		„ Martin	- - 1 1 0
		„ Wilcox	- - 1 1 0
		„ Innes	- - 1 1 0
		„ Hedges	- - 1 1 0
		„ Adams	- - 1 1 0
		„ Twiddy	- - 1 1 0
		„ Schröder	- - 1 1 0
	12 12 0		12 12 0

BALANCE SHEET.					
Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
June. To Vintners' Company	-	- 12 12 0	June 15. By almswomen	-	- 12 12 0

I certify that this and the foregoing statements are correct.
Dated this 24th day of March 1882.
(Signed) CHAS. LOMAS,
Clerk to the Vintners' Company.

STATEMENT of the Accounts of the Charity called "Tomlinson's Gift" in the City of London, of which the Trustees are the Master, Wardens, and Freemen, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Vintners of the City of London, commonly called "The Vintners' Company." For the year ending 31st December 1881.

INCOME AND REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1881.

Description of Property.	Gross Annual Income.	Outgoings.	Net Annual Income.	Sums Received.	Arrears 31st Dec. 1881.
3l. per annum assumed to be chargeable upon the Vintners' Company.	£ s. d. 3 0 0	None.	£ s. d. 3 0 0	£ s. d. 3 0 0	

Statement of the Accounts of the Charity called "Tomlinson's Gift"—*cont.*

RECEIPTS.

EXPENDITURE.

1881.			1881.		
Oct.	To Vintners' Company	£ s. d. 3 0 0	Oct. 31st.	Paid almswomen, viz. :—	£ s. d.
				Mrs. Padgett -	- 0 5 0
				" Woods -	- 0 5 0
				" King -	- 0 5 0
				" Aitkin -	- 0 5 0
				" Shuckard -	- 0 5 0
				" Martin -	- 0 5 0
				" Wilcox -	- 0 5 0
				" Innes -	- 0 5 0
				" Hedges -	- 0 5 0
				" Adams -	- 0 5 0
				" Twiddy -	- 0 5 0
				" Schröder -	- 0 5 0
		<u>3 0 0</u>			<u>3 0 0</u>

BALANCE SHEET.

Dr.

Cr.

1881.			1881.		
	To Vintners' Company	£ s. d. 3 0 0		By almswomen	£ s. d. 3 0 0

I certify that this and the foregoing statements are correct.

Dated this 24th day of March 1882.

(Signed) CHAS. LOMAS,
Clerk to the Vintners' Company.

STATEMENT of the Accounts of the Charity called "Jacob's Gift" in the City of London, of which the Trustees, are the Master, Wardens, and Freemen, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Vintners of the City of London, commonly called "The Vintners' Company." For the year ending 31st December 1881.

INCOME AND REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1881.

Description of Property.	In whose Name Invested.	Gross Annual Income.	Outgoings.	Net Annual Income.	Sums Received.	Arrears 31st Dec. 1881.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
A charge of 4l. 6s. 8d. per annum upon the rent and profits of an estate in Eastcheap devised to the Vintners' Company in the year 1609 and which was taken down under the London Bridge Approaches Act and the purchase money has been invested in Freehold Ground in Pilgrim Street, Blackfriars.	The Master, Wardens, and Freemen, and Commonalty of the mystery of Vintners of the City of London.	4 6 8	None	4 6 8	4 6 8	

RECEIPTS.

EXPENDITURE.

1881.			1881.		
July.	To Vintners' Company	£ s. d. 4 6 8	July 30.	Paid almswomen, viz. :—	£ s. d.
				Mrs. Padgett -	- 0 7 3
				" Woods -	- 0 7 3
				" King -	- 0 7 3
				" Aitkin -	- 0 7 3
				" Shuckard -	- 0 7 3
				" Martin -	- 0 7 3
				" Wilcox -	- 0 7 3
				" Innes -	- 0 7 3
				" Hedges -	- 0 7 3
				" Adams -	- 0 7 3
				" Twiddy -	- 0 7 3
				" Schröder -	- 0 6 11
		<u>4 6 8</u>			<u>4 6 8</u>

Statement of the Accounts of the Charity called "Jacob's Gift"—cont.

BALANCE SHEET.					Cr.
Dr.					
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
July.	To Vintners' Company	- - - 4 6 8	July 30.	By Almswomen	- - - 4 6 8

I certify that this and the foregoing statements are correct.
Dated this 24th day of March 1882.
(Signed) CHAS. LOMAS,
Clerk to the Vintners' Company.

STATEMENT of the Accounts of the Charity called "Shuldham's Gift" in the City of London, of which the Trustees are the Master, Wardens, and Freemen, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Vintners of the City of London, commonly called "The Vintners' Company." For the year ending 31st December 1881.

INCOME AND REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1881.

Description of Property.	Tenants.	Gross Annual Income.	Outgoings.	Net Annual Income.	Sums received.	Arrears 31st Dec. 1881.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
2l. 16s. 4d. per annum chargeable upon a freehold held by the Vintners' Company part of their hall and offices in Upper Thames Street, London.	The Vintners' Company.	2 16 4	None.	2 16 4	2 16 4	

RECEIPTS.

EXPENDITURE.

1881.	£ s. d.	1881.	£ s. d.
July.	- 2 16 4	July 30.	- 2 16 4
To Vintners' Company.		Paid almswomen, viz. :—	
		Mrs. Padgett	- 0 4 8
		" Woods	- 0 4 8
		" King	- 0 4 8
		" Aitkin	- 0 4 8
		" Shuckard	- 0 4 8
		" Martin	- 0 4 8
		" Wilcox	- 0 4 8
		" Innes	- 0 4 8
		" Hedges	- 0 4 8
		" Adams	- 0 4 8
		" Twiddy	- 0 4 8
		" Schröder	- 0 5 0
	2 16 4		2 16 4

BALANCE SHEET.					Cr.
Dr.					
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
July.	To Vintners' Company	- - - 2 16 4	July 30th.	By almswomen	- - - 2 16 4

I certify that this and the foregoing statements are correct.
Dated this 24th day of March 1882.
(Signed) CHAS. LOMAS,
Clerk to the Vintners' Company.

STATEMENT of the Accounts of the Charity called "Mallowe's Gift" in the City of London, of which the Trustees are the Master, Wardens, and Freemen, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Vintners of the City of London, commonly called "The Vintners' Company." For the year ending 31st December 1881.

INCOME AND REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1882.

Description of Property.	Gross Annual Income.	Outgoings.	Net Annual Income.	Sums Received.	Arrears 31st Dec. 1881.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
5l. per annum assumed to be chargeable upon the Vintners' Company.	5 0 0	None.	5 0 0	5 0 0	

Statement of the Accounts of the Charity called "Mallows Gift"—cont.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
July.	To Vintners' Company	- - 5 0 0	July 30.	Paid almswomen, viz.:—	
				Mrs. Padgett	- 0 8 4
				" Woods	- 0 8 4
				" King	- 0 8 4
				" Aitkin	- 0 8 4
				" Shuckard	- 0 8 4
				" Martin	- 0 8 4
				" Wilcox	- 0 8 4
				" Innes	- 0 8 4
				" Hedges	- 0 8 4
				" Adams	- 0 8 4
				" Twiddy	- 0 8 4
				" Schröder	- 0 8 4
		<u>5 0 0</u>			<u>5 0 0</u>

BALANCE SHEET.					
Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
July.	To Vintners' Company	- - 5 0 0	July 30.	By almswomen	- - 5 0 0

I certify that this and the foregoing statements are correct.

Dated this 24th day of March 1882.

(Signed) CHAS. LOMAS,
Clerk to the Vintners' Company.

STATEMENT of the Accounts of the Charity called "Gale's Gift," in the City of London, of which the Trustees are the Master, Wardens, and Freeman, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Vintners of the City of London, commonly called "The Vintners' Company." For the year ending 31st December 1881.

INCOME AND REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1881.

Description of Property.	Gross Annual Income.	Outgoings.	Net Annual Income.	Sums Received.	Arrears 31st Dec. 1881.
4l. per annum assumed to be charged upon the Vintners' Company.	£ s. d. 4 0 0	None.	£ s. d. 4 0 0	£ s. d. 4 0 0	

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
July.	To Vintners' Company	- 4 0 0	July 30.	Paid almswomen, viz.:—	
				Mrs. Padgett	- 0 6 8
				" Woods	- 0 6 8
				" King	- 0 6 8
				" Aitkin	- 0 6 8
				" Shuckard	- 0 6 8
				" Martin	- 0 6 8
				" Wilcox	- 0 6 8
				" Innes	- 0 6 8
				" Hedges	- 0 6 8
				" Adams	- 0 6 8
				" Twiddy	- 0 6 8
				" Schröder	- 0 6 8
		<u>4 0 0</u>			<u>4 0 0</u>

BALANCE SHEET.					
Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
July.	To Vintners' Company	- - 4 0 0	July 30.	By Almswomen	- - 4 0 0

I certify that this and the foregoing statements are correct.

Dated this 24th day of March 1882.

(Signed) CHAS. LOMAS,
Clerk to the Vintners' Company.

STATEMENT of the Accounts of the Charity called "Hawkins' Gift," in the City of London, of which the Trustees are the Master, Wardens, and Freemen, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Vintners of the City of London, commonly called "The Vintners' Company." For the year ending 31st December 1881.

INCOME AND REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1881.

Description of Property.	Gross Annual Income.	Outgoings.	Net Annual Income.	Sums Received.	Arrears 31st Dec. 1881.
2l. per annum assumed to be chargeable upon the Vintners' Company.	£ s. d. 2 0 0	None.	£ s. d. 2 0 0	£ s. d. 2 0 0	

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
1881. July. To Vintners' Company	£ s. d. - - - 2 0 0		1881. July 31. Paid almswomen, viz.:—		£ s. d.
			Mrs. Padgett -	- - -	0 3 4
			" Woods -	- - -	0 3 4
			" King -	- - -	0 3 4
			" Aitkin -	- - -	0 3 4
			" Shuckard -	- - -	0 3 4
			" Martin -	- - -	0 3 4
			" Wilcox -	- - -	0 3 4
			" Innes -	- - -	0 3 4
			" Hedges -	- - -	0 3 4
			" Adams -	- - -	0 3 4
			" Twiddy -	- - -	0 3 4
			" Schröder -	- - -	0 3 4
	<u>2 0 0</u>				<u>2 0 0</u>

BALANCE SHEET.					
Dr.			Cr.		
1881. To Vintners' Company	£ s. d. - - - 2 0 0		July 31. By almswomen	- - -	£ s. d. - 2 0 0

I certify that this and the foregoing statements are correct.

Dated this 24th day of March 1882.

(Signed) CHAS. LOMAS,
Clerk to the Vintners' Company.

STATEMENT of the Accounts of the Charity called "Kennett's Gift," in the City of London, of which the Trustees are the Master, Wardens, and Freemen, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Vintners of the City of London, commonly called "The Vintners' Company." For the year ending 31st December 1881.

INCOME AND REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1881.

Description of Property.	Gross Annual Income.	Outgoings.	Net Annual Income.	Sums Received.	Arrears 31st Dec. 1881.
2l. per annum chargeable upon the Vintners' Company.	£ s. d. 2 0 0	None.	£ s. d. 2 0 0	£ s. d. 2 0 0	

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
1881. July. To Vintners' Company	£ s. d. - - - 2 0 0		1881. July 30. Paid almswomen, viz.:—		£ s. d.
			Mrs. Padgett -	- - -	0 3 4
			" Woods -	- - -	0 3 4
			" King -	- - -	0 3 4
			" Aitkin -	- - -	0 3 4
			" Shuckard -	- - -	0 3 4
			" Martin -	- - -	0 3 4
			" Wilcox -	- - -	0 3 4
			" Innes -	- - -	0 3 4
			" Hedges -	- - -	0 3 4
			" Adams -	- - -	0 3 4
			" Twiddy -	- - -	0 3 4
			" Schröder -	- - -	0 3 4
	<u>2 0 0</u>				<u>2 0 0</u>

Statement of the Accounts of the Charity called "Kennett's Gift"—*cont.*

BALANCE SHEET.

1881. July.	To Vintners' Company	-	-	-	£ s. d. 2 0 0	1881. July 30.	By Almswomen	-	-	-	£ s. d. 2 0 0
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I certify that this and the foregoing statements are correct.

Dated this 24th day of March 1882.

(Signed) CHAS. LOMAS,
Clerk to the Vintners' Company.

STATEMENT of the Accounts of the Charity called "Flower's Gift," in the City of London, of which the Trustees are the Master, Wardens, and Freemen, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Vintners of the City of London, commonly called "The Vintners' Company." For the year ending 31st December 1881.

INCOME AND REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1881.

Description of Property.	Gross Annual Income.	Outgoings.	Net Annual Income.	Sums Received.	Arrears 31st Dec. 1881.
10% per annum assumed to be chargeable upon the Vintners' Company.	£ s. d. 10 0 0	None.	£ s. d. 10 0 0	£ s. d. 10 0 0	

RECEIPTS.

EXPENDITURE.

1881. June	To Vintners' Company	-	-	-	£ s. d. 5 0 0	1881. June 30.	Paid almswomen, viz.:		£ s. d.
July	"	-	-	-	5 0 0		Mrs. Padgett	-	0 8 4
							" Woods	-	0 8 4
							" King	-	0 8 4
							" Aitkin	-	0 8 4
							" Shuckard	-	0 8 4
							" Martin	-	0 8 4
							" Wilcox	-	0 8 4
							" Innes	-	0 8 4
							" Hedges	-	0 8 4
							" Adams	-	0 8 4
							" Twiddy	-	0 8 4
							" Schröder	-	0 8 4
						July 30.	" Padgett	-	0 8 4
							" Woods	-	0 8 4
							" King	-	0 8 4
							" Aitkin	-	0 8 4
							" Shuckard	-	0 8 4
							" Martin	-	0 8 4
							" Wilcox	-	0 8 4
							" Innes	-	0 8 4
							" Hedges	-	0 8 4
							" Adams	-	0 8 4
							" Twiddy	-	0 8 4
							" Schröder	-	0 8 4
					10 0 0				10 0 0

BALANCE SHEET.

BALANCE SHEET.									
Dr.					Cr.				
1881.					1881.				
To Vintners' Company	.	.	.	£ s. d. 10 0 0	By Almswomen	.	.	.	£ s. d. 10 0 0

I certify that this and the foregoing statements are correct.

Dated this 24th day of March 1882.

(Signed) CHAS. LOMAS,
Clerk to the Vintners' Company.

STATEMENT of the Accounts of the Charity called "Mervayle's and other Gifts" in the City of London, of which the Trustees are the Master, Wardens, and Freemen, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Vintners of the City of London, commonly called "The Vintners' Company." For the Year ending 31st December 1881.

INCOME AND REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1881.

Description of Property.	Tenants.	Term.	Gross Annual Income.	Outgoings.	Net Annual Income.	Arrears due 31st Dec. 1880.	Sums Received.	Arrears due 31st Dec. 1881.
			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
A freehold messuage or tenement, buildings, and premises, standing and being on the north side of Lombard Street, in the parish of St. Edmund the King, in the city of London, and forming part of the banking establishment of Messrs. Barclay & Co.	Robert Cooper Lee Bevan, Henry Tritton, Joseph Gurney Barclay, and Francis Augustus Bevan.	99 years from Michaelmas 1862, at a rent of 900 <i>l.</i> per annum.	900 0 0	None.	900 0 0	450 0 0	900 0 0	450 0 0
Skidmore's Gift	-	-	1 0 0	-	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	—
Bullock's Gift	-	-	1 0 0	-	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	—
Cox's Gift	-	-	2 10 0	-	2 10 0	—	2 10 0	—
Young's Gift	-	-	3 0 0	-	3 0 0	—	3 0 0	—
Stowell's Gift	-	-	1 0 0	-	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	—

RECEIPTS.

1881.		£ s. d.
Feb. 17.	To Messrs. Barclay & Co. for half a year's rent to Christmas 1880	450 0 0
July 22.	" Messrs. Barclay & Co. for half a year's rent to Midsummer 1881	450 0 0
	" Vintner's Company Skidmore's Gift	1 0 0
	" Do. Bullock's Gift	1 0 0
	" Do. Cox's Gift	2 10 0
	" Do. Young's Gift	3 0 0
	" Do. Stowell's	1 0 0

EXPENDITURE.

1881.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jan. 31.	By almswomen, viz. :—		
	Mrs. Padgett	2 5 0	
	" Woods	2 5 0	
	" King	2 5 0	
	" Aitkin	2 5 0	
	" Shuckard	2 5 0	
	" Martin	2 5 0	
	" Wilcox	2 5 0	
	" Innes	2 5 0	
	" Hedges	2 5 0	
	" Adams	2 5 0	
	" Twiddy	2 5 0	
	" Schröder	2 5 0	
			27 0 0
Feb. 28.	By almswomen, viz. :—		
	Mrs. Padgett	2 5 0	
	" Woods	2 5 0	
	" King	2 5 0	
	" Aitkin	2 5 0	
	" Shuckard	2 5 0	
	" Martin	2 5 0	
	" Wilcox	2 5 0	
	" Innes	2 5 0	
	" Hedges	2 5 0	
	" Adams	2 5 0	
	" Twiddy	2 5 0	
	" Schröder	2 5 0	
			27 0 0
Mar. 2.	By decayed members, viz. :—		
	Edward G. Cuff	7 10 0	
	William James	7 10 0	
	Edward James	7 10 0	
	John Laport	7 10 0	
	James Law	4 0 0	
	Thomas Twiddy	4 0 0	
	Henry Shank	4 0 0	
	Thomas Wallace	4 0 0	
	John Ramsay	2 10 0	
	George F. Crespin	2 10 0	
	William Payne	2 10 0	
	Alfred B. Lambe	2 10 0	
	Josh. H. Houseman	2 10 0	
	Sidney G. Bower	2 2 0	
	Edward Imms	2 2 0	
	Edward Hart	2 2 0	
			64 16 0
"	By quarterly applicant poor, viz. :—		
	Sarah Lingham	3 13 6	
	Sophia Frisby	3 13 6	
	Mary A. Chipping	3 13 6	
	Cathe. Wild	3 13 6	
	Julia A. Meyer	3 13 6	
	Sarah Baley	3 13 6	
	Martha Pope	3 13 6	
	Eliza Butler	3 13 6	
	Jane Shank	3 13 6	
	Cathe. Peters	3 13 6	
	Carried forward	36 15 0	118 16 0

Carried forward - - - £908 10 0

Statement of the Accounts of the Charity called "Mervayle's and other Gifts"—cont.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	908 10 0		Brought forward -	36 15 0
				118 16 0	
			Mar. 2. By quarterly applicant poor,		
			viz.:—		
			Jessie Blackwell -	3 13 6	
			Jane Davis -	3 13 6	
			Mary C. Rich -	3 13 6	
			Harriet Henshaw -	3 13 6	
			Elizabeth Cole -	3 13 6	
			Elizabeth Hester -	3 13 6	
			Sidney G. Bower -	3 13 6	
			Edward Imms -	3 13 6	
			Edward Hart -	3 13 6	
			Elizabeth McLaren -	3 3 0	
			Jane Hutchinson -	3 3 0	
			Emily Shenton -	3 3 0	
			Ellen Savory -	3 3 0	
			Frances Larter -	3 3 0	
			Martha English -	3 3 0	
			Emily Hague -	3 3 0	
			Emma Berwick -	3 3 0	
			Mary A. Clark -	3 3 0	
			Ellen Price -	3 3 0	
			Mary Lambert -	3 3 0	
			Arabella Viret -	3 3 0	
			Fanny Hunt -	3 3 0	
			Cathe. Kemp -	3 3 0	
			Carole. Dixon -	3 3 0	
			Sophia A. Seager -	3 3 0	
			Sarah Vaughan -	3 3 0	
			Cathe. Broughton -	3 3 0	
			Harriet Symmonds -	3 3 0	
				129 13 6	
			„ 10. By votes of court, viz.:—		
			Cathe. Kemp -	5 5 0	
			Annie S. Wright -	5 0 0	
				10 5 0	
			„ 10. By annuities to—		
			Mary A. Garland -		12 10 0
			„ 31. By almswomen, viz.:—		
			Mrs. Padgett -	2 5 0	
			„ Woods -	2 5 0	
			„ King -	2 5 0	
			„ Aitkin -	2 5 0	
			„ Shuckard -	2 5 0	
			„ Martin -	2 5 0	
			„ Wilcox -	2 5 0	
			„ Innes -	2 5 0	
			„ Hedges -	2 5 0	
			„ Adams -	2 5 0	
			„ Twiddy -	2 5 0	
			„ Schröder -	2 5 0	
			do. $\frac{1}{4}$ as matron	2 2 0	
				29 2 0	
			Apr. 14. By vote of court to—		
			Wm. T. H. Symmonds -		5 5 0
			„ 30. By almswomen, viz.:—		
			Mrs. Padgett -	2 5 0	
			„ Woods -	2 5 0	
			„ King -	2 5 0	
			„ Aitkin -	2 5 0	
			„ Shuckard -	2 5 0	
			„ Martin -	2 5 0	
			„ Wilcox -	2 5 0	
			„ Innes -	2 5 0	
			„ Hedges -	2 5 0	
			„ Adams -	2 5 0	
			„ Twiddy -	2 5 0	
			„ Schröder -	2 5 0	
				27 0 0	
			May 12. By votes of court, viz.:—		
			William Payne -	10 10 0	
			Sarah J. Nichols -	5 5 0	
				15 15 0	
			„ 31 By almswomen, viz.:—		
			Mrs. Padgett -	2 5 0	
			„ Woods -	2 5 0	
			„ King -	2 5 0	
			„ Aitkin -	2 5 0	
			„ Shuckard -	2 5 0	
			„ Martin -	2 5 0	
			„ Wilcox -	2 5 0	
			„ Innes -	2 5 0	
			„ Hedges -	2 5 0	
			„ Adams -	2 5 0	
			„ Twiddy -	2 5 0	
			„ Schröder -	2 5 0	
				27 0 0	
			Carried forward -		375 6 6
			Carried forward -		375 6 6

Statement of the Accounts of the Charity called "Mervayle's and other Gifts."—*cont.*

RECEIPTS.

EXPENDITURE.

1881. Brought forward - - - £ s. d.
908 10 0

1881. Brought forward - - - £ s. d.
375 6 6

June 1. By decayed members, viz :—
Edward G. Cuff - - - 7 10 0
William James - - - 7 10 0
Edward James - - - 7 10 0
John Laport - - - 7 10 0
John Law - - - 4 0 0
Thomas Twiddy - - - 4 0 0
Henry Shank - - - 4 0 0
Thomas Wallace - - - 4 0 0
John Ramsay - - - 2 10 0
Geo. F. Crespin - - - 2 10 0
Wm. Payne - - - 2 10 0
Josh. H. Houseman - - - 2 10 0
Edward Imms - - - 2 10 0
Edward Hart - - - 2 2 0

60 12 0

" By quarterly applicant poor, viz :—
Sarah Lingham - - - 3 13 6
Sophia Frisby - - - 3 13 6
Mary A. Chipping - - - 3 13 6
Cathe. Wild - - - 3 13 6
Julia A. Meyer - - - 3 13 6
Sarah Baley - - - 3 13 6
Martha Pope - - - 3 13 6
Eliza Butler - - - 3 13 6
Jane Shank - - - 3 13 6
Cathe. Peters - - - 3 13 6
Jessie Blackwell - - - 3 13 6
Jane Davis - - - 3 13 6
Mary C. Rich - - - 3 13 6
Harriet Henshaw - - - 3 13 6
Elizabeth Cole - - - 3 13 6
Elizabeth Hester - - - 3 13 6
Edward Hart - - - 3 13 6
Elizabeth McLaren - - - 3 3 0
Jane Hutchinson - - - 3 3 0
Emily Shenton - - - 3 3 0
Ellen Savory - - - 3 3 0
Frances Larter - - - 3 3 0
Martha English - - - 3 3 0
Emily Hague - - - 3 3 0
Emma Berwick - - - 3 3 0
Mary A. Clark - - - 3 3 0
Ellen Price - - - 3 3 0
Mary Lambert - - - 3 3 0
Arabella Viret - - - 3 3 0
Fanny Hunt - - - 3 3 0
Catherine Kemp - - - 3 3 0
Caroline Dixon - - - 3 3 0
Sophia A. Seager - - - 3 3 0
Catherine Broughton - - - 3 3 0
Harriet Symmonds - - - 3 3 0
Sarah J. Nicholes - - - 3 3 0

122 6 6

" 10. By annuities, viz. :—
Mary A. Garland - - - 12 10 0

" 30. By almswomen, viz. :—
Mrs. Padgett - - - 2 5 0
" Woods - - - 2 5 0
" King - - - 2 5 0
" Aitkin - - - 2 5 0
" Shuckard - - - 2 5 0
" Martin - - - 2 5 0
" Wilcox - - - 2 5 0
" Immes - - - 2 5 0
" Hedges - - - 2 5 0
" Adams - - - 2 5 0
" Twiddy - - - 2 5 0
" Schröder - - - 2 5 0
" do. quarter as matron 2 2 0

39 2 0

July 14 By vote of court to—
Wm. T. H. Symmonds - - - 5 5 0

" 30. By almswomen, viz. :—
Mrs. Padgett, monthly allowance, 2l. 5s.; in lieu of coals, 5l.; in lieu of provisions, 10s. 6d. - - - 8 0 6
Mrs. Woods do. - - - 8 0 6
" King do. - - - 8 0 6
" Aitkin do. - - - 8 0 6
" Shuckard do. - - - 8 0 6
" Martin do. - - - 8 0 6
" Wilcox do. - - - 8 0 6
" Innes do. - - - 8 0 6
" Hedges do. - - - 8 0 6
" Adams do. - - - 8 0 6
" Twiddy do. - - - 8 0 6
" Schröder do. - - - 8 0 6

96 6 0

Carried forward - - - £908 10 0

Carried forward - - - 701 8 0

Statement of the Accounts of the Charity called "Mervayle's and other Gifts"—*cont.*

RECEIPTS.

EXPENDITURE.

1881.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	908	10	0
Carried forward - - -	£908	10	0

1881.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	701	8	0			
Aug. 31. By almswomen, viz.:—						
Mrs. Padgett - - -	2	5	0			
„ Woods - - -	2	5	0			
„ King - - -	2	5	0			
„ Aitkin - - -	2	5	0			
„ Shuckard - - -	2	5	0			
„ Martin - - -	2	5	0			
„ Wilcox - - -	2	5	0			
„ Innes - - -	2	5	0			
„ Hedges - - -	2	5	0			
„ Adams - - -	2	5	0			
„ Twiddy - - -	2	5	0			
„ Schröder - - -	2	5	0			
				27	0	0
Sept. 28. By decayed members, viz.:—						
Edward G. Cuff - - -	10	0	0			
William James - - -	10	0	0			
Edward James - - -	10	0	0			
John Laport - - -	10	0	0			
James Law - - -	5	0	0			
Thomas Twiddy - - -	5	0	0			
Henry Shank - - -	5	0	0			
Thomas Wallace - - -	5	0	0			
John Ramsay - - -	3	10	0			
Geo. F. Crespin - - -	3	10	0			
William Payne - - -	3	10	0			
Joseph H. Houseman - - -	3	10	0			
Edward Imms - - -	3	10	0			
Edward Hart - - -	2	2	0			
				79	12	0
„ By quarterly applicant poor, viz.:—						
Sophia Frisby - - -	4	17	6			
Mary A. Chipping - - -	4	17	6			
Catherine Wild - - -	4	17	6			
Julia A. Meyer - - -	4	17	6			
Sarah Baley - - -	4	17	6			
Martha Pope - - -	4	17	6			
Eliza Butler - - -	4	17	6			
Jane Shank - - -	4	17	6			
Catherine Peters - - -	4	17	6			
Jessie Blackwell - - -	4	17	6			
Jane Davis - - -	4	17	6			
Mary C. Rich - - -	4	17	6			
Harriet Henshaw - - -	4	17	6			
Elizabeth Cole - - -	4	17	6			
Elizabeth Hester - - -	4	17	6			
Edward Hart - - -	4	17	6			
Elizabeth McLaren - - -	3	18	6			
Jane Hutchinson - - -	3	18	6			
Emily Shenton - - -	3	18	6			
Ellen Savory - - -	3	18	6			
Frances Larter - - -	3	18	6			
Martha English - - -	3	18	6			
Emily Hague - - -	3	18	6			
Emma Berwick - - -	3	18	6			
Mary A. Clark - - -	3	18	6			
Ellen Price - - -	3	18	6			
Mary Lambert - - -	3	18	6			
Arabella Viret - - -	3	18	6			
Fanny Hunt - - -	3	18	6			
Catherine Kemp - - -	3	18	6			
Caroline Dixon - - -	3	18	6			
Sophia A. Seager - - -	3	18	6			
Catherine Broughton - - -	3	18	6			
Harriet Symmonds - - -	3	18	6			
Sarah J. Nicholes - - -	3	18	6			
				147	16	6
Sept. 29. By votes of court, viz.:—						
Harriet and Thos. Henshaw - - -	10	0	0			
Mary A. Stephens - - -	5	5	0			
				15	5	0
Sept. 30. By annuities, viz.:—						
Mary A. Garland - - -				12	10	0
„ By almswomen, viz.:—						
Mrs. Padgett - - -	3	0	0			
„ Woods - - -	3	0	0			
„ King - - -	3	0	0			
„ Aitkin - - -	3	0	0			
„ Shuckard - - -	3	0	0			
„ Martin - - -	3	0	0			
„ Wilcox - - -	3	0	0			
„ Immes - - -	3	0	0			
„ Hedges - - -	3	0	0			
„ Adams - - -	3	0	0			
„ Twiddy - - -	3	0	0			
„ Schröder - - -	3	0	0			
„ Do. quarter as matron - - -	2	2	0			
				38	2	0
Carried forward - - -	£908	10	0	1,021	13	6

Statement of the Accounts of the Charity called "Mervayle's and other Gifts"—*cont.*

RECEIPTS.

EXPENDITURE.

1881.		£	s.	d.	1881.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward -	-	-	908 10 0		Brought forward	-	-	-	1,021 13 6		
					Oct. 13. By vote of court to—							
					Wm. T. H. Symmonds -					5 5 0		
					„ By almswomen, viz.:—							
					Mrs. Padgett -	-	1	1	0			
					„ Woods -	-	1	1	0			
					„ King -	-	1	1	0			
					„ Aitkin -	-	1	1	0			
					„ Shuckard -	-	1	1	0			
					„ Martin -	-	1	1	0			
					„ Wilcox -	-	1	1	0			
					„ Immes -	-	1	1	0			
					„ Hedges -	-	1	1	0			
					„ Adams -	-	1	1	0			
					„ Twiddy -	-	1	1	0			
					„ Schröder -	-	1	1	0			
										12 12 0		
					Oct. 31. By almswomen, viz.:—							
					Mrs. Padgett -	-	3	0	0			
					„ Woods -	-	3	0	0			
					„ King -	-	3	0	0			
					„ Aitkin -	-	3	0	0			
					„ Shuckard -	-	3	0	0			
					„ Martin -	-	3	0	0			
					„ Wilcox -	-	3	0	0			
					„ Innes -	-	3	0	0			
					„ Hedges -	-	3	0	0			
					„ Adams -	-	3	0	0			
					„ Twiddy -	-	3	0	0			
					„ Schröder -	-	3	0	0			
										36 0 0		
					Nov. 24. By votes of court, viz.:—							
					Sophia A. Wills -	-	5	5	0			
					Eliza Wyatt -	-	5	0	0			
										10 5 0		
					„ 30. By almswomen, viz.:—							
					Mrs. Padgett, month's allowance, 3 <i>l.</i> ; in lieu of provisions, 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> -	-	3	10	6			
					Mrs. Woods do. -	-	3	10	6			
					„ King do. -	-	3	10	5			
					„ Aitkin do. -	-	3	10	6			
					„ Shuckard do. -	-	3	10	6			
					„ Martin -	-	3	10	6			
					„ Wilcox -	-	3	10	6			
					„ Innes -	-	3	10	6			
					„ Hedges -	-	3	10	6			
					„ Adams -	-	3	10	6			
					„ Twiddy -	-	3	10	6			
					„ Schröder -	-	3	10	6			
										42 6 0		
					Dec. 8. By vote of court, to—							
					Edwin Truss -	-				10 10 0		
					„ 20. By annuities, viz.:—							
					Mary A. Garland -	-				12 10 0		
					„ 28. By decayed members, viz.:—							
					Edward G. Cuff -	-	10	0	0			
					William James -	-	10	0	0			
					Edward James -	-	10	0	0			
					John Laport -	-	10	0	0			
					James Law -	-	5	0	0			
					Thomas Twiddy -	-	5	0	0			
					Henry Shank -	-	5	0	0			
					Thomas Wallace -	-	5	0	0			
					John Ramsay -	-	3	10	0			
					Geo. F. Crespin -	-	3	10	0			
					William Payne -	-	3	10	0			
					Josh. H. Houseman -	-	3	10	0			
					Edward Imms -	-	3	10	0			
										77 10 0		
					„ By quarterly applicant poor, viz.:—							
					Sophia Frisby -	-	9	1	6			
					Mary A. Chipping -	-	9	1	6			
					Cathe. Wild -	-	9	1	6			
					Julia A. Meyer -	-	9	1	6			
					Sarah Baley -	-	9	1	6			
					Martha Pope -	-	9	1	6			
					Eliza Butler -	-	9	1	6			
					Jane Shank -	-	9	1	6			
					Catherine Peters -	-	9	1	6			
					Jane Davis -	-	9	1	6			
					Mary C. Rich -	-	9	1	6			
					Elizabeth Cole -	-	9	1	6			
					Elizabeth Hester -	-	9	1	6			
					Ellen Savory -	-	9	1	6			
					Edward Hart -	-	9	1	6			
					Edwin Truss -	-	9	1	6			
					Elizabeth McLaren -	-	5	15	6			
										150 19 6		
					Carried forward	-	-	-	-	1,228 11 6		

Statement of the Accounts of the Charity called "Mervayle's and other Gifts"—*cont.*

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
	Brought forward -	908 10 0		Brought forward	150 19 6
			Dec. 28	Jane Hutchinson -	5 15 6
				Emily Shenton -	5 15 6
				Frances Larter -	5 15 6
				Martha English -	5 15 6
				Emily Hague -	5 15 6
				Emma Berwick -	5 15 6
				Mary A. Clark -	5 15 6
				Ellen Price -	5 15 6
				Mary Lambert -	5 15 6
				Arabella Viret -	5 15 6
				Fanny Hunt -	5 15 6
				Catherine Kemp -	5 15 6
				Caroline Dixon -	5 15 6
				Sophia A. Seager -	5 15 6
				Catherine Broughton -	5 15 6
				Harriet Symmonds -	5 15 6
				Sarah L. Nicholes -	5 15 6
			" 31. By almswomen, viz.:—		249 3 0
				Mrs. Padgett -	3 0 0
				" Woods -	3 0 0
				" King -	3 0 0
				" Aitkin -	3 0 0
				" Shuckard -	3 0 0
				" Martin -	3 0 0
				" Wilcox -	3 0 0
				" Immes -	3 0 0
				" Hedges -	3 0 0
				" Adams -	3 0 0
				" Twiddy -	3 0 0
				" Schröder -	3 0 0
				" Do. quarter as matron	2 2 0
		908 10 0			88 2 0
					1,515 16 6

Dr.			BALANCE SHEET.			Cr.		
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
1.	To one year's rent	900 0 0	1881.	By decayed members	282 10 0			
"	Skidmore's Gift	1 0 0		" quarterly applicant poor	648 19 6			
"	Bullock's "	1 0 0		" almswomen	456 12 0			
"	Cox's - "	2 10 0		" annuities	50 0 0			
"	Young's "	3 0 0		" votes of court on petitions	77 15 0			
"	Stowell's "	1 0 0						
"	Balance "	607 6 6						
		1,515 16 6						1,515 16 6

I certify that this and the foregoing statements are correct,

Dated this 24th day of March 1882.

(Signed)

CHAS. LOMAS,

Clerk to the Vintners' Company.

STATEMENT of the Accounts of the Charity called "Peacock's Gift," in the City of London, of which the Trustees are the Master, Wardens, and Freemen, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Vintners of the City of London, commonly called "The Vintners' Company." For the year ending 31st December 1881.

INCOME AND REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1881.

Description of Property.	In whose Name invested.	Gross Annual Income.	Outgoings.	Net Annual Income.	Sums Received.	Arrears 31st Dec. 1881.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
574l. 8s. 2d. New Two and a half per Cents., being the produce of a legacy of John Henry Peacock in the year 1849 of 500l. for the benefit of the Company's almswomen.	The Master, Wardens, and Freemen, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Vintners of the city of London.	14 7 2	None.	14 7 2	14 7 2	

Statement of the Accounts of the Charity called "Peacock's Gift"—cont.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
1881.			£ s. d.	1881			£ s. d.
Jan.	To half a year's dividends	-	7 3 7	July 30.	Paid almswomen, viz.:—		
July.	Do.	do.	7 3 7		Mrs. Padgett	-	1 4 0
					„ Woods	-	1 4 0
					„ King	-	1 4 0
					„ Aitkin	-	1 4 0
					„ Shuckard	-	1 4 0
					„ Martin	-	1 4 0
					„ Wilcox	-	1 4 0
					„ Innes	-	1 4 0
					„ Hedges	-	1 4 0
					„ Adams	-	1 4 0
					„ Twiddy	-	1 4 0
					„ Schröder	-	1 4 0
			<u>14 7 2</u>				<u>14 8 0</u>

BALANCE SHEET.																
Dr.									Cr.							
				£	s.	d.					£	s.	d.			
1881.	To dividends	-	-	-	14	7	2	1881.	By almswomen	-	-	-	14	8	0	
	„ balance -	-	-	-	0	0	10									
				14	8	0					14	8	0			

I certify that this and the foregoing statements are correct,

Dated this 24th day of March 1882,

(Signed)

CHAS. LOMAS,

Clerk to the Vintners' Company.

CLOTHWORKERS' COMPANY.

PART I.

TO THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS FOR
ENGLAND AND WALES.

In pursuance of a Minute of the Board dated the 13th day of December 1859, I have inquired into the

condition and circumstances of the Charities under the management of the *Company of Clothworkers* of the City of London, which comprise the following endowments :—

PART I.				Page					Page
Aaron's Charity	-	-	-	-	572	Lambe's Almshouses	-	-	595
Acton's	"	-	-	-	572	Lambe's School	-	-	595
Armer's	"	-	-	-	573	PART II.			
Barkin's	"	-	-	-	573	Lese's Charity	-	-	599
Bayworth's	"	-	-	-	573	Love's	"	-	600
Blundell's	"	-	-	-	573	Lute's	"	-	600
Blunt's	"	-	-	-	573	Lyon's	"	-	601
Boylstone's (Rd.) Charity	-	-	-	-	573	Machell's	"	-	601
Boylstone's (Thos.)	"	-	-	-	573	Middlemore's (Saml.) Charity	-	-	602
Brykles'	"	-	-	-	574	Middlemore's (John)	"	-	602
Burnell's (Barbara)	"	-	-	-	574	Newnam's	"	-	602
Burnell's (John)	"	-	-	-	574	Ornston's	"	-	602
Burnell's (Thos.)	"	(2)	-	-	574	Osmotherlaw's	"	-	602
Burton's	"	-	-	-	574	Packington's (two)	"	-	603
Christian's	"	-	-	-	574	Peake's	"	-	605
Claymond's	"	-	-	-	575	Pennoyer's	"	-	605
Cornell's	"	-	-	-	575	Pilsworth's	"	-	605
Dixon's	"	-	-	-	575	Robinson's	"	-	606
Driver's	"	-	-	-	575	Rogers'	"	-	606
Edwards'	"	-	-	-	576	Rowe's	"	-	607
Evans'	"	-	-	-	576	Shale's	"	-	607
Farrington's	"	-	-	-	576	Southall's	"	-	607
Finch's	"	-	-	-	576	Staper's	"	-	607
Frankland's	"	-	-	-	576	Stoddard's	"	-	607
Gregory's	"	-	-	-	576	Stone's	"	-	608
Halse's	"	-	-	-	577	Thwaytes'	"	-	608
Hamer's	"	-	-	-	577	Trevor's	"	-	608
Heath's Almshouses	-	-	-	-	577	Trussell's	"	-	608
Heath's (clothing) Charity	-	-	-	-	578	Watson's	"	-	608
Heather's Charity	-	-	-	-	578	Webb's	"	-	608
Heron's	"	-	-	-	580	Webster's	"	-	609
Hewer's	"	-	-	-	581	West's Artizan	"	-	609
Hewett's	"	-	-	-	581	West's	"	No. 1	609
Heydon's	"	-	-	-	581	West's	"	No. 2	610
Hilson's	"	-	-	-	582	West's	"	No. 3	611
Hinde's	"	-	-	-	583	West's	"	No. 4	611
Hitchins'	"	-	-	-	583	West's	"	No. 5	611
Hobby's	"	-	-	-	583	West's	"	No. 6	612
Holligrave's	"	-	-	-	589	West's	"	No. 7	612
Hussey's	"	-	-	-	589	West's	"	No. 8	614
Hynde's	"	-	-	-	589	Wilcox's	"	-	614
Iverie's	"	-	-	-	589	I have stated under the title of every distinct Charity the result of my inquiries relating to it.			
Kent's, Countess of, Almshouses	-	-	-	-	589				
Lambe's Charity	-	-	-	-	590				

AARON'S GIFT.

Samuel Aaron, by his will of the 10th April 1730, gave to the Company 300*l.*, requesting them to distribute 12*l.* at Christmas, viz., 10*l.* amongst 10 poor men in the almshouse formerly at Islington, and now in Monkwell Street, and 2*l.* amongst the eight poor women in the Whitefriars Almshouse, which is now in Islington.

This gift (of which it appears only 274*l.* 10*s.* was received from the executors) is considered as part of the endowment of the Countess of Kent's Almshouses, and is not paid to them separately, but included in the general allowance of 20*l.* each. The almsmen receive also more than the prescribed allowance. (*See* Heath's Endowment.)

MRS. ACTON'S CHARITY.

By a Minute of the Court of Assistants of the 4th of October 1837, the master communicated to the court that he had received from Mrs. Acton, the widow of Mr. Samuel Acton, a liveryman of the Company, a free gift to the Clothworkers' Company of 1,000*l.*; and it

was thereupon resolved that the thanks of the court be conveyed to Mrs. Acton for the very liberal gift, with an assurance on the part of the court that the proceeds of that sum, when invested, should be scrupulously devoted to charitable purposes, in conformity with the wishes expressed by the donor.

This money was invested in the purchase of 1,082*l.* 11*s.* Consols in the name of the Company. The dividends have been applied in pensions of 7*l.* 10*s.* each for four blind persons, the first of whom appeared to be nominated by the Company. The Company, I was informed, have always considered that the words "free gift" and the thanks of the Company for it, imply that the Company received the money free from any charitable trust. Under this impression the return of income tax has not been applied for, nor has any charge for management been made by the Company. It appears to me, certainly, that the language of the resolution implies that the Company received the money on a trust, which they cannot repudiate. It is a question of no actual importance at present, as the Company have always disposed of the money to the poor, as above stated.*

* MRS. HANNAH ACTON'S CHARITY.

Under an order of the Board of this date the above-mentioned sum of 1,082*l.* 11*s.* Consols, was transferred

into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

10th August

ARMER'S CHARITY.

William Armer, by his will of the 3rd September 1575, gave 50*l.* to the Clothworkers' Company, to be delivered out to five honest householders of the handicraft of clothworkers for three years, every of them giving security for the repayment thereof. The will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 11th October 1575. This is one of the charities included in the loan fund administered according to the scheme in the report of the Master in Chancery of the 21st July 1840, referred to under Heydon's Charity.

BARKIN'S CHARITY.

James Barkin, by his will of the 20th September 1675, gave 100*l.* to the Clothworkers' Company, to be lent out to five young men free of the said Company, to each of them 20*l.* for three years without interest, upon giving security for the repayment thereof at the end of the time. The will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury the 5th July 1677, and the money was paid to the Company, and is included in the loan fund administered according to the scheme in the master's report of the 21st July 1840, referred to under Heydon's Charity.

BAYWORTH'S GIFT.

John Bayworth, by will of the 21st March 1622, gave to the Clothworkers' Company a messuage in the parish of St. Mary, Fenchurch, upon trust yearly at Easter—

	£	s.	d.
To pay to Christ's Hospital	1	0	0
To the poor of the almshouses at Farnham	0	13	4
To the parson of St. Mary Fenchurch for a sermon on All Saints' Day, 10 <i>s.</i> ; to the churchwardens of do. for repairing of church, 10 <i>s.</i>	1	0	0
To the parson of Farnham for a sermon on All Saints' Day, 10 <i>s.</i> ; to the repairing of church and schoolhouse, 10 <i>s.</i> ; to the poor of the parish, 10 <i>s.</i> ; to the schoolmaster for a sermon, 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ; to the clerk for keeping clean the testator's monument, 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	2	0	0
To the renter warden of the said Company	0	3	4
To the clerk of do.	0	3	4
To the master and wardens 40 <i>s.</i> a piece towards their charge in dining with the Lord Mayor	10	0	0
	15	0	0

and the residue amongst the poor handicraftsmen of the said Company.

The property consists of the house, No. 134, Fenchurch Street, let to Thomas Heath, for a term of 21 years, expiring at Midsummer 1864, at a rent of 120*l.*

The payments are made to Christ's Hospital of 20*s.*; to the churchwardens of Farnham, 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; to the master and wardens, 10*l.*; to the renterwarden and clerk, 6*s.* 8*d.*; to the parish of St. Gabriel, Fenchurch Street, 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* (including 2*s.* 6*d.* for the parish clerk, which does not appear to have been included in the gift).

The balance is carried to the funds, which are applied for the benefit of the poor of the Company in pensions. (See Rogers' Gift.)

The Company do not themselves administer the portion of the gift which is for the poor of the almshouses at Farnham, but the whole is paid to the churchwardens of that parish.*

* JOHN BAYWORTH'S GIFT.

By an order of the Board of this date the Company were authorised to grant a lease of the abovementioned property for 61 years from Christmas 1860, at the rent of 30*l.*, up to 25th March 1861, the yearly rent of 136*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* up to 24th June 1864, and the yearly rent of 366*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* during the remainder of the term

BLUNDELL'S CHARITY.

Peter Blundell, by his will of the 9th June 1599 gave to the Company 150*l.* on trust, with parcel thereof to purchase lands, out of the rents of which 40*s.* yearly to be paid to the poor people of Bridewell, and the residue employed as that the wardens should have the benefit thereof for their pains.

The Company purchased a house in Friday Street, which is No. 36, and let to a Mr. Richardson for a term of 21 years, expiring in March 1865, at a rent of 28*l.* The sum of 2*l.* a year is paid out of the rents to the treasurer of the Bridewell Hospital. The residue is disposed of by the Company according to the internal arrangements.†

BLUNT'S CHARITY.

William Blunt, otherwise Blownte, by his will of the 24th April 1596, gave 50*l.* to the Clothworkers' Company (in addition to 50*l.* already given by him to the said Company) the money to be delivered to 10 poor men at 10*l.* a piece for three years freely, and giving security for the repayment thereof at the end of that time. The will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in the year 1596, and the two sums of 50*l.* were included in the loan fund administered according to the scheme in the Report of the Master in Chancery of the 21st July 1840 referred to under Heydon's Charity.

RICHARD BOYLSTON'S CHARITY.

Richard Boylston, executor of Thomas Boylston, by deed poll of the 14th December 1648, after reciting that the said Thomas Boylston, deceased, had on the 3rd August 1642 lent to the Parliament in the name of the Clothworkers' Company 100*l.* for the pressing necessities of Ireland, to be repaid out of the next subsidies, granted and assigned to the said Company. The said sum of 100*l.*, with full authority to receive the same, upon condition that the said Company should yearly, on St. Stephen's Day, the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, and the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, distribute to so many of the 24 poor men and women of the said Company partakers of the charitable benevolence of Mr. William Lambe, deceased, as should on the several feast days make their personal appearance at the usual place of meeting, and attend the said master and wardens to the chapel of St. James in the Wall, and there hear the several sermons there preached, twelve pence a piece, that is to say, if they all appeared there 24*s.* every feast day, but in default of their appearance then only 12*d.* to every one that should appear.

It would appear that this loan bore interest or was repaid in 1648, for the payment to the poor appears to have commenced in 1648 and continued to 1813. It was then paid to the almspeople until 1819, when it ceased.

From the year 1838 when payment was resumed, the sum of 3*s.* has been given to 24 poor persons, who received Lambe's clothing on the 1st October in every year. There is an attendance at the chapel on that day.

BOYLSTON'S CHARITY.

Thomas Boylston, by his will, declared that he had in 1648 delivered to the Company 800*l.* for the maintenance of a lecture in the parish church of Burton-upon-Trent, and to pay to a preacher for the same 31*l.* 4*s.*, and to the clerk and sexton 16*s.* a year.

This bequest is charged as a share of the purchase money of the King Street and Cheapside Estate. (See Heath's Almshouses.)

The Company attribute 32*l.* out of the rents to this gift, and pay the amount annually to the lecturer at Burton-upon-Trent, who is now the vicar of the parish, upon a certificate that the lecture has been delivered.

† PETER BLUNDELL'S CHARITY.

By an Order of the Board of this date this charge of 40*s.* was redeemed by the transfer into the name of the official trustees of charitable funds of the sum of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Consolidated 3*l.* per Cent. Annuities.

BRICKLIS' OR BRYKLES' CHARITY.

John Brykles, by his will dated the 8th November 1440, bequeathed to the Church of Allhallows the Great and to the parson, his lands and tenements in the parish of St. Martin Vintry, and also an annual rent of 26s. 8d. out of a certain cellar and premises in Harbour Lane, and the yearly rent of five marks. The payment was settled by an award of the 20th May 1515, made for settling variances concerning the premises, the arbitrators awarded that the Clothworkers' Company should for ever thereafter pay the said five marks (3l. 6s. 8d.) to the parson, churchwardens, and parishioners of the said parish. The sum of 3l. 6s. 8d. accordingly is paid by the Company to the churchwardens of Allhallows the Great, and is applied by them as fully described in my report of the charity in that parish.*

BARBARA BURNELL'S CHARITY.

Barbara Burnell, by her will of the 27th June 1630, gave to the Company 300l. to purchase lands and pay yearly to the parson and churchwardens of Stanmore, 7l. for a distribution of 12d. every Sunday for bread for the poor, the parish clerk to have weekly one penny-worth thereof and 2s. yearly on Michaelmas Day for keeping his monument clean, and to bestow 4l. 6d., the residue, in clothing for six poor women. And that the Company should also pay yearly to a poor scholar of Oxford, the sum of 5l. The 300l. is under the deed of June 1734 (see Heath's Almshouses) charged as a portion of the King Street and Cheapside Estate. It appears by the books of the Company that the Company, by an order of the 14th October 1685, had directed that the 300l. should be a charge on their Islington estate. The proportion of the rents of the estate attributed to this charity is 12l. a year.

The sum of 7l. a year is paid annually to the churchwardens of Great Stanmore and the Exhibition has been increased to 20l. per annum. (See Pilsworth's Charity.)

JOHN BURNELL'S GIFT.

John Burnell, by his will of the 15th December 1603, gave to the Company 100l., to be lent to two young men, free of the Company, at 5l. per cent. to be employed as follows: 2l. 12s. for bread to 12 of the poorest inhabitants of St. Michael Crooked Lane, 1l. 6s. for bread to the parish of Great Stanmore, and 1l. 2s. in coals among the poor of the said Company.

The loan fund is dealt with under the order of the Court of Chancery of 31st July 1840, confirming the master's report of the 21st July 1840, referred to in the report on Heydon's Charity.

The Company charge themselves with the interest whether the fund be lent or not, or be or be not productive, and apply the same as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To the parish of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, paid to the churchwarden	2	12	0
To the parish of Great Stanmore, paid to the churchwardens	1	6	0
To the poor of the Company being part of Rogers' gift	1	2	0
Total	4	0	0

THOMAS BURNELL'S CHARITY.

By a deed poll of 10th July 1655, the Company, in consideration of 65l. paid by Thomas Burnell, covenanted with the parson and churchwardens of Allhallows, Barking, to pay them 52s. a year for bread.

The rector and churchwardens of Allhallows are paid 52s. a year by the Company.

T. BURNELL'S CHARITY.

By a deed poll of the 10th June 1655, the Company, in consideration of 135l. paid by Thomas Burnell, covenanted with the parson and churchwardens of Stanmore, Middlesex, to pay yearly 5l. 8s., as follows: 2l. 9s. 6d. on the 29th September, and 19s. 6d. respectively on the 25th December, 25th March, and 27th June to be applied, 30s., part of the said 2l. 9s. 6d., to be added to 4l. 6s., the gift of Barbara Burnell, for clothing six

poor women, and the remainder 19s. 6d., and also the other quarterly sum of 19s. 6d. to be paid to the said parson and churchwardens to furnish 1s. 6d. of good Suffolk cheese for the poor, to whom should be made a distribution of bread by John and Barbara Burnell, and Robert and Catherine Hilson.

The Company pay the 5l. 8s. to the churchwardens of the parish of Great Stanmore.

BURTON'S GIFT.

Francis Burton by deed, 9th August 1684, released and assigned to the Company a deed or grant of 20s. per annum, made by the Company in the 27 Henry I. to Rowland Hill and his wife (who had given 30l. to the Charity) to pay annually for ever to two artisan clothworkers 10s. each.

This gift is distributed with Rogers' Charity.

CHRISTIAN'S GIFT.

Philip Christian, by his will of the 6th December 1653, gave two houses in the parish of St. Faith to the Company to pay to two poor boys, natives of the Isle of Man, 10l. a piece; but if it should happen that there be a free school in the town of Peel, Isle of Man, the said 20l. a year should go to such school, the schoolmaster to have 18l. and the other 2l. for providing books, &c. and also to pay 7l. a year to seven poor men or women free of the Company, to the master and four wardens 10s. a piece, to the clerk 6s. 8d., and to the beadle 3s. 4d.

From an entry in the Company's Records it appears that a decree in Chancery was made in 1686, which assigned two thirds of the estate to the school, and the other third to the poor of the Company. An entry in the book of the Company of the 21st January 1747, states as follows:—

"This day Dr. Thomas Wilson, rector of St. Stephen Wallbrook, attended this court and presented a memorial and request, setting forth that he had been the last year to visit his father, the Bishop of Man, and brought a petition from thence from Mr. Tear, master of the school of Peel in that island, that the contents of the said petition were true as the poor man had represented, that the schoolhouse founded by Mr. Philip Christian was now by length of time in such a ruinous condition that it must be taken down and rebuilt. That he procured from his friends in London some monies towards it, but far short of completing that good work, therefore humbly hoped this Worshipful Company would be pleased to become contributors to so good a design which would be an act of charity and a lasting advantage to that poor town and neighbourhood. The court thereupon ordered the said schoolmaster's petition to be read and the contents considered, but the request not to be granted for an augmentation to his salary, the estate out of which his salary is paid being three houses in Lovell's Court in Paternoster Row, two of them let at 12l. per annum clear of taxes, and the other now empty and has been so for about five years. That by a decree in 1686 two thirds are for the schoolmaster and the other third for the poor of the Company, That, notwithstanding, no more than 12l. per annum is made of this estate, 10l. per annum is continued to be paid to the schoolmaster although he is not entitled to more than 8l. till the rents are increased. That in regard to the schoolhouse, it appears by the said decree that upon stating of the then account the Company had received 230l., and thereby it was ordered that 80l. should be deducted by the Company to defray the charges of the suit, and the remainder, being 150l. to be divided according to the will, so that 100l. should be paid to complainants for the building of a schoolhouse as prayed for by their bill, and 50l. for the relief of the poor of the Company, which 100l. was paid on the 19th August 1686 to Horatio Darling by virtue of a letter of attorney from the then Bishop of Man; that the Company having no concern or anything to do with the schoolhouse and in consequence lying under no obligation whatsoever to be contributory to the upholding such schoolhouse, yet to manifest their readiness to promote and encourage all charitable good designs were pleased to vote that 10l. 10s. should be paid (as the Company's

*JOHN BRYKLES' CHARITY.

By an order of the Board of this date this charge of 3l. 6s. 8d. was redeemed by the transfer into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds,

of the sum of 120l. Consolidated 3l. per Cent. Annuities.

The dividends on the stock are remitted by the Official Trustees direct to the rector and churchwardens of the Parish of Allhallows the Great.

25th July
1876.

"charity and benevolence) upon completing the said building by the quarter warden of the Company for the time being, and Dr. Wilson being required to come into Court was acquainted with the resolutions of the court afore-mentioned, for which he returned thankful acknowledgments for himself and on behalf of the inhabitants of the town of Peel for the court's favor to the poor schoolmaster by allowing him now more than the Company are obliged to pay him, and also of a further generous and charitable act of contributing towards the support of the said school-house."

The property under this endowment now consists of the houses Nos. 8, 9, and 10 Lovell's Court, Paternoster Row, let to Messrs. Remnant and Evans on lease for 21 years from Christmas 1848, at the yearly rent of 105*l*. This money is divided according to the decree, two thirds to the Peel school and one third to the poor of the Company. The payment for the school is made to the Bishop of Sodor and Man annually after deducting 5*l*. 5*s*. for the annual expenses. The net amount is 66*l*. 10*s*. to the school (of which 63*l*. is yearly paid), and 33*l*. 5*s*. to the poor of the Company. The difference between the 63*l*. and the 66*l*. 10*s*. is reserved as a repairing fund. A letter from the Bishop of the 26th January 1860 states that "the school is in a very satisfactory condition in every other respect but that of room. The buildings are, I trust, likely to be extended this year, and the sum of 38*l*. 14*s*. 1*d*. which you name" (being the sum referred to by the clerk of the Company as being in hand) "will no doubt be most acceptable, but I will not apply for it without it is really wanted."

In the year 1842 the sum of 100*l*., in 1845 15*l*., and in 1848 15*l*., were paid by the Company in addition to the share of the rents for the assistance of the school and in aid of the repairs.

The payment for the poor of the Company is made to the general relief and pension account. (*See Rogers' Charity.*)

OLIVER CLAYMOND'S CHARITY.

Oliver Claymond or Clement, by a codicil to his will of the last day of February, 31 Henry VIII. (1540), enrolled in the Mayor's Court in 1542, amongst other things directed the Company out of lands and tenements which he devised to them, to find a pascall light and sepulchre light at Easter within the parish of Allhallows Staining, London, and finding yearly four staff torches and the garnishing of 24 other torches in the said church on Corpus Christi day to accompany reverently the Sacrament at the procession of the same day. It appears also as stated in the report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (vol. 27, p. 332) by an old paper in the possession of the parish of Hitchin, Herts, the same person charged his houses with a sum of 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. a year, payable by the Company in augmentation of the vicarage of Hitchin.

In the year 1551 the following note appears in the Rental Warden's Account:—

"Paid the vicar of Hitchin for his resignation of his title, and such evidence as he had to show concerning an annuity of 20 nobles a year going out of Mr. Claymond's lands, 19*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*."

In 1555, an agreement was made with the vicar to pay 4*l*. per annum. In 1558, the rental warden paid 4*l*. per annum. In 1560, the vicar was paid 10*l*., on condition that he would make no further claim for his annuity. On the 16th May 1569, it is stated that the Company purchased the annuity for 100*l*. In 1591, the opinion of counsel was taken on the objections of the Company to pay the annuity, and other proceedings were taken which are not at this time very intelligible. In July 1593, the vicar of Hitchin exhibited a bill in the exchequer for the recovery of the annuity. Since that time it is stated in the books of the Company that the payment has been regularly made.

The Company hold premises Nos. 62 and 63, Mark Lane, and 23, Abchurch Lane in fee, which they enter in their books as derived from this devise, and which produce a large rental. Out of the two former houses,

they pay 20*s*. a year to the churchwardens of the parish of Allhallows Staining, and out of the latter 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. a year to the vicar of Hitchin.*

CORNELL'S CHARITY.

George Cornell, by his will of the 5th of April, 1850, bequeathed to the Clothworkers' Company 2,000*l*., 3*l*. per cent. annuities, upon trust to pay six annuities of 10*l*. a year to six blind persons, members of the Company, and in the event of there not being a sufficient number of such persons, members of the Company, then to such other blind persons, citizens of London, as the court of the said Company should in their discretion think deserving of the said annuities.

The will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, the 9th May 1850.

The sum of 1,800*l*. was received, after the legacy duty was deducted, but the Company added sufficient to make up the 2,000*l*. stock, which was purchased in the 3*l*. per cent. reduced annuities, and which now stands to their account.

The dividends, amounting to 60*l*. a year, are divided annually amongst six poor blind persons, some being members of the Company, and the others freemen of the city. It may be observed that the Company construe the word "citizen" to be confined to freemen of the city of London.

It certainly appears to me that the modern Acts which have opened the parliamentary franchise to the inhabitants and householders, must also have entitled them to the appellation of citizens.†

DIXON'S GIFT.

Thomas Dixon, by his will of the 2nd June, 1574, gave 250*l*. to Christ's Hospital, to purchase lands of 10*l*. a year, viz., 6*l*. for the Hospital, and 4*l*. for the Clothworkers' Company, and he directed that if the rent should increase, the amount should be divided rate and rate alike between the said Hospital and Company.

The estate is managed by Christ's Hospital, and the Company receives their proportion of the rents from that institution, according to an account rendered by the Hospital to the Company, and which the master and auditors and wardens sign; but I do not find that the account of Christ's Hospital is in fact audited. In 1858-9, the income of 384*l*. 11*s*. 1*d*. was subject to the payment of 51*l*. 6*s*. 6*d*. for outgoings, and after having applied 6*l*. to Christ's Hospital and to the Clothworkers' Company 4*l*.; the surplus profits, amounting to 204*l*. 3*s*. 3*d*., were divided equally between the two institutions.

The moiety of this balance 102*l*. 1*s*. 8*d*., 4*l*. was distributed to the poor of the Company in pensions and in casual aid as stated under the head of Rogers' Charity and forms part of the distribution there mentioned.

GEORGE NEALE DRIVER'S CHARITY.

By an indenture of the 2nd July 1853, between George Neale Driver of the one part, and the master, wardens, and commonalty of the Clothworkers' Company of the other part, reciting that the said G. N. Driver was seised of the hereditaments therein-after described, subject as to those firstly described to an indenture of lease of the 17th November, 1696, whereby the same were demised for 500 years at the rent of 5*l*. And as to those secondly described to an indenture of lease of the 1st October 1694, whereby the same were demised for 500 years at 5*l*. 15*s*. per annum, and reciting that the said G. N. Driver was a member of the said Company, and in token of his esteem for the same had determined to make such settlement of the said hereditaments in their favour as thereby effected. It was witnessed that the said G. N. Driver conveyed to the said Company, and their successors and assigns, all that piece of ground on the south side of Wellclose Square, near Ratcliffe Highway, Middlesex, containing in breadth from east to west 20 feet, and in depth from north to south 79 feet, together with the messuage or tenement, buildings and offices held therewith, and known as No. 35, Wellclose Square. And also all that other piece of ground situate

trustees direct to the vestry clerk of the parish of Allhallows Staining.

†GEORGE CORNELL'S CHARITY.

By an order of the Board of this date the trustees were authorised to apply the produce of the sale of the above-mentioned sum of 2,000*l*. Reduced, in the purchase of freehold ground rents at Shackwell Lane, West Hackney, producing 79*l*. per annum.

22nd March
1878.

* OLIVER CLAYMOND'S CHARITY.

By an Order of the Board of this date the payment of 20*s*. to the churchwardens of the parish of Allhallows Staining was redeemed by the transfer into the name of the official trustees of charitable funds of the sum of 50*l*. Consolidated 3*l*. per Cent. Annuities.

The dividends on the stock are remitted by the official

on the east side of Wellclose Square aforesaid, containing in breadth 23 feet, and in depth 100 feet, together with the messuage, &c. held therewith, and known as 41, Wellclose Square aforesaid, to hold the same, subject to the said two leases unto the said Company, their successors and assigns for ever, upon trust to apply the rents thereof for the 1st, 3rd, and each successive corresponding alternate year for ever thereafter for the use of the said Company, and to apply the rents for the 2nd, 4th, and each successive corresponding alternate year for ever thereafter for such purposes of charity as the court of the said Company should direct, and whether by payment thereof to any indigent person or persons or otherwise as such court might think proper and without responsibility for the application thereof.

The rents of this estate are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	
No. 35, Wellclose Square	-	5	0	0
„ 41, „	-	5	15	0
		<hr/>		
		10	15	0

	£	s.	d.
The deductions are Crown rents	0	3	0
„ „ land tax	0	12	7
„ „ property tax	0	12	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1	7	8

The balance of the rents for each alternate year is given away in such year at the nomination of the master of the Company for the time being to one poor person.

EDWARD'S GIFT.

William Edwards, by will of the 7th April, 1700, gave 100*l.* in money to the Company to pay yearly at Christmas to 10 poor artisan clothworkers or their widows 10*s.* a piece amounting to 5*l.* a year.

This charity the Company administers with Rogers' Charity.

THOMASINE EVAN'S GIFT.

Thomasine Evans, by her will of the 11th October 1796, gave to the Clothworkers' Company five tenements in St. Catherine Coleman parish, London, on condition every second year to choose eight poor widows or wives of the age of 50 years dwelling within the city of London, whereof two to be of St. Mary, Abchurch parish, and every second year bestow on the said eight poor women one gown of cloth of 20*s.* value, and on further trust to provide two cart loads of coal to the poor of St. Catherine Coleman, and the like to St. Mary Abchurch.

The Company is the proprietor of the property in Crutched Friars devised by this will.

The Company pay annually—

	£	s.	d.
To the parish of St. Catherine Coleman	- 10	0	0
" " Mary Abchurch	- 10	0	0

The sum of 4*l.* a year is considered to have been included in the expenditure of clothing referred to under Hobby's Gift. The four persons receiving clothing in 1857 received articles to the amount of 18*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

These recipients and those under Webb's Charity attend at the church at St. Mary-at-Hill on the 5th September in every year, if a week day, or on the following Monday.*

FARRINGTON'S CHARITY.

It appears by a resolution of the court of the Company of the 15th November 1613, that Richard Farrington, by his will, gave to the Company 60*l.* to buy some rent, to be distributed yearly to the poor of the said Company, which 60*l.* was received of Mrs.

Farrington, late wife and executrix of the said Richard Farrington, by Mr. Darkehurst, the last year quarterwarden, and was not employed and bestowed according to the said Richard Farrington's will: and forasmuch as it was not thought fit by this course that the said money should lie dead in the hands of the Company without any benefit coming to the poor thereby, according to the intent of the said Richard Farrington, it was therefore on that day agreed that from thenceforth until the said 60*l.* might be conveniently bestowed and laid out upon some purchase of land or rent, according to the said Richard Farrington's will. There should be distributed to the poor of the Company yearly, in regard to the use of the said money, 3*l.* half-yearly to be distributed by the master and wardens at the usual times of distribution of the rent of the lands given to the Company by Mrs. Holligrave.

The sum of 3*l.* a year is given away to the poor with the funds referred to in the report of Rogers' and other gifts.

FINCH'S CHARITY.

James Finch, by his will of the 15th February 1508, gave to the Clothworkers' Company certain premises in Hey Wharf Lane, in the parish of Allhallows the Great, upon trust that the master and wardens of the said Company should find and sustain yearly for evermore a Doctor or Bachelor of Divinity of good and honest fame and conversation to read divinity within Whittington College of London three days in every week, and that such reader from time to time should be elected by the master of the said college by the parson of Allhallows in Honey Lane, by the parson of St. Stephen, Walbrook, and by the parson of St. Peter, Cornhill, and by their successors, for the time being or by three of them, and the testator ordained that the said master and wardens should pay yearly to the said reader of divinity for his salary to be had of the issues and profits of the said premises 10*l.* at two terms of the year at the Feasts of Easter and St. Michael.

The Company, out of their property in Hey Wharf Lane in Thames Street, pay annually 10*l.* a year to the reader of Whittington College, who is now the Rev. Thos. Hill, the perpetual curate of the parish of the Holy Trinity, Minorities.†

FRANKLAND'S GIFT.

William Frankland, by his will of the 19th August 1574, gave to the Company his two tenements in Thames Street, upon condition to pay 20*s.* a year for coals to the poor in the parish of Allhallows the Great, and 3*l.* a year to the parish of Skipton, Yorkshire.

The property of the charity consists of a house in Thames Street, occupied by a Mr. Andrew McLaren, as a tenant to the Company. The rentcharge of 4*l.* a year is disposed of as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To the churchwardens in Allhallows the-Great - - -	1	0	0
To the churchwardens in Skipton in Yorkshire - - -	3	0	0
	<u>£4</u>	0	0

The latter parish returns an account to the Company of the persons' names who receive the dole.‡

GREGORY'S CHARITY.

Edward Gregory, formerly a member of the Company, by deed of the 4th June 1845, granted to the Company and their successors all that yearly rentcharge of 4*l.* payable out of the manor of Cowlesfield Esturmeay, in the county of Wilts, and also out of all the lands and tenements formerly of Lawrence Low, situate in Cowlesfield, Cowlesfield Esturmeay, and Whiteparish in the county of Wilts, upon trust to pay the same on the

* THOMASINE EVANS'S GIFT.

By an order of the Board of this date these charges were redeemed by the transfer into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds of the sum of 1,200*l.* Consolidated 3*l.* per Cent. Annuities.

† JAMES FINCH'S CHARITY.

By an order of the Board of this date this charge of 10*l.* was redeemed by the transfer into the name

of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds of the sum of 350*l.* Consolidated 3*l.* per Cent. Annuities.

‡ WILLIAM FRANKLAND'S GIFT.

By an order of the Board of this date these charges of 1*l.* and 3*l.* were redeemed by the transfer into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds of the sum of 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Consolidated 3*l.* per Cent. Annuities.

12th May
1876.

12th May
1876.

26th December in every year unto one of the three most aged blind pensioners receiving pensions from the said Company, every nomination to be made between Michaelmas and Christmas days, and every such nomination to be deemed an appointment during the pleasure of the master, wardens, and commonalty. And on the death of such augmented pensioner the next payment of the said 4*l.* should fall into the general funds of the Company for the purpose of indemnifying the said Company against the trouble and expense of receiving and paying the said augmentation pension, and that after the lapse of a year from the death of any augmented pensioner the said Company should elect another pensioner, and so on from time to time for ever: Provided that preference should be given to pensioners free of the said Company.

The Company receive 4*l.* a year from a solicitor at Devises, Wilts, agent of Sir Frederick Bathurst. The Company pay the money annually to one of the three most aged of the blind pensioners. The sum is continually paid to the pensioner until he or she dies.

All the pensioners who have lately received it have attained upwards of 90 years of age.

HALSE'S CHARITY.

John Halse, by his will of the 10th August 1573, bequeathed 100*l.* to the Clothworkers' Company to the intent that the master and wardens should deliver the same to four young men of the Company by even portions to occupy the same without interest for three years, and so from three years to three years for ever. The will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and the said 100*l.* received by the said Company. It is now included in the loan fund, and administered under the scheme settled by the Master's Report of the 21st July 1840.

HAMER'S CHARITY.

Ralph Hamer, by his will (date unknown), gave 100*l.* to the Clothworkers' Company, to be lent out to four young men free of the said Company, two to be retailing drapers, and the other two working clothworkers, to have the money by equal portions for seven years, finding securities for the repayment thereof at the end of that time.

This is included in the Loan Fund and administered under the scheme of the 21st July 1840, referred to under Heydon's Charity.

HEATH'S ALMSHOUSES.

John Heath, by his will of the 23rd January 1640, gave to the Clothworkers' Company 1,500*l.*, and directed that 300*l.* should be laid out in erecting five tenements of brick, and that with the remaining 1,200*l.* the Company should purchase lands of the clear yearly value of 60*l.*, and ten poor men of the Company aged 60 years who should be clothworkers or dressers of cloth, to inhabit the said tenements, and for want of clothworkers ten other mechanics and handicraftmen free of the Company, towards whose maintenance the rent and profits of the land should be equally divided.

The almshouses at the time of the former inquiry were situated in the parish of St. Mary, Islington. On the 3rd November 1824, ten almshouses and a clerk's house were built in Monkwell Street, Cripplegate, adjoining Lamb's Chapel or St. James in the Wall (*see* Lambe's Charity). The present building bears the following inscription:—

"John Heath, by his will in 1640 having bequeathed property to the Clothworkers' Company for the building almshouses for the purposes of solacing the declining years of ten poor freemen of the Company aged 60 years or thereabouts, in pursuance of such bequest ten almshouses were erected at Islington, but the same becoming dilapidated, were taken down and the present built at the Company's expense, at the same time the adjoining chapel and clerk's residence were rebuilt, the whole being situated upon ground given by will to the said Company in 1568 by William Lambe, citizen of London. The first stone of the above was laid on the 3rd day of November 1824, by

"JOHN WARD,
"Master."

The expense of the building of the houses and the repair of the chapel was 6,600*l.*

The Commissioners of Inquiry (p. 231) remark that the Company were unable to inform them how the

A 14546.

legacy was dealt with from the time of its receipt by the Company until 1734, but they proceed to state the investments made by the Company in 1734 of the sum of 1,200*l.* and of other charitable bequests.

There being no account furnished of the disposition of the money by the Company from the year 1640 to the year 1734, a question arises similar to that to which I referred in the case of the investment of the 360*l.*, the property of the Free Grammar School at Sutton-Valence. If the Company invested moneys in the intervening period in the purchase of real estate, as it was their duty to do, it might not have been in their power in the year 1734 to appropriate such lands to their own use and attribute the investments then made to the charities. Upon this, however, no evidence whatever has been brought before me, and farther than the statement of the officers of the Company that they have no knowledge of any anterior investments, or of any documents illustrating them, it is of course not in my power to penetrate. In a record book of the Company it appears that a dispute had taken place between the Company and some adjoining proprietors of land in King Street respecting lights. On the 10th July 1734, it appears by the same book that a draft deed was produced to the Company for the purpose of conveying and appropriating the estate purchased in King Street to the discharge of several charitable donations formerly given to this Company "the several sums of money" having been received and no lands purchased there-
"with"; so that the estates so purchased may be always subject to the payment of the charities of such benefactors. It appears in the document book of the Company or index to their muniments, that by deeds of the 26th and 27th June 1720, there was a conveyance by Long and others to the Company of three houses in King Street. The deed of the 13th June 1734 referred to by the Commissioners of Inquiry is a conveyance from Thomas Hennand (who, I am informed, was then the Clerk of the Company) to the Company of the premises mentioned in the Report, and it recites as its basis a previous conveyance of the 12th and 13th June in the same year of the same lands by the Company to their clerk, reciting the said donations and the fact that the Company had at several times laid out 6,074*l.* 10*s.* (a greater sum) in the purchase of lands, and that the same was intended to be thus conveyed for the better and more effectual continuation and establishment of the several and respective pious and charitable uses therein mentioned.

The funds of the following charities were according to this deed charged in the following proportions on the estate:—

		£		£ s.
1590	William Hewett	{ 300 110 }	Topay per annum { 15 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> }	20 0
1610	Richard Staper	110	" "	5 0
1620	Sir Thomas Trevor	100	" "	6 0
1622 } 1623 }	Thomas Hussey	120	" "	7 5
1631	Barbara Burnell	300	" "	12 0
1635	John Heath	1,000	" "	50 0
1640	"	1,200	" "	60 0
1648	Thos. Boylston	800	" "	32 0
1672	Sir Wm. Peake	100	" "	5 0
1675	Sir John Robinson	300	" "	12 0
1680	Robert Hitchins	1,500	" "	60 0
		<u>25,940</u>		<u>2269 5</u>
Paid for the purchase of houses in King Street				3,624 10
" " Billiter Street				1,050 0
" of the corner house in King Street				1,400 0
				<u>26,074 10</u>

The present property of the charities mentioned in the foregoing table is as follows:—

No. 18, Billiter Street, yard and workshops.	Let to Edward Spencer, on lease for 22 years from Christmas 1841.	£ 60
No. 93, Cheapside.	Let to the General Annuity Endowment Company for 80 years from Michaelmas, 1854, sanctioned by the order of the Charity Commissioners under their seal of the 6th February 1837.	250 for the first 12½ years and 400l. for the remainder of the term.
Nos. 38, 39 and 40, King Street Cheapside (now one house).	Let to John Clarke, Edgar P. Stringer, Joseph Robinson, and Joseph C. Ridgway (who are directors of the Mutual Life Assurance Society, but are not so described) on lease for 78 years from Michaelmas 1856, under the sanction of the Charity Commissioners by their order of the 16th April 1858.	£ 200 until Michaelmas 1876, and then 300l. for the remainder of the term.
		£ 570

The two last are building leases and no fines are now taken. The property has been the site of very valuable improvements. To the foregoing account it appears that at the former Inquiry the land tax which had been redeemed by the Company had been carried; but no notice is now taken in the account of the land tax. If redeemed with the property of the charity it is immaterial, if with the property of the Company, the charity cannot of course complain of the omission.

The 300l. given by the founder for erecting the almshouses was no doubt (as the Commissioners observe, p. 231) expended, and probably a larger sum, in the erection of the old almshouses at Islington. The site of these houses is stated to have been and still is the property of the Company and not of the Charity.

Of the 570l. income produced by this estate, the proportion applicable to Heath's Trust is estimated at 112l. 13s. In 1853 the expenditure of the Company for the maintenance of the 10 Heath's almsmen was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
The almsmen at 20l. a piece -	200	0	0
Medical attendance, coals, repairs, and rates -	219	3	4
	£419	3	4
The same expenses in 1858 were,—			
The almsmen -	200	0	0
The other expenses as above -	139	10	7
	£339	10	7

The excess of these payments beyond the 112l. 13s., and the 10l. under Aaron's endowment is therefore the bounty of the Company.

The 10 almsmen are poor freemen of the Company chosen by the court on petition. Their trades or businesses are miscellaneous. There are always more applicants for admission than there are persons to be admitted.*

HEATH'S CLOTHING CHARITY.

John Heath, by indenture of the 2nd December 1635, gave 1,000l. to the Clothworkers' Company, they agreeing to pay 50l. yearly for ever, viz., to a minister for a sermon on the day of his burial, 13s. 4d., also to purchase so much woollen cloth as would make 30 gowns for 30 poor men and women (26 whereof to be freemen or freemen's widows, and two men and two women should be inhabitants of the parish where he should be buried); also, to buy for the said men and women linen cloth for 30 shirts and smocks, 30 leather shoes, and 30 pair of stockings, to pay to the master and wardens 3s. 4d. each (16s. 8d.) and to every one of the livery present at the sermon 6d., to the clerk of the Company 3s. 4d., to the beadle of the livery 2s. 6d., to the beadle of the yeomanry 1s. 6d., to the clerk of the church 1s. 6d., and to the sexton 12d., and also to pay yearly to two poor scholars, one of Oxford and the other of Cambridge of the surname of Heath, 50s. a piece.

* JOHN HEATH'S ALMSHOUSES.

Of the income produced by the above-mentioned estate the proportion now applicable to Heath's Trust is estimated at 258l. 15s. 9d.

The almshouses have been removed to Islington.

The King Street and Cheapside estate was applied by the Company to this and other charities (see Heath's almshouses). The sum appropriated to this charity as its proportion of the rent is 50l. a year.

The distribution of clothing annually made by the Company exceeds the amount of this and the other endowments for the purpose. (See Hobby's Charity).

The exhibitions are, like the others (see Pilsworth's Charity), increased to 20l. a year. They have not been usually held by persons of the name of Heath, but one is now claimed by a sizar of that name, of Trinity College, Cambridge. There are at the same time 12 applicants; all others, however, will be excluded in favour of Mr. Heath.

HEATHER'S CHARITY.

Elizabeth Heather, by her will of the 4th January 1801, gave the annual interest and dividends of the residue of her estate to be divided amongst six poor widows of decayed housekeepers to be annually nominated and chosen.

By a deed of the 2nd February 1842 between the Clothworkers' Company of the one part and Robert Joyce, Samuel Carter, and John Illidge, executors of Thomas Bailey, who was the surviving executor of the said Elizabeth Heather, of the other part. After reciting the said will and that by an order of Chancery of the 26th April 1839 in a suit in which the said Robert Joyce and Samuel Carter were plaintiffs, and the Attorney General and Henry John Fraser and the said John Illidge defendants, it was referred to the master to approve of a scheme for the application of so much of the residue of the said testatrix as should remain after the payments of the costs therein mentioned. And that the said master had by his report of the 20th January 1841 found that the plaintiffs, considering that the trust funds (estimated at the annual sum of 60l.) would be too small for the foundation of an establishment for the relief of poor widows of deceased housekeepers, had proposed as a proper scheme for the application of the said testatrix's residuary estate that the sum should be transferred to the Clothworkers' Company, upon trusts there stated, and which scheme was approved by the master as being as near as might be to the charitable purposes expressed by the said will. It was by the said deed declared that the Company should stand possessed of the funds to be so transferred upon the following trusts, viz.:—

1st. That the Company should in each year (after payment of the necessary charges of management) distribute the annual income among such six poor widows of deceased housekeepers as among the applicants conforming to the rules and regulations after contained, should appear to them to be most deserving and necessitous.

2nd. That a separate book should be kept relative to the management of the trust, in which an account should be entered of the name in which the said income was expended.

3rd. That the distribution should take place on the 1st December in each year, or within a week after that day.

4th. That to ensure a sufficient competition an advertisement should be inserted in three of the daily papers in the first and a like in the second week of each November.

5th. That such advertisement should state the amount to be distributed, the description of persons among whom the distribution is to take place, and to whom their applications were to be addressed, which must be received before the 23rd November. It may also state (if the Company think proper but not otherwise) what would be required under the next clause.

6th. Every candidate to produce certificate of marriage and of husband's death, and to state in writing at the time of such application, such particulars relative to herself, her condition, and circumstances as should be proper to be considered in deciding upon the respective claims with satisfactory references for information as to character and verification of statement.

7th. No application to be received or considered which should not be made previously to the 23rd November in the year in which distribution is to be made.

8th. All moneys paid to the Company under the before-mentioned order or under any other order in the

The site in Essex Road, Islington, valued at 3,000l. and upwards, was presented and formally dedicated by the Company to the Charity in 1873, and new almshouse buildings were erected out of the corporate as distinguished from the trust funds at a cost of 5,309l. 15s. 10d.

suit to be invested in their names in the funds or on Government securities with liberty to alter and vary for other securities of like nature.

The fund is now 1,207*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* Consols and 635*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities, producing an income of 55*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.*

The applicants for participation in the gift are very numerous. There are always six pensioners of 8*l.* each. The expenses of advertising and of management amount to the balance of the fund after these payments. The administration of the trust is stated to be very troublesome and onerous. I annex the forms of application and a table of the names of applicants in the last year.

PETITION for Mrs. Elizabeth Heather's Gift to Poor Widows of decayed housekeepers, distributed by the Clothworkers' Company, London.

To the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers.

The humble petition of
Widow of _____ late a housekeeper
residing at _____

Sheweth that the petitioner is _____ years of age, and bears the character of being a sober and honest person of good morals, is in destitute circumstances, and

Here insert
any other
particulars.

Your petitioner therefore humbly prays to be admitted a partaker of the above bequest. Dated this
day of _____ 185 _____

Signature of
applicant.
Residence.

I _____ of _____ in the Parish of _____ housekeeper, do certify that of my own knowledge (except as to age) the above statement is strictly correct.
Signed _____

This petition, together with a certificate of marriage, and a certificate or proper proof of the death of the husband, must be left at the Company's offices, Clothworkers' Hall, London, previous to the 23rd November.

HEATHER'S TRUST.

List of Applicants, 1859.

Name.	Age.	Circumstances.	No. of Application.	Received Gift in.	By whom introduced.
Bell, Elizabeth Farrell -	69	Widow of Joseph, late of 4, Prince's Street, Rotherhithe, Ship and Insurance Broker; in reduced circumstances, in consequence of the death of her two sons.	4th	—	Mr. A. Francis.
Birbeck, Mary -	53	Widow of William, late of 12, Queen Street, timekeeper; in destitute circumstances, and suffering from nervous debility.	2nd	—	Mr. Britten.
Bouhey, Catherine -	66	Widow of John, late of 68, Threadneedle Street; has only a pension of 7 <i>l.</i> per annum from the Cordwainers' Company; infirm state of health.	16th	1840 852	Mr. Wheeler.
Brunswick, Mary Ann -	64	Widow of Charles, late of 2, Mansion House Street, City, furrier; has for many years experienced great losses and misfortunes.	2nd	—	Mr. Horne.
Cooke, Selby Ann -	74	Widow of James William, late of 32, Arlington Street, Clerkenwell; nearly lost her sight; declining health.	1st	—	Mr. Pritchard.
Crowder, Mary -	78	Widow of William, late of 3, Ocean Street, Stepney, who was 50 years in the service of Grosvenor, Chater & Co.; owing to long and severe illness of her husband was left, in November 1857, totally unprovided for.	2nd	—	Mr. Horne.
De la Hunt, Mary -	43	Widow of Thomas, late a blind pensioner of the Company; left with two sons and two daughters, the eldest under 17.	1st	—	Mr. Alderman Humphery.
Garner, Ann -	67	Widow of Frederick, cooper, late of 10, Hosier Lane; suffering from nervous debility, and has lost the sight of an eye.	7th	1850 1855	Mr. Gregory.
Hayman, Harriot -	87	Widow of William, late of Summerfield, Kent; entirely dependent on friends; has a son incapacitated from earning his living.	4th	1852 1854 1857	Mr. Falkoner.
Herbert, Jane -	60	Widow of Rev. William, late of 101, Great College Street, Camden Town, who lost his property in a Chancery suit caused by the neglect of executors.	2nd	1857	Rev. E. J. Ward.
Hooper, Ann -	50	Widow of Thomas, late of Middlesex Buildings, Hackney Road; is afflicted in her knees, and has a son totally blind to support.	4th	—	Mr. Farnan. Mr. Atkins.
Lee, Mary -	81	Widow of John, late of 5, Adam's Court, Old Broad Street	6th	1856	Mr. Butt.
Martin, Ann -	49	Widow of Richard Joseph, late of 173, Fenchurch Street, and freeman of this Company; out of employment, and in arrear of rent.	1st	—	Mr. Burnell.
Palin, Sarah -	64	Widow of George, late of 10, Craven Buildings, Strand; very infirm; unable to work.	1st	—	The Master. Mr. Falkener.
Pottle, Mary Ann -	69	Widow of Arnold, late of 15, Church Row, Limehouse, engineer; unable to work from fractured arm; is asthmatical.	4th	—	Mr. Burnell.
Rowles, Esther -	42	Widow of Joseph, late of 53, Cornwall Road, Upper Stamford Street, grocer; has five children, four of whom she has to support by needlework; parted with all to pay late husband's medical expenses.	1st	—	Mr. Horne.
Smith, Mary Ann -	68	Widow of Joseph, late of Bridgewater Gardens, Cripplegate; afflicted with rheumatism; health very bad; nothing but needlework to depend on.	5th	—	Mr. Pritchard.
Stretton, Clarissa -	70	Widow of Charles, late of 5, Walsingham Place, Kennington, wine merchant; afflicted with rheumatic gout; unable to work.	10th	1846 1849 1851 1853 1855	Mr. Evans.
Wetherill, Ann -	69	Widow of Thomas, late of Beauchamp Lodge, Hammersmith, and Barbican; afflicted with rheumatic gout; her limbs have become totally useless, and her sight is fast failing.	6th	—	Mr. Beachcroft.
Wratten, Mary -	72	Widow of Joseph, late of 7, Allhallows Lane; has been blind for many years; a pensioner under the Company.	1st	—	Mr. Davis.

NOTE.—The Persons nominated to be marked thus +.
Any List having more than six names so marked will be considered void.

HERON'S CHARITY.

William Heron by his will of the 12th July 1580, made the following bequests:—

	£
To Thomas Heron and his heirs for ever the yearly rent of -	5
University College, Oxford -	5
Peterhouse, Cambridge -	5
To the poor of St. Sepulchre's, London -	4
„ Clerkenwell -	4

Reparation of St. Sepulchre's Church -	10
„ Clerkenwell Church -	10
Islington highways -	8

£

10

10

8

51

And the testator directed his executors to convey his lands to the Clothworkers' Company to perform the several devises mentioned.

The property came into the possession of the Company under a deed of the 31st August 1580.

*ELIZABETH HEATHER'S CHARITY.

Under two orders of the Board of this date the above-mentioned sums of 1,207*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* Consols and

635*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* Reduced were transferred into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

13th Nov.
1877.

By a decree of the Vice-Chancellor of England dated the 11th of June 1833, made at the hearing of a cause Attorney General at the relation of Thomas Spencer Hall against the Clothworkers' Company and the master and fellows of University College, Oxford, and the master, keeper, and fellows, scholars of Peterhouse, Cambridge, and the churchwardens of the parishes of Clerkenwell, St. Sepulchre, and Islington, and Stephen Simpson and Augustus Burney, the court declare that the lands and hereditaments devised to the defendants, the Clothworkers' Company, by the will of the testator and the rents and profits thereof from the time of the filing of the information and for the future, together with the 3,355*l.* 17*s.* Consols standing in the name of the said Company, and the dividends thereof from the time of filing the said information and for the future were devoted, and ought to be applied to the charitable purposes therein-after mentioned. And it was ordered that the sum of 321*l.* 1*s.* cash in the hands of the Company which had arisen from the rents of the hereditaments and from the interest of the said 3,355*l.* 17*s.* Consols since the filing of the information be laid out in the purchase of bank three per cent. annuities in the names of the Company, and that interest thereafter to become due as well on the said 3,355*l.* 17*s.* as also on the bank annuities to be purchased as aforesaid, together with what should be received by the said Company in respect of future rents, be applied in the first place in payment of the specific sums in the said will mentioned, that was to say, 5*l.* per annum to the heir of the testator, 5*l.* per annum to Peterhouse, Cambridge, 5*l.* to University College, Oxford, 4*l.* to the poor of St. Sepulchre, 10*l.* towards the repairs of St. Sepulchre's Church, 4*l.* to the poor of Clerkenwell, 10*l.* to the repair of Clerkenwell Church, and 8*l.* towards the repair of the highways as in the bill mentioned. And that the said Company should yearly retain and apply to their use one fourth part of the residue of the dividends and rents in full satisfaction of all their interests in the premises and of all trouble, costs, charges, and expenses to be incurred by them about the collection, receipts, and application of the said rents and interest. And that the said defendants should annually distribute the other three fourth parts of such residue amongst the several charities and for the several purposes therein-before mentioned, and in aid of the several specific gifts or sums to them rateably, and in proportion to the amount thereof respectively, to wit, 5/46ths to Peter-

house College, 5/46ths to University College, Oxford, 4/46ths to the poor of St. Sepulchre's, 10/46ths to the repair of St. Sepulchre's Church, 4/46ths to the poor of Clerkenwell, 10/46ths to the repair of Clerkenwell Church, and 8/46ths towards the repairs of the highways aforesaid, such payments to be made on the 25th of March in every year.

The distribution of the estate has been subsequently according to the scheme above directed.

The property consists of 3,355*l.* 17*s.* £ s. d.

Consols, paid in respect of a piece of ground at the north-west end of Cow Lane, taken in 1823 by the Commissioners of Sewers, standing in the name of the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery, in the matter of the Commissioners of Sewers of the city of London, and the master, wardens, and commonalty of the Company 100 13 6

The sum of 362*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* Consols, purchased by 321*l.* 1*s.* cash (as above-mentioned) standing in the corporate name of the Company (part of a sum of 36,001*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* like stock, partly belonging to charities and partly to the Company) - 10 17 4

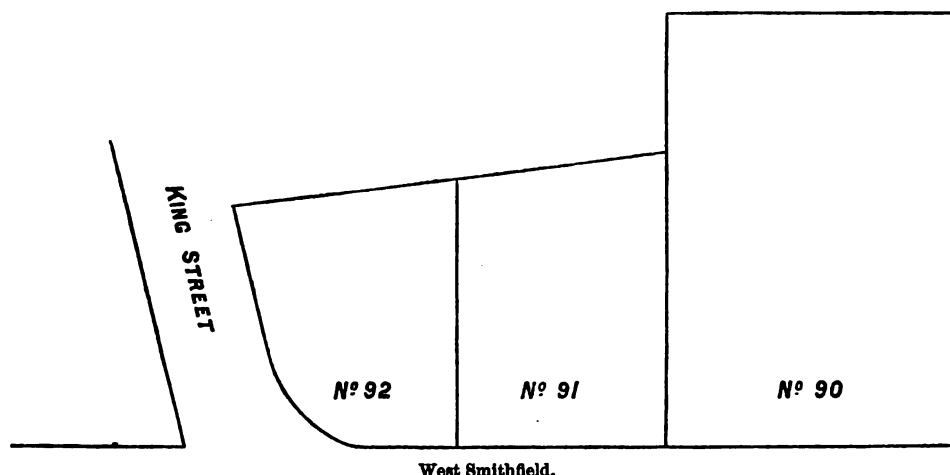
No. 90, West Smithfield, by lease of the 2nd February 1842, let to Thomas Russell for 44½ years, expiring Midsummer 1885 - 110 0 0

No. 91, West Smithfield, by lease of the 1st July 1824, let to the said Thomas Russell for a term expiring at the same time as the last-mentioned lease - 50 0 0

No. 92, West Smithfield, by lease of the 1st July 1824, let to John Mayne for a term expiring at the same time as the foregoing - 40 0 0

311 10 10

The premises Nos. 90 and 91, front in West Smithfield, and No. 92, partly in West Smithfield and partly in King Street (formerly Cow Lane), and form an area which may be represented for the purpose of description by the following sketch :—



The leases on which this property was let were leases involving large improvements, and by the effect of these improvements the sites of the houses which were formerly Nos. 93 and 94, Smithfield, and Nos. 28, 29, and 30, Cow Lane (except so much as was taken by the Commissioners of Sewers), have become absorbed in the premises above described as Nos. 90, 91, and 92, West Smithfield.

The distribution according to the decree is as follows :—

The specific gifts directed by the decree amounting to 51*l.*, reduces the fund to the sum of—

	£ s. d.
	260 10 10
The Company's proportion is ¼th -	65 2 8

Leaving a surplus to be divided into 46 parts of -	195 8 2
--	---------

The division of the 46 parts is as follows :—

	£ s. d.
Parish of Clerkenwell, poor -	16 19 10
Clerkenwell Church -	42 9 7
St. Pancras highways -	33 19 8
Peterhouse College, Cambridge -	21 4 10
University College, Oxford -	21 4 10
Parish of St. Sepulchre, poor -	16 19 10
St. Sepulchre's Church -	42 9 7
	<u>195 8 2*</u>

* WILLIAM HERON'S CHARITY.

The Smithfield property was taken by the Corporation of the city of London in 1876 for 21,000*l.* under compulsory powers, and the proceeds re-invested under

an Order of the Court of Chancery, in freehold ground rents at West Hackney, producing 967*l.* 13*s.* per annum by way of rental.

The above-mentioned sums of 3,355*l.* 17*s.* and 362*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* Consols were sold in 1875 and re-invested

HEWER'S GIFT.

William Hewer, by will of the 9th September 1715 gave to the Clothworkers 100*l.* for the use of the poor. With the interest of this sum the Company annually debits itself. The 5*l.* a year is carried to the account of the Company's poor and distributed with Watson's Gift.

HEWETT'S CHARITY.

William Hewett, by will of the 4th April 1599, gave 300*l.* to the Company to the intent that they should pay to Bartholomew's Hospital 5*l.* a year, to Christ's Hospital 5*l.* a year, and to St. Thomas's Hospital 5*l.* a year; and he also gave 110*l.* to the Company to the intent that they should allow yearly for ever 5*l.* to some poor honest scholar of Cambridge studying Divinity.

The 410*l.* formed part of the funds which the Company appropriated for the King Street and Cheapside property mentioned in the report on Heath's Alms-houses; of the income of that estate the sum of 20*l.* is appropriated to this Charity.

The three hospitals receive the sums of 5*l.* a year a piece, and the Company have increased this exhibition to the sum of 20*l.* with the other exhibitions. (See Pils-worth's Gift.)

HEYDON'S GIFT.

John Heydon, by his will of the 11th March 1573, gave 100*l.* to the Company to be lent out to two young men of the Company, and the interest thereon 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to be paid to the Mercer's Company.

By an Order of the Vice-Chancellor of England of the 21st March 1839 made upon the petition of the Company under Sir Samuel Romilly's Act, relating to the said charities, it was referred to the Master to inquire and state to the Court what sums of money had come to the hands of the Clothworkers' Company under the several donations mentioned in the said petition and to approve of a scheme for lending out the several sums given to the said Company and for the application of the interest, if any, to be paid by such loans; and the Master by his report of the 21st July 1840, settled and approved of the following scheme:—

1st. That the gift of 100*l.* under the will of John Heydon, of 100*l.* under the will of Alexandre Iverie, of 100*l.* under the will of John Burnell, of 100*l.* under the will of Samuel Lese, of 100*l.* under the will of James Stoddart, of 120*l.* under the will of Roger Wilcocks, and of 26*l.* 13*s.* 14*d.* under the will of Katherine Hylson, amounting together to 646*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, with such additions thereto as therein-after mentioned, should be united together in one separate sum; and that the residue of the several other charitable gifts in the report mentioned, which are to be lent out, without interest, amounting together to 1,496*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, should be united into one other separate sum, and that so much of the said several sums of 646*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and 1,496*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* as should remain after payment of the costs of the petition, should be set apart as two several funds, the said first-mentioned sum to be called "the Loan Fund bearing interest," and the other to be called "the Loan Fund not bearing interest," and that the management of the said respective funds and all matters incidental thereto should be vested in the Company and their successors.

2nd. That the said Fund to be constituted of the said 646*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, be lent by way of loan to freemen or members of the Company in such sums as the said Company in their discretion should think fit, but not exceeding 300*l.* to any one freeman or member for a period of three years at such rate of interest as after mentioned.

3rd. That forasmuch as the sums payable, or which have been applied in respect of the interest of the said several sums constituting the said 646*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* have amounted to the sum of 23*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and that as the said sum of 646*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* will be reduced by the payment thereof of a proportion of the costs and expenses in this matter, it is proposed that in order to keep the rate of interest sufficiently low to afford an inducement to freemen to avail themselves of the intended accommodation and at the same time to provide for the said sum of 646*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, together with so much of the said 1,496*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* as would make up the principal sum of

800*l.*, to be lent out in such manner and in such sums as in the preceding article mentioned at the rate of 3*l.* per cent. per annum.

4th. That the residue of such sum of 1,196*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, after the making up the said 800*l.* as aforesaid, and paying the proportion of the costs, charges, and expenses in the matter in respect of the said first-mentioned sum, be also lent to the freemen of the said Company in such sums as the said Company in their discretion should think fit, but not exceeding 150*l.* to any one freeman for a period of three years and without any interest whatever in respect of such loans.

5th. That in regard to the persons to whom such loans respectively are to be made, and being such freemen or members as aforesaid, the same shall be at the discretion and nomination of the said Company.

6th. That from the advancement of each such sum by way of loan as aforesaid the freeman or member to whom the same should be made shall execute a bond with two or three sureties, as may be required, whereby he and they shall become jointly and severally bound unto the said Company in a penalty of double the amount of the sum so lent and advanced, conditioned for the repayment by the said obligors their heirs, executors, or administrators of the principal sum so lent, and either with or without interest, as the case may be within the aforesaid period of three years for which such loan is to be made.

7th. That the respective persons to whom such loans shall be made shall bear and pay all costs and charges attending the making and executing of the said bonds and sureties and all other matters and things relating thereto.

8th. That in a book, to be provided and kept for that purpose by the clerk of the said Company, shall be entered the names and residences of the respective borrowers and their respective sureties, the respective professions or business, the amount of the sums lent, the times of making such loans, and the times of the repayment of the same, and any other particulars which may be thought material or necessary.

9th. That when and as often as the said Company shall have in their hands any of the moneys aforesaid ready to be lent out by way of loan under the articles aforesaid, the said Company shall cause to be posted up in some conspicuous place in their common hall, and when such moneys shall amount to 500*l.* or upwards, shall also cause to be advertised in two of the London daily newspapers a Notice that such moneys are ready to be advanced in loans to freemen of the Company and in the manner therein-before mentioned.

10th. That until the said sum of 800*l.* shall have been lent out by way of loan under the aforesaid articles in that behalf, the said Company shall pay interest at the rate of 3*l.* per cent. per annum for the same, and of what shall from time to time remain thereof in their hands, and so from time to time whenever any part thereof, which shall have been lent out, shall be repaid, in order that the whole of the said fund may be productive and bear interest.

11th. That the interest to be paid or received by the said Company for or in respect of the said 800*l.*, or every or any part thereof, shall from time to time be duly apportioned and divided between the said several donations respectively given by the said John Burwell, John Heydon, Katherine Hylson, Alexander Iverie, Samuel Lese, James Stoddart, and Roger Wilcocks respectively, in the proportion to the amount of such donations respectively, or of what has been received in respect thereof, and such interest and the respective appurtenances thereof shall be applied by the said Company, as far as the same will extend, towards the charitable purposes respectively declared concerning such interest, in and by the aforesaid respective wills or instruments in that behalf.

Under this scheme advertisements are published in the following form, and the freemen of the Company apply:—

"Loan trusts under the management of the Cloth-workers' Company. The Company have in hand money to be lent to their freemen in sums not above 150*l.* without interest, or 300*l.* with interest at 3*l.* per cent. per annum, to any one person for a period not exceeding three years, the borrower entering

under an Order of the Court of Chancery in freehold ground rents at West Hackney, producing 139*l.* per annum.

By an Order of the Board of this date, the Company were authorised to grant a lease of two pieces of land situate at the rear of "The Cedars" at Clapton,

containing 15½ perches (which were acquired as part of the purchases before mentioned), for the term of 85 years from Lady-day 1877, at the annual rent of 7*l.*

The ground rents yield a total of 1,113*l.* 13*s.* per annum.

"into a bond to the Company with two or three sureties for repayment (at the end of the first year if required)". Applications to be addressed to,

"Robert B. Towse, Clerk,
"Clothworkers' Hall, Mincing Lane, London,
"January 1860."

Of the sum of 800*l.* to bear interest, there was at the 31st December 1858 250*l.* not lent, and 550*l.* lent to freemen in sums of 300*l.*, 100*l.*, and 150*l.*

Of the money not bearing interest there was on the 31st December 1858, 734*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* not lent, and 225*l.* lent in sums of 25*l.*, 50*l.*, and 150*l.*

The Company requires a bond with two sureties conditioned on repayment at the end of the year, but

the loans to those who are considered to continue respectable and solvent are allowed to remain for three years.

The Company notwithstanding their care have lost some of the loans by the failure of the sureties and have been obliged to sue for the recovery of some of the debts.

The sum of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* as the interest of the 100*l.* under this endowment, is paid every year to the Mercers' Company.*

HILSON'S GIFT.

Robert Hilson by his will appointed 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to be yearly paid for the relief of Great Stanmore, and by

* JOHN HEYDON'S GIFT.

The charities of John Heydon and others are now regulated by a scheme framed under the Endowed Schools Acts, 1869, 1873, and 1874, which was approved by Her Majesty in Council on 26th March 1878.

A copy of the scheme is annexed.

CHARITY COMMISSION.

In the matter of the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of Freemen of the Art or Mystery of Clothworkers of the city of London; and

In the matter of the donations of Augustin Hynde, Thomas Ormston, John Mackell, Dame Elizabeth Lyon, Sir Thomas Rowe, Lady Hinde, John Halse, William Armer, John Haydon, William Lambe, Peter Shales, John Lute, Alexander Iverie, John Southall, William Blount, John Burnell, James Stoddard, Samuel Lese, James Burkin, Richard Farrington, Sir William Stone, Ralph Harmer, Roger Wilcocks, and Katherine Hylson; and

In the matter of the Endowed Schools Acts, 1869, 1873, and 1874.

SCHEME FOR THE APPLICATION OF THE ABOVE-NAMED DONATIONS.

Whereas by an order of the High Court of Chancery, dated the 31st July 1840, and made in the matter of the Clothworkers' Company (being the above-named master, wardens, and commonalty), and of the Act of Parliament 52 George III. cap. 101, it was ordered that the sum of 2,143*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* therein mentioned (being the amount of the above-named donations in the hands of the said Company), should, after deducting therefrom the costs of obtaining the said order, be lent, advanced, and disposed of as by the report of the Master in the said matter was approved and certified, that is to say, that the said sum, subject to the payment of the costs aforesaid, should be divided into two several funds to be called respectively "The Loan Fund bearing interest" and "The Loan Fund not bearing interest," and that the management of the said funds should be vested in the Clothworkers' Company, and be lent or advanced, by way of loan, to freemen or members of the said Company, in such sums and on such terms as was therein provided concerning the said funds respectively, and that the interest of the said loan fund bearing interest should from time to time be duly apportioned and divided between the several donations given by the above-named John Burnell, John Haydon, Katherine Hylson, Alexander Iverie, Samuel Lese, James Stoddard, and Roger Wilcocks respectively, in proportion to the amount of such donations respectively, or of what had been received in respect thereof, and such interest and the respective apportionments thereof should be applied by the said Company as far as the same would extend for or towards the charitable purposes respectively declared of and concerning such interest in and by the respective wills or instruments relating thereto.

And whereas the costs of obtaining the said Order amounted to the sum of 124*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*, which was duly paid out of the said sum of 2,143*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*, whereby the same was reduced to the sum of 2,018*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, which said sum, in pursuance of the said Order, was divided into two several funds, and the sum of 800*l.* part thereof was appropriated to the Loan Fund bearing interest, and the sum of 1,218*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* to the Loan Fund not bearing interest.

And whereas from time to time, since the date of the said Order, sums, amounting in all to the sum of 301*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, parts of the Loan Fund not bearing interest have been lost and become irrecoverable owing to the default of borrowers and their sureties, whereby the said Loan Fund not bearing interest has become reduced to the sum of 916*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

And whereas the said Order and certain of the wills and instruments therein referred to sums forming part of the annual interest of the Loan Fund bearing interest are applicable in manner following, that is to say:—

	£	s.	d.
To the Mercers' Company -	3	6	8
Doles for poor of the parish of St. Michael, Crooked Lane -	2	12	0
Doles for poor of the parish of Great Stanmore -	2	12	8
Doles for poor of the parish of St. Martin, Ironmonger Lane -	2	10	0
Doles for poor of the parish of St. Olave, Jewry -	1	10	0
Doles for poor of the Clothworkers' Company -	11	2	0

And whereas it is apprehended that, besides the said sum of 301*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, other parts of the said Loan Funds, or one or other of them, amounting in all to the sum of 1,000*l.*, or thereabouts, may in fact, on being called in, prove to be irrecoverable, owing to the default of borrowers and their sureties, but the nominal sums standing to the credit of the said Loan Funds respectively in the books of the Clothworkers' Company are as follows, that is to say:—

	£	s.	d.
The Loan Fund bearing interest -	800	0	0
The Loan Fund not bearing interest -	916	14	4
Making together the sum of -	1,716	14	4

And whereas the Clothworkers' Company are desirous that the said Loan Funds, or so much of the same respectively as is now recoverable, but subject to the payment of the said several annual sums payable to the Mercers' Company and to the poor of the said parishes of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, Great Stanmore, St. Martin, Ironmonger Lane, and St. Olave, Jewry, amounting in all to the annual sum of 12*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* (herein-after called the external charges), and also that the said sums hitherto applicable to doles payable out of interest of the Loan Fund bearing interest to poor of the Clothworkers' Company, amounting in all to the annual sum of 11*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.*, should be applied for the advancement of education in manner herein-after appearing.

And whereas the Clothworkers' Company, with a view to the further advancement of education, have offered to make up out of their corporate funds all the actual and apprehended deficiency of the said Loan Funds respectively, so as to complete the full sum of 2,018*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* (being the said sum of 2,143*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* in the hands of the Clothworkers' Company at the date of the said Order, less the costs of obtaining the same), as the sum to be made applicable to the advancement of education as aforesaid:

Now it is hereby declared by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, with the consent of the Clothworkers' Company, that it is desirable to apply for the advancement of education the said several Loan Funds, subject to the payment of the external charges, and also the said sums hitherto applicable to doles payable out of interest of the Loan Fund bearing interest to the poor of the Clothworkers' Company.

And the said Loan Funds (subject as aforesaid), and also the said sums applicable to doles to poor of the Clothworkers' Company, shall henceforth be administered in accordance with the following provisions of this scheme:

1. As soon as conveniently may be, the Clothworkers' Company shall pay to the governing body of the trust for carrying on the North London Collegiate and Camden Schools for Girls the said full sum of

Recital of provisions as to application of interest.

Recital as to apprehended further losses.

Recital of desire of Clothworkers' Company to apply funds to education.

Recital of proposed gift by Clothworkers' Company.

Declaration under Endowed Schools Act, 1869, § 3a.

Future administration.

Payment to North London Schools for girls on certain terms.

Recital of Order in Chancery.

Recital of application of funds under Order.

Recital of loss of funds.

deed poll of the 25th January 1585, after reciting that Catherine Hilson his widow for better securing the payment of the said 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, had paid to the Clothworkers' Company 40 marks (26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) the Company bound themselves to pay yearly the said 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the churchwardens of Great Stanmore, their executors, and administrators. It is stated that this sum of 40 marks the Company ordered to be lent out for three years to some honest man of the Company upon sufficient sureties for payment of the principal and interest, and at the three years end to be lent out again, and so on from three years to three years for ever. This sum is included in the order of the Court of Chancery of the 21st July 1840, made upon petition under Sir Samuel Romilly's Act for regulating the loan charities. (*See Heydon's Charity.*)

The sum of 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year is paid annually to the churchwardens of the parish of Great Stanmore.

HINDE'S CHARITY.

Lady or Mrs. Hinde by her will about the year 1569, bequeathed to the said Company, 20*l.*, upon and for similar trusts to those declared in the will of Augustin Hynde.

This money is included in the Loan Fund, administered under the scheme settled in the master's

report of the 21st July 1840, referred to in Heydon's Charity.

* HITCHINS' CHARITY.

Robert Hitchins, by his will of the 24th June 1680, gave 1,500*l.* to the Company to purchase an estate and apply the rents as follows:—To 20 poor men and 20 poor women on St. Stephen's day yearly 3½ yards of cloth at 6*s.* a yard, one pair of shoes, one pair of hose, and one shirt or smock, to a minister for a sermon 20*s.*, to him who should read the Psalms 2*s.*, to the clerk of the Company 5*s.*, and to the beadle 2*s.* 6*d.* And he directed that six of the men and six of the women should be inhabitants of the freedom part of St. Giles, Cripplegate.†

The sum of 1,500*l.* is a part of the consideration of the King Street and Cheapside Estate, applied by the Company in 1734, to Heath's Almshouse (*q.v.*) and other charities. The portion of the rent of the estate attributed to this charity is 140*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*

† He directed that six of the poor men and six of the poor women should be *natives and inhabitants* of the said freedom part of the parish of St. Giles without Cripplegate aforesaid, if so many were to be annually found, but if not to be found then to such six poor men and six poor women, *inhabitants* of the said part of the said parish as the churchwardens of the said freedom part of the parish for the time being should think the fittest objects of charity to receive the same.

* ROBERT HITCHINS' CHARITY.

This charity is now regulated by a scheme framed under the Endowed Schools Act, 1869 and amending Acts, which was approved by Her Majesty in Council on 20th November 1880.

A copy of the scheme is annexed.

The portion of the rent of the estate attributed to this charity is now 323*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*

CHARITY COMMISSION.

In the matter of the Charity under the management of the Clothworkers' Company of the city of London known as Hitchins' Charity, established by the will of Robert Hitchins; and

In the matter of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, and amending Acts.

SCHEME FOR APPLYING FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF EDUCATION THE ENDOWMENT OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED CHARITY, SUBJECT AS IN THIS SCHEME MENTIONED.

1. It is hereby declared, with the consent of the governing body, that it is desirable to apply for the advancement of education the endowment of this charity, subject to a yearly payment of 3*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* to be made thereout, as heretofore, for a sermon on St. Stephen's Day and for expenses incidental thereto.

The endowment shall henceforth be administered in accordance with the provisions of this scheme under the name of the Hitchins Foundation, herein-after called the foundation.

2. Subject as herein provided, the governing body of the foundation shall be the master, wardens, and commonalty of freemen of the art and mystery of Clothworkers of the city of London, being the above-named Company, and, as such governing body, herein-after called the governors.

3. Religious opinions, or attendance or non-attendance at any particular form of religious worship, shall not in any way affect the qualification of any person for being one of any governing body under this scheme.

4. From and after the date of this scheme, all stock in the public funds and other securities belonging to the foundation, and not hereby required or directed to be otherwise applied or disposed of, shall be transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in trust for the foundation.

5. The estates and property of the foundation shall be managed by the governors according to the general law applicable to the management of property by trustees of charitable foundations.

6. The accounts of the governors in respect of the foundation shall be made up and balanced to the 31st day of December in every year. The accounts shall be examined by the governors and signed by their clerk, if any, or other officer, within three calendar months after the day to which they are made up. As soon as practicable after the accounts are so signed they shall be audited in accordance with regulations to be approved by the Charity Commissioners.

2,018*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* (including therein the said several Loan Funds, or so much thereof as may now be recoverable), to be held by the said governing body in trust to apply the same in the erection of school buildings in accordance with the provisions of the subsisting scheme for the management of the said trust, and in addition to the moneys by the said scheme authorised to be applied in like manner. Provided that such buildings shall comprise a principal hall, to be called the Clothworkers' Hall, for the assembly of the girls attending the collegiate school of the said trust, and for other purposes of the said trust: Provided also, that the said governing body shall in every year, if required so to do by the Clothworkers' Company during such year or within reasonable time afterwards, pay to the said Company the said sum of 12*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* in respect of the external charges: Provided lastly, that the said governing body, in the management of the said trust, shall comply with the provisions of this scheme, so far as the said trust may be affected thereby.

2. From and after the date of this scheme the Clothworkers' Company shall pay and distribute the external charges as heretofore, by means of the said annual sum of 12*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, or otherwise, as they think fit.

3. Daughters of poor freemen or members of the Clothworkers' Company recommended as meritorious to the said governing body by the master, wardens, and court of assistants of the said Company, by writing under the hand of the master, or the hands of any two of the wardens, shall, on being found fit in accordance with the provisions of the scheme for the management of the said trust, and on payment of the entrance and tuition fees payable by candidates for admission for the time being, be admitted to the schools of the said trust in preference to other candidates for admission; provided, that whenever 10 scholars having had the benefit of such preference, are attending the schools, no further such recommendation as aforesaid shall be made by the said master and wardens until at least one of such scholars shall have ceased to attend the schools.

4. The Charity Commissioners may from time to time, in the exercise of their ordinary jurisdiction, frame schemes for the alteration of any portions of this scheme, provided that such schemes be not inconsistent with anything contained in the Endowed Schools Acts, 1869, 1873, and 1874.

5. From and after the date of this scheme the said Loan Funds and premises shall for every purpose, except as herein provided, be administered and governed wholly and exclusively in accordance with the provisions of the same scheme, notwithstanding any former or other scheme, Act of Parliament, charter or letters patent, statute, or instrument relating to the same premises.

6. The Clothworkers' Company shall cause this scheme to be printed, and a copy to be given to every master and warden of the Company, and to every chairman of the said trust for carrying on the North London Collegiate and Camden Schools for Girls upon their respective appointments, and copies may be sold at a reasonable price to all persons applying for the same.

7. The date of this scheme shall be the day on which Her Majesty by Order in Council declares her approbation of it.

Provision for external charges.

Regard to freemen and members of Clothworkers' Company.

Charity Commissioners to make new schemes.

Loan Funds to be governed exclusively by this scheme.

Scheme to be printed and sold.

Date of scheme.

Advancement of education.

Governing body.

Religious opinions not disqualification for membership of governing bodies.

Vesting property.

Management of property.

Accounts.

In 1858, the expenses of the estate preparatory to the building leases were—

	£	s.	d.
To the surveyor	18	18	0
Law expenses in 1857 and 1858, in reference to the application to the Commissioners for their sanction	7	8	10
	26	6	10

Of these expenses—

	£	s.	d.
Hitchins' provides and 5l. per cent. on the share (140l. 16s. 4d.)	6	10	2
Making expenses	7	0	9
	13	10	11

This leaves a net sum of 127l. 5s. 5d.

Statement of accounts.

7. The governors shall cause a statement showing their receipts and expenditure in respect of the foundation to be printed in such form and with such particulars as may be from time to time prescribed by the Charity Commissioners, and shall send the same within 30 days after the audit to the managers herein-after mentioned and to the Charity Commissioners, and publish an abstract thereof in one or more newspapers. Such abstract shall be in the form given in Part I. of the schedule hereto, unless some other form is allowed by the Charity Commissioners, in which case the form so allowed shall be followed.

Apportionment of income.

8. The income of the foundation, subject as aforesaid, after payment of the expenses of management of property and business and any other necessary or proper outgoings, shall be divided into 40 equal shares. Of such shares 12 shall be a separate branch to be called the parochial branch of the foundation, and shall be paid to the governing body thereof herein-after mentioned, to be by them applied in accordance with the provisions in that behalf herein-after contained.

Educational trusts for benefit of children of free men or women of Company.

9. Out of the remaining 28 shares the governors shall apply the sum of 100l. yearly for the education of the sons or daughters of free men or women of the Clothworkers' Company, in accordance with any rules or regulations of the said Company in that behalf for the time being in force, not being inconsistent with anything contained in the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, and amending Acts.

Residue for Exhibitions.

10. The residue of the said 28 shares shall, after providing for expenses, if any, of examinations, be applied in maintaining exhibitions, each of a yearly value of not more than 30l., tenable at any place of education higher than elementary to be approved by the governors. These exhibitions shall be competed for by girls who have for three years at least attended any of the public elementary schools within the school district of the metropolis, and have passed in one or more subjects in one of the two highest standards of examination for the time being recognised by the regulations of the Education Department, or in an equivalent examination; but shall in other respects be subject to such conditions of award and tenure not inconsistent with the provisions of this scheme as the governors may fix. Any such exhibition for which there is no duly qualified candidate of sufficient merit shall for that occasion not be awarded, and any amounts so left not disposed of shall be accumulated for the like purposes.

PAROCHIAL BRANCH.

Governing body of parochial branch.

11. The governing body of the parochial branch of the foundation, herein-after called the managers, shall be the following persons, that is to say:—

The master and the two senior wardens of the Clothworkers' Company for the time being; and

The two churchwardens for the time being of the parish of St. Giles-without-Cripplegate in the city of London, if they shall respectively be willing to accept the office.

Declaration by managers on entry into office.

12. Every manager shall, at or before the first meeting which he attends upon his first or any subsequent entry into office, sign a memorandum declaring his acceptance of the office of manager, and his willingness to act in the trusts of this scheme. And until he has signed such a memorandum he shall not be entitled to discharge the functions of a manager.

Meetings of managers.

13. The managers shall hold meetings in the hall of the Clothworkers' Company, or in some convenient place in the parish of St. Giles-without-Cripplegate, or elsewhere in the city of London, as often as may be found necessary or desirable, and at least twice in each year, on and at convenient days and at times to be appointed by themselves, and to be notified to each manager by the clerk, if any, or by some other person acting under the direction of the managers, at least seven days previously to every meeting.

Preliminary meeting.

14. A preliminary meeting for the arrangement of the conduct of the business shall be held upon the

summons of the master of the Clothworkers' Company upon some day to be fixed by him, being within one calendar month after the date of the scheme.

Chairman.

15. The master of the Clothworkers' Company for the time being shall be the chairman of the meetings of the managers, and the managers shall make regulations for supplying his place in case of his absence.

Quorum and voting.

16. A quorum shall be constituted when three managers are present at a meeting. All matters and questions shall be determined by the majority of the managers present at a duly constituted meeting; and in case of equality of votes the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

Special meetings.

17. The chairman or any two managers may at any time summon a special meeting for any cause that seems to him or them sufficient. All special meetings shall be convened by or under the direction of the person or persons summoning the meeting by notice in writing delivered or sent by post to each manager, specifying the object of the meeting. And it shall be the duty of the clerk, if any, to give such notice when required by the chairman or by any managers having a right to summon such meeting.

Minutes.

18. A minute book and proper books of account shall be provided by the managers, and kept in some convenient and secure place of deposit to be provided or appointed by them for that purpose, and minutes of the entry into office of every new manager and of all proceedings of the managers shall be entered in such minute book.

Accounts.

19. The managers shall cause full accounts to be kept of their receipts and expenditure, and such accounts shall be stated for each year, and examined and passed annually by the managers at the first meeting in the ensuing year, unless some other meeting shall be appointed for the purpose with the approval of the Charity Commissioners. Every such account shall be signed by the managers present at the meeting at which it shall be passed.

The managers shall cause sufficient abstracts of their accounts to be published annually for general information. Such abstracts shall be in the form given in Part II. of the schedule hereto, unless some other form is allowed by the Charity Commissioners, in which case the form so allowed shall be followed.

Managers may act although body not full.

20. The managers for the time being, if a quorum is constituted, shall have power to act for all the purposes of this scheme, although the number of managers as herein-before constituted is not full.

Application of income.

21. The managers shall apply the yearly amount to be paid to them as aforesaid in gifts of money or clothing, of such amount or value respectively as they shall fix, to girls under the age of seven years in the elementary school of the foundation of Lady Eleanor Holles in the said parish of St. Giles-without-Cripplegate otherwise St. Giles, Cripplegate, who have for not less than twelve calendar months attended that school, and who are certified by the principal teacher of that school as having been regular in attendance and diligent in their studies.

GENERAL.

22. No boy or girl shall by reason of any exemption from attending prayer or religious worship, or from any lesson or series of lessons on a religious subject be deprived of any advantage or emolument under this foundation to which he or she would otherwise have been entitled.

Religious exemptions.

23. The governors and the managers may respectively receive any additional donations or endowments for the general purposes of their respective trusts. They may also respectively receive donations or endowments for any special objects connected with such trusts, which shall not be inconsistent with or calculated to impede the due working of the provisions of this scheme. Any question arising upon this last point shall be referred to the Charity Commissioners for decision.

Further endowments.

24. Within the limits prescribed by this scheme each governing body shall have full power from time to time

General power of governing.

The clothing purchased by the endowment is given away on St. Stephen's Day, the 26th December every year. The parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, by their

churchwardens, nominate six poor men and six poor women, and the other recipients are free of the Company and selected by the court. They all receive the

Bodies to make regulations.	to make regulations for the conduct of their business and for the management of the foundation so far as relates to such governing body, and such regulations shall be binding on all persons affected thereby.
Question of proceedings under scheme.	25. Any question affecting the regularity or the validity of any proceeding under this scheme shall be determined conclusively by the Charity Commissioners upon such application made to them for the purpose as they think sufficient.
Construction of scheme.	26. If any doubt or question arises in either governing body as to the proper construction or application of any of the provisions of this scheme, such governing body shall apply to the Charity Commissioners for their opinion and advice thereon, which opinion and advice when given shall be binding on such governing body and all persons claiming under the foundation who shall be affected by the question so decided.
Jurisdiction of ordinary abolished.	27. From the date of this scheme all jurisdiction of the ordinary relating to or arising from the licensing of any master under the foundation shall be abolished.
Charity Commissioners may make new schemes.	28. The Charity Commissioners may from time to time, in the exercise of their ordinary jurisdiction, frame schemes for the alteration of any portions of this scheme, provided that such schemes be not inconsistent with anything contained in the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, and amending Acts.
Foundation to be governed exclusively by this scheme.	29. From and after the date of this scheme the foundation shall for every purpose, except as herein provided, be administered and governed wholly and exclusively in accordance with the provisions of this scheme, notwithstanding any former or other scheme, Act of Parliament, charter, or letters patent, statute, or instrument relating to the subject matter of this scheme.
Scheme to be printed and sold.	30. The governors shall cause this scheme to be printed, and a copy to be given to every manager, and copies may be sold at a reasonable price to all persons applying for the same.
Date of scheme.	31. The date of this scheme shall be the day on which Her Majesty by Order in Council declares Her approbation of it.

THE SCHEDULE.

THE HITCHINS FOUNDATION.

PART I.

ABSTRACT OF GOVERNOR'S ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING _____

N.B.—Receipts or expenses not falling under any specific heads should be inserted separately in an appropriate place under one of the more general heads.

ANNUAL INCOME RECEIVABLE.

	£	s.	d.
Houses or land lent on lease for 21 years or less, gross rental	-	-	-
Houses or land let on lease for more than 21 years, gross rental	-	-	-
Houses or land annual tenancies, gross rental	-	-	-
Rentcharges	-	-	-
Mineral rent	-	-	-
Interest on unpaid purchase moneys of lands taken or sold	-	-	-
Government stock, annual dividends	-	-	-
Interest or dividends on other investments (to be set out separately)	-	-	-
Special or casual receipts	-	-	-

Total gross annual income - £

RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ENDING _____

From Endowment.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
*Rents for the year received	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arrears of rent received	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Arrears of rent still due for current year - £ s. d.
" " previous years -

A 14546.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sales of timber, or profits of woods	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specify whether sale, rent, or royalties.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends on Government stock	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest or dividends on other investments (to be set out separately)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on cash at bankers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special or casual receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-

2. Incidentals.

Property tax returned -

Total receipts - £

EXPENSES.

1. Management of Business.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salary of clerk or other officers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Postage, stationery, stamps, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Law expenses (ordinary)	-	-	-	-	-	-

2. Charges on the Foundation.

Specify in detail.

3. Expenses on Property.

Repairs	-	-	-
Rates and taxes (excluding Property tax)	-	-	-
Insurance	-	-	-
Land tax, &c.	-	-	-

4. Temporary annual Payments.

Property tax -

5. Payment to Managers of Parochial Branch.

6. Payment for educational purposes in accordance with the Company's regulations.

7. Exhibitions.

Expenses, if any, of examination	-
Payments to Exhibitioners	-

8. Investments made during the year.

Total expenses - £

PART II.

PAROCHIAL BRANCH.

ABSTRACT OF MANAGERS' ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING _____

RECEIPTS.

1. From Endowment.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Received from Governors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on cash at bankers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at commencement of account	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

EXPENSES.

1. Management of Business.

£ s. d. £ s. d.

same description of dress according to sex, and the suits and articles are the same as are described in the report of Hobby's Charity.

The sum expended in clothing in 1858 in respect of this charity was 139*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*

* HOBBY'S CHARITY.

John Hobby, by his will of the 12th March 1674, gave 3,000*l.* India stock to his executors for the purchase of lands of the yearly value of 170*l.* to be conveyed to 14 trustees, seven of whom to be Governors of Christ's Hospital, and seven to be of the Clothworkers' Company; and he directed that 40*l.* a year should be paid to Christ's Hospital to be employed in apprenticing four Blue-coat boys, and 20*l.* more in raising stocks for setting up such boys; and he appointed that the said Company should have 60*l.* a year to be laid out in

clothing for 30 poor ancient persons, 12 of whom to be free of the Haberdashers' Company, and the other 18 as the said Clothworkers' Company should think fit, the clothing to be delivered with 5*s.* in money to each poor person on the 1st December yearly, the master to have 10*s.*, each warden 5*s.*, and the clerk 5*s.*, and the residue, 50*l.* a year, to be yearly employed towards the discharge of 25 poor prisoners for debt in London, such as lie in for their fees, seven out of each Compter and 11 out of Ludgate.

By an indenture of the 14th March 1677, between Mary Hobby, relict and surviving executrix of the said John Hobby, of the first part, the Clothworkers' Company of the second part, and the governors of Christ's Hospital of the third part, reciting that the said Mary Hobby had found a purchase of lands of 150*l.* a year, and that it had been agreed that the said lands should be settled on the Clothworkers' Company, and that they

2. For Children in Lady Eleanor £ s. d. £ s. d.
Holles' School.

Gifts in money	-	-	-	-
Expenditure on clothing	-	-	-	-
Total expenditure	-	-	-	-
Unapplied surplus (less current balance)	-	-	-	-
Balance in hand at close of account	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	£

* JOHN HOBBY'S CHARITY.

2nd July
1867.

By an order of the Board of this date the trustees were authorised to grant a lease of a piece of ground at Plumstead on the south side of the high road leading from Woolwich to Erith with the messuage then lately known as the Vicarage house, but since converted into two tenements, that to the westward being a beershop called "The Volunteer," and that to the eastward being in the occupation of Harding; and of pieces of ground adjoining eastward of the herein-before described premises, with the four newly-erected messuages fronting the said high road, for 60 years from Midsummer 1860, at the annual rent of 40*l.*

4th Nov.
1867.

By an order of the Board of this date the trustees were authorised to grant a lease to the personal representatives of the late G. T. Cann, of pieces of land at Woolwich containing 3*a.* 1*r.* 4*p.*, bounded on the north by Nightingale Lane, and on the south in part by James' Lane, together with the three messuages numbered 1, 2, and 3, Prospect Place, Nightingale Lane, and the two cottages numbered 4 and 5, and stable in Prospect Place; also the two newly-erected messuages opposite Nightingale Lane, and the messuages, shed, and drying-houses adjoining Jackson's Lane, for 80 years from Midsummer 1869, at the annual rent of 200*l.*

The lease was accordingly granted by the trustees on the 6th November 1867.

12th June
1868.

By an order of the Board of this date, the trustees were authorised to sell a piece of land then or lately used as a reed bed, containing 2*a.* 3*r.* 6*p.*, lying next the River Thames at Plumstead Marshes, and then or lately let on lease to Mr. George Russell as portion of Borstal Farm.

The purchase money, 437*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*, was invested in the name of the official trustees in the purchase of 461*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* Consols.

1st Dec.
1868.

By an order of the Board of this date the trustees were authorised to grant leases of a piece of land fronting Nightingale Lane and Nightingale Vale, Woolwich, containing 3*a.* 1*r.* 13*p.* for 80 years from Michaelmas 1868, at the aggregate rent of 80*l.*

1st March
1870.

By an order of the Board of this date the following scheme was established for the future regulation of John Hobby's Charity for Imprisoned Debtors.

Scheme.

1. The income of the charity shall be received by the Clothworkers' Company of the city of London, and shall be applied by them in manner herein-after provided.

2. The Company shall immediately after the passing of this scheme apply the sum of 1,942*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, being the balance of surplus income now in their hands, in manner following, that is to say, they shall pay 500*l.* to themselves in aid of the funds for the improvement of the Grammar School at Sutton Valence in the county of Kent, and the residue they shall pay to the treasurer of the Corporation for Middle Class Education in the metropolis and suburbs thereof, to be applied by that corporation to the purposes of their schools, with a special view to the advancement of technical instruction in connexion therewith.

3. The Company shall be at liberty out of the income of the charity to apply yearly sums not exceeding the amounts herein-after mentioned in aid of any school or schools established for the education of the poor of the several parishes herein-after named and conducted under such regulations as will not operate to exclude any persons on account only of their religious creed or persuasion, that is to say:—

In the parish of Plumstead, not exceeding	£	48 yearly.
" Woolwich	"	30 "
" Watford	"	6 "
" Sutton Valence	"	24 "

4. The remainder of the income of the charity shall be applied at the discretion of the Clothworkers' Company in aid of such sick or convalescent hospitals or dispensaries, or reformatory, industrial, or other schools, or such other institutions for the cure or relief of the physical maladies or the moral or social evils affecting the poorer or industrial classes of London and its neighbourhood, or providing for the instruction of the same classes as shall from time to time appear to the Company most in want of support and most calculated to effect the objects of restoring the physical strength or developing and improving the mental and moral habits which are necessary to make useful, self-supporting, and efficient members of society.

By an order of the Board of this date, the trustees were authorised to apply the proceeds of the sale of the above-mentioned sums of 1,822*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* and 1,000*l.* consols, in and towards the purchase of freehold ground rents at West Hackney yielding 119*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* per annum.

By an order of the Board of this date the trustees were authorised to apply the proceeds of the sale of the above-mentioned sum of 461*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* Consols towards the purchase of a piece of land situate at West Hackney with four private dwelling houses thereon known as numbers 24, 25, 26, and 27, St. Mark's Villas, then demised for terms of 96 years from Lady Day 1870, at rents amounting in the whole to 26*l.*

The purchase money for the above, amounting to 650*l.*, was proposed to be provided in part by the sale to be effected under an order of the High Court of Chancery of the above-mentioned sum of 201*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* Reduced.

By an order of the Board of this date, the trustees were authorised to sell two cottages at Plumstead opposite to the "Volunteer" beershop in the high road, with the appurtenances containing in the whole 509 square yards, for 450*l.*

By an order of the Board of this date the trustees were authorised to apply the sum of 325*l.*, part of the said sum of 450*l.*, in effecting the purchase in fee in trust for the charity of a piece of land situate in Hancock Street, Woolwich, with three dwelling houses thereon known as numbers 13, 14, and 15, Hancock Street, and

should yearly pay 60*l.* to Christ's Hospital and should stand entrusted with the other charity, which agreement was confirmed by a decree of the Court of Chancery of the 22nd February, 29 Charles II., and further reciting that she had completed the said purchase and had made another purchase of lands of 24*l.* a year; it was witnessed that she conveyed to the Clothworkers' Company, certain messuages, lands, and tenements in Plumstead and Woolwich, Kent, and at Watford, Herts.

An information was filed on the 6th June 1832 against the master, wardens, and commonalty of the Company at the relation of Thomas Spenser Hall and Effingham Wilson, praying that the defendants might answer the premises and that it might be declared that the said defendants were trustees of all the messuages, &c. which they were possessed of under the said will and deed for the benefit of the charities they founded, and that all the rents and profits thereof ought to be applied to the charitable purposes therein expressed, and that it might be referred to one of the masters of the said Court to take an account of all sums of money received by the said Company for rents and profits, and also for fines and premiums on making leases of the said messuages and hereditaments. And also to take an account of the sums properly paid and expended by the defendants about the charitable purposes aforesaid. And that the said master might be directed to ascertain the amount of the sums received by said defendants yearly and every year above the sums so paid and expended,

and to ascertain the amount of such surplus. And that the said defendants might be ordered to answer and pay the same, and that the same, when paid, might be applied in an augmentation of the said charities. And that it might be referred to the master to approve of a proper scheme for the application of the amount so to be paid, and also of the future surplus rents of the estates for the benefit of the said charity.

A decree was pronounced on the 10th March 1834, whereby it was declared that the several objects or persons to whom the specific sums in the pleadings mentioned, amounting to 170*l.* a year, were given by the will of J. Hobby, were entitled to the surplus rents and profits of the charity estates after making the said specific payments rateably and in the same proportion respectively as they are respectively entitled to the said 170*l.* And the defendants, by their answer, admitting a sum of 753*l.* to be in their hands in respect of the rents of the estates in question received by them since filing the information, it was ordered that after payment thereof of the said specified sums or gifts amounting to 170*l.* a year, or such of them as since the filing of the information had become due and remained unpaid and of the costs therein-after directed to be paid, the residue (if any) should be apportioned among the said several objects rateably and in proportion as they were entitled to the said 170*l.*, and it was ordered that the future surplus of the said charity estates to be received by the said defendants after payment of all proper expenses and of the specific sums of 170*l.* and of such

formerly known as numbers 9, 11, and 13, and to provide the costs and expenses of and incident to the purchase out of the balance of the said sum of 450*l.*, and to apply the residue thereof towards the payment of any sums owing by the Charity in respect of the purchase of ground rents amounting to 119*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, authorised by the said first order of 6th August 1875.

By four orders of the Board of this date the trustees were authorised to sell the hereditaments under mentioned, at the prices set opposite to each lot.

9th March
1880.

No. of Lot.	Description.	Price.
1	A plot of freehold land containing 1a. 1r. 31p., situate at Plumstead, having a frontage of 235 feet on the south to the high road leading from Woolwich to Erith and bounded on the north by the South-eastern Railway and then in the occupation of Mr. Goodhugh.	£ 790
2	A plot of freehold land, situate at Plumstead, having a frontage of 58 feet to the high road leading from Woolwich to Erith containing 35 poles with four brick built cottages standing thereon formerly known as Burrows Row, and then in the occupation of Mr. Goodhugh.	530
3	A plot of freehold ground containing 2a. 0r. 35p., situate on the east and north sides of Skittles Lane, Plumstead, having a frontage thereto of 560 feet, and then in the occupation of Mr. Jeans.	£80
4	A plot of freehold ground containing 1r. 37p., situate on the south side of Skittles Lane, Plumstead, having a frontage of 194 feet thereto and then in the occupation of Mr. Jeans.	250
Total - - - - -		2,550

The sum of 2,000*l.*, part of the purchase moneys, amounting to 2,550*l.*, was invested in the name of the official trustees in the purchase of 1,939*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* Metropolitan Consolidated 3*l.* 10*s.* per Centum Stock.

The remainder of the purchase moneys (namely 550*l.*) will be dealt with under a further order of the Board, partly in payment to Mr. Lonergan of 350*l.* as hereafter mentioned, and partly in payment of the expenses attending the sales and the surrender hereafter mentioned.

By an order of the Board of this date, the trustees were advised that they might accept the surrender of certain hereditaments at Woolwich comprised in the above-mentioned lease of 6th November 1867.

By another order of the same date the trustees were authorised to grant a lease of a piece of ground situate on the south side of Nightingale Lane, Woolwich, with the two messuages thereon known as Nos. 6 and 7, Yorke Crescent, Nightingale Lane, for 59½ years from Lady Day 1880, at the annual rent of 20*l.*

Nos. 6 and 7, Yorke Crescent, formed part of the hereditaments comprised in the surrendered lease of 6th November 1867.

20th March
1880.

By an order of the Board of this date, the trustees were authorised to sell a piece of meadow land, containing 5a. 0r. 4p., situate at Plumstead Common, subject to a subsisting lease for 14 years expiring at Michaelmas 1886, at a rent of 20*l.* for 1,025*l.* sterling.

By another order of the same date the trustees were authorised to effect the purchase in trust for the charity of the hereditaments mentioned in the schedule hereto, at the price of 3,200*l.* sterling, to be provided in part by the appropriation of the said sum of 1,025*l.*, and in further part by the sale of the said sum of 1,939*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* Metropolitan Consolidated 3*l.* 10*s.* per Centum Stock, and as to the residue by means of a loan from the Company, not bearing interest and repayable within seven years.

28th July
1882.

SCHEDULE.

Description of Property.	Term of Existing Leases.	Total Ground Rents.
The sites and appurtenances of messuages, situate at West Hackney, and being—		£ s. d.
I. "The Manor Tavern," and Nos. 13, 15, 17, and 19, Rectory Road.	99 years from Christmas 1862.	50 0 0
II. Nos. 31, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, and 33, Rectory Road.	99 years from Christmas 1877.	73 0 0
		123 0 0

The Board have provisionally approved the grant of building leases of (1) a piece of land lying between Nightingale Lane and Nightingale Place, Woolwich, containing, exclusive of roads intended to be formed at the cost of the lessee, 2a. 1r. 13p.; (2) a piece of land adjoining that last mentioned, containing 2r. 36p.; and (3) three cottages numbered 13, 14, and 15, Hancock Street, Woolwich, for the term of 68½ years from Lady Day 1880, at rents amounting in the whole to 222*l.* per annum.

Property (1) formed the remainder of the hereditaments comprised in the surrendered lease of 6th November 1867.

Property (2) formed part of the hereditaments comprised in the building agreement with Mr. Lonergan authorised by the order of 1st December 1868, who has surrendered this property in consideration of the payment to him of 350*l.*

Property (3) was acquired under the order of 10th June 1879.

By an order of the Board of this date, the trustees were authorised to grant a lease of five houses in Milward Street, Nightingale Vale, at the total annual rent of 11*l.* 5*s.*

By an order of this date, the trustees were authorised to grant a lease of three houses in Milward Street, at the total annual rent of 6*l.* 15*s.*

31st Oct.
1882.

3rd April
1883.

costs as after mentioned (if any) be apportioned among the said several objects entitled to the said specific sums amounting to 170*l.* rateably and in proportion as they were respectively entitled to the said 170*l.* And that the costs, &c. of the relators and of the defendants be taxed by the master in rotation and that the same be paid by the defendants out of the surplus rents received since the filing of the information, and in case they should be insufficient for that purpose then out of any future surplus rents.

The property taken and now held by the Company under the conveyance of 1677 consists of the following particulars:—

Property.	Tenancy.	Rent.
		£ s. d.
Borstall Farm, Plumstead, consisting of a farmhouse, cottages, barn, and buildings, and 115 <i>a.</i> 1 <i>r.</i> 5 <i>p.</i> of land.	Let to George Russell on lease for 14 years from Michaelmas 1858. 200 <i>l.</i> was the rent in the previous lease; the present tenant and his father are stated to have improved the farm since 1842 when it came into their occupation.	250 0 0
(The tenant rents the adjoining land from Queen's College, Oxford, and his dwelling-house is on that land, and is called the Manor House of Plumstead.)		
The North Kent Railway took a small portion of this farm in respect of which 201 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> Reduced Annuities is standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, dividends -		6 0 8
Six cottages in Plumstead and 1 <i>a.</i> 2 <i>r.</i> 14 <i>p.</i> of land.	Let to Thos. Edwd. Whiting for 21 years from Lady Day 1859.	35 0 0
A house and shop in Plumstead.	W. Blackwell (lease expiring at Michaelmas 1861).	25 0 0
Four cottages and 1 <i>a.</i> 2 <i>r.</i> 17 <i>p.</i> of land at Bird's Nest Hole in Plumstead.	W. Harrison as tenant from year to year.	25 0 0
Giles aquire and Little High Grove Woodland in Plumstead containing 25 <i>a.</i> 1 <i>r.</i> 6 <i>p.</i>	Lately held by Sir Lionel Goldamid on lease, which expired Michaelmas 1858, at 21 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per annum, but at present in hand.	-
The old vicarage and about 3 acres of glebe land (which were taken in exchange for premises at Bramblesbury) let at the time of the former report to Butler Adams, such exchange being made under the sanction of the Inclosure Commissioners.		
In hand. The vicarage was let to Mr. Brice for 61 years at 42 <i>l.</i> a year, to be altered into two tenements and to build four cottages, and 2 <i>a.</i> 2 <i>r.</i> 15 <i>p.</i> of glebe land was let to him also at 13 <i>l.</i> a year for 7, 14, or 21 years. No rent being paid for the latter premises, they are now let to W. Jean from Lady Day 1859 for 7, 14, or 21 years at -		15 0 0
(Mr. Brice built two carouses, but not having further completed his agreement, the Company is now in possession and is offered 25 <i>l.</i> a year for the property.)		25 0 0
The sum of 1,665 <i>l.</i> was received from the Rev. Wm. Asworth in consideration for 5 <i>a.</i> 2 <i>r.</i> 8 <i>p.</i> of land (the residue of Bramblesbury not included in the Exchange) under the authority of the Charity Commissioners of the 3rd July 1857 and invested in 1,822 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> Consols.		
A sum of 900 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> had up to July 1857 been accumulated by the process of recouping at 10 <i>l.</i> per cent. on the income of the charity, a disbursement of nearly the same amount (902 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>) made in 1848 out of the charity funds for improving the Borstall farm, and the Company added the difference between the sum accumulated to 918 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> , the price of 1,000 <i>l.</i> Consols, making together 2,822 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> Consols, the dividends on which are -		84 13 4
Houses Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Nightingale Lane, Woolwich, and a washing establishment and 6 acres of land.	Let to G. T. Cann for 80 years from Midsummer 1859 at 230 <i>l.</i> for the first four years, 240 <i>l.</i> for the fifth year, and 250 <i>l.</i> for the remainder of the term. (This was till lately let at 175 <i>l.</i> a year.)	250 0 0
The Hamper Paper Mills at Watford, Herts, and 25 <i>a.</i> 1 <i>r.</i> 38 <i>p.</i> of land abutting on the river Ouse let at 250 <i>l.</i> per annum, but of this the Company claim as their own property the Mill and about 8 acres of land.	Let to James Smith on lease for 41 years, expiring at Midsummer 1874.	50 0 0
		785 14 0

It does not appear under what circumstances or by what means the Company became entitled to 200*l.* a year of the rent of the paper mills. I have not been able to ascertain whether they purchased or became owners of the property adjoining the charity estate, and

the question does not appear to have been dealt with by the decree of 1834. It appears by the conveyance of March 1677 that the charity property did not include what was called Hamper's Mill, and applied only to property adjoining Hamper's Mill.

	£ s. d.
The outgoings of this estate, consisting of quitrents, repairs, surveys, wallscott (or a rate for keeping up a river wall) would amount to about -	80 0 0
The Company charge for the expenses of the management of the charity 5 <i>l.</i> per cent. on the gross amount received, which in 1858 was about -	37 15 0
	£117 15 0

The property, according to the scheme of 1834, is divisible into 17 parts, $\frac{1}{7}$ ths to Christ's Hospital, $\frac{1}{7}$ ths to the Company's clothing fund, $\frac{1}{7}$ ths to poor prisoners.

In the year 1853 the sum of 192*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, and in 1858 154*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* were paid to Christ's Hospital. The same sums were in those years applied to the clothing fund; the income of Evans', Heath's, Hobby's, Lambe's, Lute's, Middlemore's, and Webb's Charities amounted together to about 700*l.*

In the year 1858 the amount expended in clothing (including Lambe's Charity, but exclusive of Hitchins') was 708*l.* 19*s.* In May Heath's and Hobby's Charities are given away; on the 5th of September Evans' and Webb's; on the 1st of October Middlemore's; and on the 18th of October Lute's Charity is given away. The freemen of the Company and their widows know that such gifts are to be distributed at such times, and that it is necessary for them to attend at the Cloth-workers' Hall and put down their names during the previous month, when the cases are inquired into and their eligibility as objects of the charities considered. Every male recipient obtains a hat, a shirt, a coat, waistcoat, and trowsers of blue cloth, and stockings and boots. The cost of these suits in April 1859 was 3*l.* 14*s.* each. The women each receive a bonnet, shawl, merino gown, flannel petticoat, a serge petticoat, shift, stockings, and shoes. The cost of these articles in April 1859 was 2*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* each. The clothes are supplied by contract, and when the names of the selected recipients are written off by a member of the Court of Assistants they are entitled to go to the tradesmen indicated and obtain the clothes.

With regard to the $\frac{1}{7}$ ths for poor prisoners, there is an accumulated balance. Applications are constantly received from the governor of Whitecross Street Prison. The ordinary sum required for the release of prisoners is 3*l.* It is said that the present governor, Col. Martyn Hicks, has employed a person to get the poor prisoners through the insolvent court, and the expense of doing so defrayed from these funds in 1858 was 6*l.*, and in 1859, 75*l.* There is now an accumulated balance of 1,221*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*

The abolition of the three prisons mentioned in this endowment and the great alterations which have taken place in the modern laws and remedies between debtor and creditor would appear to render it necessary to adopt some new method of distributing charitable funds applicable to the benefit of prisoners for debt. This, however, raises a very large question, owing to the number and magnitude of the gifts for distributions in money and kind to prisoners in the metropolis and elsewhere, and it is a question which it appears to me ought to be considered in a more extensive point of view than could be taken in settling a scheme for any single charity. Instead, therefore, of recommending in this and other like cases any application to the court for a new scheme, I have rather preferred to leave the disposition of the income as it may happen to be made in the exercise of the judgment of the administrators, the capital being secure and hereafter capable of being applied in some manner more extensively beneficial to the unfortunate persons for whom it is intended than the direction for any detached and fragmentary application of a particular fund is likely to be.

With reference to the administration of this and other charities by the Company, I may here observe that in those cases where the Company do not take any beneficial interest in the charity, it is their habit to charge 5*l.* per cent. as the expense of general management, exclusively of the actual charges for purely professional purposes.

In the other cases where the Company take a beneficial interest, no general per-centage is charged. If

the gift be, as in many cases it is, to the poor of the Company, it is right to mention that the charge is not in substance deducted, as the gifts by the Company commonly exceed the amount derived from the original benefaction.

It will be observed that a large portion of the estate of this charity is situated in the parish of Plumstead. The parish is very populous, and its inhabitants are for the most part artisans, labourers, and poor. The incumbent of Plumstead, the Rev. Wm. Acworth, attended at my inquiry and stated the educational wants of the poorer classes in his parish and the efforts which have been made by benevolent persons and by Government assistance to supply them, and urged his claims on the trustees as the owners of large real estate in his district dedicated, moreover, to charitable purposes.

I stated to the Company and its officers, in the presence of the incumbent, the disposition of the Board to afford its sanction and aid to the trustees of charities in the performance of the duties admitted to attach to real estate with due liberality, and I assured them that they might rely on the support of the Board in any application of a proper portion of the income of the charity estate to the local objects referred to.

HOLLIGRAVE'S CHARITY.

Mrs. Margaret Holligrave, by indenture of the 12th November 1595, granted to the Clothworkers' Company all her messuages, &c. in East Smithfield, upon trust, to pay to the poor of St. Botolph's, Aldgate, 20s. a year; to the poor of St. Mary, Aldermary, 20s. a year; to the prisons of Newgate, Ludgate, and the two compters, 5s. a year each, and the residue of the rents to the said Company to be distributed as follows: to the master and wardens for their pains, 20s. yearly; and the residue for the poorer sort of clothworkers, and no others, at Christmas and Midsummer.

The whole of the premises comprised in this devise were sold under an Act of 6 Geo. 4. to the St. Katherine's Dock Company for 11,150*l.*, laid out in the purchase of 12,773*l.* 12s. 2d. Consols. In 1839 premises in Moorgate Street, paying ground rents of the annual value of 363*l.* 3s. 9d. were purchased, the stock sold for such purpose being 12,649*l.* 15s. 9d., leaving 123*l.* 16s. 5d. stock still in the Court of Chancery.

Under this purchase the Company are proprietors of the following property in fee, subject to the leases subsisting thereon:—

	£	s.	d.
The sum of 123 <i>l.</i> 16s. 5d. Consols standing in the name of the Accountant-General to an account, "ex parte the St. Katherine's Dock Company"	3	14	2
No. 61, Moorgate Street, corner of Bell Alley, let to Riddall, on lease expiring Midsummer 1916	63	3	9
No. 62, Moorgate Street, let to Riddall on lease, expiring Midsummer 1916	160	0	0
No. 63, Moorgate Street, let to Riddall on lease, expiring Midsummer 1916	140	0	0
	<u>£366</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>11</u>

The charges as to the aforesaid gift are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
The master and wardens of the Company -	1	0	0
St. Botolph's, Aldgate parish, paid to churchwardens	1	0	0
St. Mary, Aldermary, paid to churchwardens	1	0	0
The Poultry, Giltspur, Ludgate, and Newgate prisons, 5s. each. This is paid to the receiver appointed by the Court of Aldermen (Joseph Temple)	1	0	0
To the poor of the Company (in 1858) the sum distributed as pensions in the manner described in the report of Rogers' Gift	362	17	11
	<u>£366</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>11</u>

The pensions, which were formerly of sums of 4*l.*, have been raised and classed in a different manner, as stated under Rogers' Gift.*

* MARGARET HOLLIGRAVE'S CHARITY.

The above-mentioned sum of 123*l.* 16s. 5d. Consols was sold in 1876 and re-invested, under an order of

HUSSEY'S CHARITY.

Thomas Hussey, by indentures of the 4th April 1622 and the 20th March 1623, gave to the Company 120*l.* to pay on the eve of St. Thomas, to 20 poor men of the Company 6s. a piece; to 20 poor women 12d.; and to the clerk, two beadles, butler, and porter 12d. a piece. This bequest is apportioned to the estate purchased as stated in my report of Heath's almshouses. The sum of 7*l.* 5s. 5d. attributed from the rents to this charity, and the distribution of this and other similar funds and charities is mentioned under Watson's Gift.

HYNDE'S CHARITY.

Augustin Hynde, by his will of the 23rd June 1556, gave to the said Company 100*l.*, upon condition to deliver the same to four young men of the Company, to have the occupying thereof for three years, to each of them 25*l.*, taking good securities for the same, and so from three years to three years for ever, the said 100*l.* to be delivered by the master and wardens and 12 of the assistants to four young men of the said Company to have the occupying thereof for three years.

The will was proved on the 16th August 1556, and the 100*l.* was paid to the Company.

This is one of the charities included in the loan funds, now administered according to the report of the Court of Chancery of the 21st July 1840 referred to under Heydon's Charity.

It forms part of the moneys comprised in the schedule to that report.

IVERIE'S CHARITY.

Alexander Iverie, by his will of the 25th December 1588 (31 Elizabeth), bequeathed to the Company of Clothworkers the sum of 100*l.* to be paid them by his executors, which money he willed might be employed towards the relief and better maintenance of the poor people of the said Company and that such small profits as they should make for the use of the said 100*l.*, might for ever thereafter be employed towards the relief of the poor people free of the said Company.

This is one of the charities included in the loan fund now administered according to the report of the Court of Chancery referred to in Heydon's case. It forms a part of the money comprised in the schedule to that report. The Company charge themselves with an interest of 3*l.* a year, which they distribute to the poor of the Company, in the same manner as the other funds described under Rogers' Gift.

COUNTESS OF KENT'S ALMSHOUSES.

The Right Honourable Margaret, Countess of Kent, by an indenture of 14th July 1538, reciting that she was seised in fee of four tenements at Queenhithe, and of one tenement in Fenchurch Street, and that she and the Clothworkers' Company were possessed of a lease of a garden ground in Whitefriars, with an almshouse built by the said countess for a term of 99 years, the said countess granted the residue of her part of the said lease to the said Company, and covenanted that she had by will devised the said five tenements to the Company, for which gift and for 350*l.* paid by the said countess to the Company, they covenanted to pay 18*l.* a year for ever for seven poor almswomen resident in the said almshouses.

And by her will of the 3rd December 1540, the said countess devised all her lands and tenements in London to the said Company, to the intent that seven poor women should be maintained continually by the said Company out of the rents of the property in Fenchurch Street and Queenhithe.

The Company take under the deed and by the will of the Countess of Kent property in Whitefriars and Fishmonger's Alley, Fenchurch Street. The houses in Queenhithe appear to have been sold by the Company in 1548 for the sum of 115*l.* 10s.

The Whitefriars estate of the Company consists of property derived from the countess, and also of the property purchased in 1654 of Daniel Potter at the north of the almshouse for 330*l.*; on these premises a building lease was afterwards granted.

the Court of Chancery, in freehold ground rents at West Hackney, producing 4*l.* 10s. 2d. per annum.

The whole property of the Company in Whitefriars at present is,—

	£	s.	d.
(1.) Part of Powell's Glassworks, let on lease at a rent of - - -	130	0	0
(2.) No. 18, Temple Street - - -	42	0	0
(3.) No. 17, Temple Street - - -	70	0	0
(4.) Nos. 1 to 5, St. Andrew's Court, Whitefriars - - -			
	£242	0	0

It does not appear what portion of this property belongs to the almshouse and what to the Company. There appears to be no doubt that the only property belonging to the Company originally in Whitefriars was the almshouse, and if the subsequent purchase of the Company cannot be defined, it will be difficult for them, I apprehend, to assert their exclusive claim to any part of the property as against the charity.

	£	s.	d.
The property of the Company in Fenchurch Street now consists of No. 118, Fenchurch Street and Fishmonger's Alley, let at a rent of - - -	125	0	0
Two tenements, Nos. 4 and 5, Fishmonger's Alley, let for 61 years, from Midsummer 1814 - - -	45	0	0
Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Fishmonger's Alley, let on a building lease for 61 years, from Midsummer 1816 - - -	13	0	0
No. 7, let for 61 years, from Midsummer 1817 - - -	31	10	0
	£214	10	0

* COUNTESS OF KENT'S ALMSHOUSES.

28th March
1870.

By an order of the Board of this date, the charge of 15*l.* 5*s.*, part of the above-mentioned sum of 18*l.* (whereof 2*l.* 15*s.* given for superstitious uses, was purchased of the Crown by the Company in 1551) was redeemed by the transfer into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds of the sum of 600*l.* Consolidated 3*l.* per Cent. Annuities.

24th July
1879.

By an order of the Inclosure Commissioners of this date an exchange was effected between the Company as trustees of the charity and the Company in their corporate right of certain lands and buildings in Temple Street.

30th June
1882.

By an order of the Board of this date the trustees were authorised to grant a lease of the "White Swan" public-house (which includes the site of Nos. 17 and 18, Temple Street) for 80 years, from Christmas 1880, at the annual rent of 250*l.*

† WILLIAM LAMBE'S CLOTHING CHARITY.

This charity is now governed by an Act of Parliament known as William Lambe's Chapel and Estate Act, 1872.

A copy of the Act is annexed.

CHAPTER CLIV.

A.D. 1872.

AN ACT to provide for the building and endowment by the Clothworkers' Company of a new Church in lieu of Lambe's Chapel, Cripplegate, for the disposal of the Site of such Chapel, and of other property comprised in the Will of William Lambe, citizen and clothworker of London, deceased, and for the variation of certain charitable gifts; and for other purposes. [25th July 1872.]

Indenture,
dated 12th
July, 10th
Eliz.

Whereas by an indenture executed in duplicate, and made the twelfth day of July, in the tenth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, between the master and four wardens of the Guild or Fraternity of the Assumption of Blessed Mary the Virgin of the Art or Mystery of Clothworkers in the city of London on the one part, and the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the said city of London of the other part, it was witnessed as follows; (that is to say,) "That whereas William Lambe of London, gentleman, by writing sufficient in the law intended to declare his last will and testament concerning the disposition of the messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments which then he had set and being in the parish of Saint James in the Wall nigh Cripplegate, of London, Saint Stephen in Coleman Street, of London, and of Saint Olave in Silver

It is probably now impossible to ascertain whether this was taken by the Company under the deed or the will of the countess, or whether it is charged with the 18*l.* a year or is to any extent an absolute devise for the benefit of the charity.

The Company in the year 1770 transferred the almshouses which were originally in Whitefriars to Islington, consisting of eight tenements, built by the Company on land of their own at that place, situated in the Lower Road. These houses were rebuilt nearly on the same spot about five or six years ago, and were increased to 11 in number, with a garden for the whole. On this erection the Company expended 3,359*l.* The almshouses are occupied by 11 freemen's widows or freemen. They are allowed 20*l.* a year each (in the whole, 220*l.*) and coals, medical attendance, wages of gardener, and repairs amounting in the year 1858 to 158*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, and 10*l.* per cent. on the rebuildings which amounted to 335*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, making a total expenditure in the year 1858 of 714*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.**

† LAMBE'S CLOTHING CHARITY.

By an indenture of the 12th July 1568 between the Clothworkers' Company of the one part and the Corporation of London of the other part, reciting that William Lambe intended to bequeath certain premises in the parishes of St. James in the Wall, St. Stephen Coleman, and St. Olave, Silver Street, to the said Company, it was covenanted that the said Company should on the 1st of October, and on the feast days of St. Stephen, the Annunciation of the Virgin, and the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, cause a sermon to be preached in the Church of St. James in the Wall, and that at every sermon four of the livery should be present and 6*s.* 8*d.* paid to the preacher of every sermon, and 13*s.* 4*d.* to the said four liverymen.

"Street, within the city of London, and by the same to give and bequeath the premises to the said master and four wardens of the Guild or Fraternity of the Assumption of Blessed Mary the Virgin of the Art or Mystery of Clothworkers in the city of London, and to their successors for ever: Now for furtherance of the good intent and purposes for which chiefly the said William Lambe intended to make and declare his said last will touching the premises in manner and form aforesaid, it is covenanted, granted, and agreed by and between the parties to these presents, at the special instance of the said William Lambe, in manner and form following; that is to say, the said master and four wardens of the Guild or Fraternity of the Assumption of Blessed Mary the Virgin of the Art or Mystery of Clothworkers in the city of London for them and their successors do covenant and grant to and with the said mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of London and their successors by these presents, that they, the said master and four wardens of the Guild or Fraternity of the Assumption of Blessed Mary the Virgin of the Art or Mystery of Clothworkers in the city of London and their successors, from the day of the decease of the said William Lambe for evermore shall and will yearly, on the first day of October and on every of the feast days of Saint Stephen, the Annunciation of Saint Mary the Virgin, and of the Nativity of Saint John Baptist, cause some godly learned man to make one sermon within the chapel or church of St. James in the Wall aforesaid, in the forenoon of every of the said days, the first of the said sermons to be made at that day or feast of the day or feasts aforesaid that first shall come after the decease of the said William Lambe, and that at every of the said sermons there shall be present in the chapel or church aforesaid four of the livery of the said Company of Clothworkers, to see such things as by these presents are there appointed to be done duly executed, and that the said master and four wardens of the Guild or Fraternity of the Assumption of Blessed Mary the Virgin of the Art or Mystery of Clothworkers in the city of London and their successors shall pay to the preacher of every such sermon, immediately after the making thereof, six shillings and eightpence of lawful money of England, for his pains taken therein, and on every such day to the said four clothworkers that shall be there present thirteen shillings and fourpence for their pains taken touching the premises; and furthermore that the said master and four wardens of the Guild or Fraternity of the Assumption of Blessed Mary the Virgin of the Art or

That the said Company should give 12 gowns to 12 men at the yearly expense of 6*l.* 9*s.*, and 12 gowns to 12 women at the expense of 5*l.* 11*s.*, and also 12 shirts to 12 men of the value of 1*l.* 10*s.*, and 12 smocks to 12 women at the expense of 1*l.* 4*s.*, and 24 pair of shoes for the said men and women, such distribution to be made on the 1st October in the chapel of St. James aforesaid, amongst 12 poor aged men and 12 women being impo-

tent and lame, such men and women to be present at every of the said four sermons. And it was further covenanted that if the chamberlain, town clerk, and under chamberlain of the said city, or any of them should on the 1st October be present at such sermon to see the premises duly executed, the Company should pay them 6*s.* 8*d.* a piece. And that the said Company should after the decease of the donor find a chaplain

"Mystery of Clothworkers in the city of London and their successors shall and will yearly, after the decease of the said William Lambe, for evermore cause twelve gowns meet for 12 men to be new made of good new frieze, every gown to contain six and a half yards of frieze, (if so be that twelve such gowns may yearly be conveniently bought and made ready to be worn with the yearly expense of six pounds nine shillings of lawful money of England,) or else, in case the said sum of six pounds nine shillings will not suffice thereunto, then shall and will yearly, after the decease of the said William Lambe, for evermore cause twelve gowns to be made for twelve men such as may conveniently be bought and made ready to be worn with the expense of six pounds nine shillings yearly, and furthermore shall and will yearly, after the decease of the said William Lambe, for evermore cause twelve gowns meet for twelve women to be new made of good new frieze, every gown to contain five and a half yards of frieze, (if so be that twelve such gowns may yearly be conveniently bought and made ready to be worn with the expense of five pounds eleven shillings of lawful money of England yearly,) or else, in case the said sum of five pounds eleven shillings will not suffice thereunto, then shall and will yearly, after the decease of the said William Lambe, for evermore cause twelve gowns to be made for twelve women such as may conveniently be bought and made ready to be worn with the said expense of five pounds eleven shillings yearly; and furthermore shall and will yearly, after the decease of the said William Lambe, for evermore cause twelve shirts meet for twelve men to be made of canvas or lookram, every shirt to contain two and a half ells apiece, the price of every ell twelvence of lawful English money, and also twelve smocks meet for twelve women to be made of canvas or lookram, every smock to contain two ells, the price of every ell twelvence, and also shall provide and buy yearly from thenceforth for ever twelve pair of new strong winter shoes meet for twelve men, and twelve pair of strong winter shoes meet for twelve women, and the same gowns, shirts, smocks, and shoes shall yearly, on the first day of October, give and distribute in the chapel or church of Saint James aforesaid to and amongst twelve poor aged men, being impotent or lame, and amongst twelve poor aged women, being impotent or lame, in manner and form following; that is to say, to every such poor man one man's gown, one shirt, and one pair of shoes, and to every such poor woman one woman's gown, one smock, and one pair of shoes, and shall also cause every of the said poor men and women to be present at every of the four sermons aforesaid that shall be made in the year when they shall receive the said gowns and other alms aforesaid; and over this, that if the chamberlain of the city of London for the time being, the town clerk of the said city for the time being, and the under chamberlain of the said city for the time being, or any of them, shall, on the first day of October yearly, or in any year or years after the decease of the said William Lambe, be present in the chapel or church of Saint James aforesaid at the sermon or sermons there to be made, and to see the premises duly and truly executed, that then the said master and four wardens of the Guild or Fraternity of the Assumption of Blessed Mary the Virgin of the Art or Mystery of Clothworkers in the city of London and their successors shall and will yearly, on the first day of October, pay to every of the said chamberlain, town clerk, and under chamberlain so then present the sum of six shillings and eightpence for his pains to be taken in the premises; and lastly, shall, after the decease of the said William Lambe, from time to time for evermore find an honest, virtuous, and sad chaplain that shall in the forenoon of every Wednesday, every Friday, and every Sunday say divine service in the said chapel or church to all persons that will then come to hear or be present at the same, and shall duly and decently keep and preserve the said chapel or church to serve to the intent and purpose aforesaid

"from the day of the decease of the said William Lambe for evermore: Provided always, and it is nevertheless agreed by and between the said parties to these presents, that if it so be that the said William Lambe, upon reasonable request therefore to be made, do not, by his last will and testament hereafter to be made concerning the premises, sufficiently convey and assure the premises, with the appurtenances, to the said master and four wardens of the Guild or Fraternity of the Assumption of Blessed Mary the Virgin of the Art or Mystery of Clothworkers in the city of London or their successors, (all leases for term of forty years or under from the making thereof to be made by the said William Lambe of the premises set and being in the said parish of Saint James or of any part or parts thereof (the said church only excepted), by indenture or indentures, whereupon, as much rent as now is paid for the premises so to be demised shall be reserved, payable during every such lease to the said William Lambe, his heirs and assigns only excepted and foreprized), and then and from thenceforth the covenants, grants, and agreements in these presents contained, on the part of the said master and four wardens of the Guild or Fraternity of the Assumption of Blessed Mary the Virgin of the Art or Mystery of Clothworkers in the city of London or their successors, shall be utterly void and of none effect, anything in these presents contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding."

And whereas the said William Lambe (who was a citizen and clothworker of London), by his will dated the eleventh day of October, in the sixteenth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and which will is expressed to be made according to the advice and device of the counsel learned in the laws of this realm of the master and four wardens of the Guild or Fraternity of the Assumption of Blessed Mary the Virgin of the Art or Mystery of Clothworkers in the city of London, and to be his last will and testament concerning only the disposition of the messuages, lands, and tenements thereafter mentioned in manner and form therein following, after recitals referring to his messuages, lands, tenements, gardens, and other hereditaments, situate in the parish of Saint James in the Wall, and in the parish of Saint Stephen in Coleman Street, and after a recital whereby it appeared that such parcels of the premises as were set and being in the said parish of Saint James were, by an indenture bearing date the seventh day of July, in the ninth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, charged with an annuity or yearly rent of six pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence, granted to the master, keepers, or wardens and commonalty of the Mystery or Art of Stationers of the city of London, he the said William Lambe being sole seized of the premises in his demesne as of fee charged with the yearly rentcharge aforesaid, and being a freeman of the city of London of the Mystery of Clothworkers in the said city, did first will that the said annuity or yearly rent of six pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence should be from the day of his decease for ever well and truly paid to the said master, keepers, or wardens and commonalty of the Mystery or Art of the Stationers of the city of London and their successors for ever, according to the purport of the said last-mentioned indenture, to be employed to such uses as were therefore expressed in the said indenture; and furthermore he willed, gave, and bequeathed by that his last will all his messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever, with their appurtenances, set, lying, and being in the parishes of Saint James in the Wall nigh Cripplegate, of London, Saint Stephen in Coleman Street, of London, and of Saint Olave's in

Will of William Lambe dated 11th Oct., 16th Eliz.

who should every Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, say divine service in the said chapel, and should duly preserve the said chapel, with a proviso that if the said donor did not by will convey the said premises to the Company to their proper use and behoof for ever discharged of all incumbrances, the said covenants should be void.

And the said William Lambe, by his will of the 11th October 1574, gave all his messuages, &c. in the above-named parishes (subject to a yearly rent of 6l. 13s. 4d. to the Stationers' Company) to the said Clothworkers' Company for ever to the uses, intents, and purposes of the above-mentioned deed.

The dispositions thus directed are as follows :—

		£	s.	d.
Preacher	-	0	6	8
Four liverymen	-	0	13	4
12 gowns for men	-	6	9	0
12 gowns for women	-	5	11	0
12 shirts to men	-	1	10	0
12 smocks to women	-	1	4	0
24 pairs of shoes	-	6	3	0
Chamberlain, town clerk, { Not paid. }		1	0	0
and under chamberlain { paid. }				
		22	17	0

Silver Street, within the city of London, and all and singular other the premises with their appurtenances, in as large and ample manner as he the said William Lambe ever had or enjoyed the same premises, or any of them, to the master and four wardens and commonalty of the Guild or Fraternity of the Assumption of Blessed Mary the Virgin of the Art or Mystery of Clothworkers in the city of London, and to their successors for ever, and to their own proper use and behoof for ever, to the several uses, intents, and purposes mentioned, declared, and expressed in a pair of indentures bearing date the twelfth day of July, in the tenth year of the reign of Her then Majesty Queen Elizabeth, made between the master and four wardens of the Guild or Fraternity of the Assumption of Blessed Mary the Virgin of the Art or Mystery of Clothworkers in the city of London on the one part, and the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the said city of London on the other part: Provided always, and his (the said testator's) will and mind was that if it should fortune the corporation of the said Company of Clothworkers to be by any ways or means at any time thereafter seized into the Prince's hands whereby the said Company might not enjoy and have the use of the said lands and tenements to perform the intents and purposes in the said indenture mentioned and expressed, then he willed and his mind was that the rents and yearly profits coming and growing of the said lands and tenements, during all the time that the said Corporation should remain so seized into the Prince's hands, should be paid by the occupiers or tenants of the said lands and tenements to the president and fellows, by what name or title soever they be incorporated or called, of the college then lately erected and founded by Sir Thomas White, knight, and alderman of the city of London, to the use of the poor scholars of the same college so long as the said Corporation should remain seized and holden in the Queen's Majesty's hands, her heirs and successors, and no longer, and after and immediately the said Queen's Majesty, her heirs or successors, should ouste her or their hands of the said seizure of the said Corporation, and restore the same again to the said Company of Clothworkers, that then he (the said testator) willed and his mind was that the said lands and tenements, with all and singular their appurtenances, should be and remain to the said master and four wardens and commonalty of the Guild or Fraternity of the Assumption of Blessed Mary the Virgin of the Art or Mystery of Clothworkers in the city of London aforesaid, and to their successors for ever, and to their own proper use and behoof for ever, to the said several uses and intents in the said indenture mentioned and declared: And further he willed and his mind was that if it should fortune at any time thereafter that the master and wardens of the said Company of Clothworkers for the time being to be remiss and negligent in doing, performing, and distributing such sums of money and other devises and bequests before by him devised and appointed, mentioned, and expressed in the said indentures, so that the said devises or any of them be left undone and not paid and given to the poor in form aforesaid, by the space of one whole year, then he, the said testator, willed that all such gifts and devises whatsoever by him before made and devised to the said master, wardens, and commonalty of Clothworkers should be utterly void, frustrated, and of none effect to all intents and purposes; and then he willed, gave, and devised all the said lands and tenements, with all and singular their appurtenances, to the president and fellows of Saint John's College of Oxford, to the use of the poor scholars of the said college for ever:

And whereas under and by virtue of the said indenture and will of the said William Lambe, and of a

license from Queen Elizabeth dated the sixth day of November one thousand five hundred and eighty-seven, the messuages and hereditaments therein mentioned, including the said chapel or church of Saint James and the new chapel built in place thereof as herein-after mentioned, have ever since the death of the said William Lambe, (except only as to a house forming part of the said premises in the parish of Saint Stephen, Coleman Street, and which was in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four taken by the corporation of the city of London, as herein-after mentioned,) been held by the said master, wardens, and commonalty of freemen of the Art and Mystery of Clothworkers of the city of London, herein-after called "the Clothworkers' Company:"

And whereas in or about the years one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six the old chapel of Saint James having fallen into decay was pulled down and a new chapel was erected by the said Clothworkers' Company, which chapel is situate in Wood Street Square, formerly Lambe's Court, adjoining to Monkwell Street near Cripplegate in the city of London, and is herein-after called "Lambe's Chapel," and the sermons and services in the said indenture mentioned have been from time to time preached and performed in the said chapel by such chaplain or other minister who has been and is appointed and paid by the Clothworkers' Company, and the said Company have from time to time carried into effect the charitable intentions and objects of the said William Lambe:

And whereas in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four the corporation of the city of London required and took for the purposes of an Act of Parliament passed for improving the approaches to London Bridge one of the houses forming part of the said premises in the parish of Saint Stephen, Coleman Street, and then known as No. 6, Great Bell Alley, and the moneys paid by them in respect thereof, which amounted (together with the profit arising from an interim investment thereof in bank annuities), to the sum of eight hundred and forty-two pounds sixteen shillings and sevenpence, have been as to six hundred and ninety-eight pounds eleven shillings and sixpence, part thereof, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one invested as part of a sum of five thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds in the purchase of four pieces of ground with the four messuages thereon erected, situate in Moorgate Street, in the city of London, which messuages are now five messuages and known as Nos. 48a, 48, 49, 53, 54 in the said street, and one hundred and forty-four pounds five shillings and one penny, the residue thereof, have been invested as part of a sum of three thousand three hundred pounds in the purchase of freehold houses known as No. 43, Mincing Lane, and No. 43, Fenchurch Street, in the city of London, which property so purchased was duly conveyed to and is now vested in the Clothworkers' Company:

And whereas the property given and bequeathed to the Clothworkers' Company by the will of the said William Lambe consists now of the particulars set forth in the schedule hereto, and of certain other hereditaments and premises situate in the parish of Saint Stephen, Coleman Street, aforesaid, and of an undivided part or share of and in the said messuages and houses in Moorgate Street, Mincing Lane, and Fenchurch Street, by reason of the investment therein of the purchase money arising from the sale of No. 6, Great Bell Alley, as lastly herein-before recited:

And whereas by reason of the changes which have taken place in the city of London, there is no longer a resident population in the neighbourhood of Lambe's Chapel capable of receiving the benefits contemplated

The Company consider that notwithstanding there is no gift of the residue, the above payments are all that they are liable to make, inasmuch as it was only upon the condition of making them that the Company entered into the covenant, and it is to be observed, that by an ultimate provision in the will, if the donor did not by will convey the said premises to the Company discharged of all incumbrances that the said covenants should be void.

A tabular statement of the property comprised in this devise is given in the report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (p. 220). Assuming that the conclusion come to by the Commissioners is the correct one, as upon the above circumstances it probably is, that "Lambe's pensioners owe what they receive beyond the specified sums to the voluntary benevolence of the Company," it does not appear necessary to go into the specific rents and description of the property charged, which are

by the said William Lambe, and the intentions of the said William Lambe in regard to the said chapel are at present frustrated, and the expense of keeping up the said chapel and paying a chaplain to perform divine service therein is in fact uselessly incurred:

And whereas, having regard to the spiritual destitution of many of the suburbs of London, it would be of great public advantage, and in accordance as near as may be with the pious and charitable intentions of the said William Lambe, that instead of the said Lambe's Chapel as now existing, a church should be built and endowed in one of such suburbs as aforesaid:

And whereas it has been proposed by the Clothworkers' Company at once to discharge and fulfil the obligations so as aforesaid imposed on them by the said indenture and will of the said William Lambe, by building and endowing in perpetuity a church within the limits of the ancient parish of Saint Mary, Islington, and to endow at Saint John's College, Oxford, a scholarship to be accepted by the said college as an equivalent for all their claim and interest under the said will, and that Lambe's Chapel and the site thereof, and all other the messuages, hereditaments, and property devised by the said will of William Lambe to the Clothworkers' Company, shall be held by the Company discharged from the obligations imposed by the said indenture and will, but subject, nevertheless, as to the messuages and hereditaments in the parish of Saint Olave's in Silver Street, (and which messuages and hereditaments are in the said indenture and will referred to as being situate in the parish of Saint James in the Wall, and in the parish of Saint Olave's in Silver Street, and are mentioned and described in the said schedule hereto,) to the charges and obligations herein-after mentioned:

And whereas the messuages and hereditaments mentioned and described in the said schedule hereto are of ample value to secure the charges and obligations imposed by this Act:

And whereas it is desirable and expedient that the said proposal should be carried into effect, and further that some modification should be made or permitted in the description of articles to be given from time to time in the nature of alms, as provided by the said indenture, but such objects cannot be attained without the aid and authority of Parliament.

May it therefore please Your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "William Lambe's Chapel and Estate Act, 1872."

2. The Clothworkers' Company shall, at their own expense, build upon a site to be provided by them, situate within the limits of the ancient parish of Saint Mary, Islington, and fit up for the performance of divine service according to the rites of the Church of England, a church to be dedicated to the service of Almighty God, by the name of Saint James the Apostle, and to be called "the Church of Saint James, of the Foundation of William Lambe, Citizen and Clothworker of London." The site of such church shall be selected by the Clothworkers' Company, subject to the approval of the bishop of the diocese.

3. The Clothworkers' Company shall also, at their own expense, provide a residence for the minister or incumbent for the time being of the said church, at a distance not exceeding eight hundred and eighty yards therefrom.

4. The church shall contain five hundred sittings at the least, all of which shall be free sittings, subject, nevertheless, to such appropriation of part thereof as herein-after mentioned.

5. The Clothworkers' Company shall expend upon the erection and fitting up of the said church, in addition to providing the site thereof, the sum of four thousand pounds at the least, and the said church shall be built

according to such plans, elevations, and specifications as shall be approved by the bishop of the diocese and by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for which purpose plans, elevations, and specifications shall be with all convenient speed prepared by the Clothworkers Company and submitted to the said bishop and Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The said church shall be finished and fitted up ready for consecration within two years after the approval of the bishop and the said commissioners to such plans, elevations, and specifications shall have been obtained.

6. The right of patronage and nomination from time to time of a minister or incumbent to the said church, after the same shall have been duly consecrated according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, shall be and the same is hereby vested in perpetuity in the Clothworkers' Company, their successors and assigns, but no sale or disposition of such patronage or nomination for any valuable consideration whatever shall be made until thirty years next after the passing of this Act, unless the entire proceeds be legally secured to the permanent augmentation of the benefice, but every such sale or disposition made before the expiration of the period of thirty years, except as aforesaid, shall be illegal, and every presentation, admission, institution, or induction thereupon shall be void, and the right of patronage shall thereupon for that time lapse to the bishop.

7. The Clothworkers' Company shall, at any and every time when the said church or the fittings thereof shall require to be repaired, maintained, or upheld, upon receiving notice to that effect from the bishop of the diocese for the time being, do or cause to be done in a convenient manner and at a convenient time or times all such works of reparation and maintenance as shall be requisite, and the expense of executing such works shall be a charge, and the same is hereby charged upon the messuages and hereditaments described in the schedule hereto.

8. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England shall upon the application of the Clothworkers' Company apply and put in force all or any of the powers and authorities vested in them by the "New Parishes Acts, 1843, 1844, or 1856," (but subject to such consent as is thereby in that behalf required,) for the purpose of constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes to be assigned to the said church, and for the purpose of causing such district to become a new parish, and such church when consecrated shall be the church thereof, and such district or parish may be constituted either before or after the consecration of the same church, and thenceforward the said district or parish (as the case may be) shall be deemed and taken to be a district or parish created under the New Parishes Acts: Provided always, that nothing contained in such last-mentioned Acts, or any of them, shall alter or affect the express provisions herein contained, but such last-mentioned Acts, or any of them, shall only apply if and so far as they shall be applicable consistently with the provisions of this Act.

9. The Clothworkers' Company shall by way of endowment pay to the minister or incumbent of the said church for the time being the annual sum or stipend of three hundred pounds for ever, such annual sum or stipend to be paid on the usual quarter days in each year, commencing from the quarter day immediately preceding his appointment, and to be charged and the same is hereby charged upon the messuages and hereditaments mentioned and described in the said schedule.

10. The minister or incumbent of the said church shall, in addition to or as part of the duties and offices which he shall be legally authorised to perform, duly perform in the said church the services on Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, by the said indenture directed to be performed in Lambe's Chapel, and the quarterly sermons on the first day of October and the three feast days in every year in the said indenture mentioned shall also be preached in the said church by a minister to be designated and paid from time to time for that

Plans, &c. to be approved by the bishop of the diocese and Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Clothworkers' Company to nominate minister.

Church to be kept in repair by the Clothworkers' Company.

District or parish to be assigned to church by Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Endowment of church by Clothworkers' Company.

Services to be performed.

Short title.

New church to be built by Clothworkers' Company.

Residence for minister.

Sittings in church.

Money to be expended on church.

stated in the accounts of the Company to have produced a rental as follows.—

	£	s.	d.
In 1853	-	-	873 15 0
„ 1854	-	-	935 1 3
„ 1855	-	-	1,028 9 0
„ 1856	-	-	999 2 8
„ 1857	-	-	993 1 0
„ 1858	-	-	999 12 4

The Company continued to make the distribution to Lambe's pensioners of sums of 4*l.* a year each for several

years after the last report, but for many years past the Company have ceased to grant new pensions of 4*l.* a year, the applicants for such smaller pensions not having been considered proper objects, and instead of such smaller pensions, the number of larger pensions of 10*l.* a year was increased, which are limited to persons of either sex of the age of 60 years and upwards. There are only three 4*l.* a year pensioners remaining, and there are now 50 10*l.* a year pensioners, as stated under Rogers' Gift.

By a provision in the will it is declared that if the Company should be negligent in the performance of

duty by the Clothworkers' Company: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Clothworkers' Company from time to time to appoint for such purpose, instead of the first day of October and the said three feast days respectively, such other days within seven days respectively thereafter as shall coincide with the days appointed by them for the distribution of the articles of clothing next herein-after mentioned and the said quarterly sermons.

11. The charitable gifts directed to be made by the said indenture to poor aged men and women being impotent or lame shall continue to be made and provided by the Clothworkers' Company, but with the following modifications; that is to say, from the date of the assignment of a district or parish to the said church, the objects shall be selected by the Clothworkers' Company out of the inhabitants of such district or parish. The Clothworkers' Company shall have the option of substituting blankets or other articles of warmth and comfort for the articles other than shoes directed to be given by the said indenture, so nevertheless, that the full sum of fourteen pounds fourteen shillings shall be expended annually by the Clothworkers' Company in such substituted articles. The said articles and the said shoes shall on the first day of October in every year, or within seven days thereafter, be distributed in the said church, or in such other place in the district or parish as the Clothworkers' Company shall from time to time for that purpose appoint.

12. The provisions in the said indenture contained as to attendances at divine service, or at the preaching of sermons in the chapel therein mentioned, and all payments thereby directed to be made in respect thereof, shall apply to the new church so to be built as aforesaid, and to the services and sermons to be performed and preached at the said church as hereby provided.

13. For the purpose of providing special accommodation for the poor aged men and women herein-before mentioned, and for such members of the Clothworkers' Company and others as under the provisions of the said indenture are expected to attend the said church, the Clothworkers' Company shall be entitled to select and retain pews or seats therein capable of accommodating fifty persons in the whole, which pews or seats shall be thenceforward appropriated to the Clothworkers' Company or their nominees for ever.

14. The Clothworkers' Company shall pay to the said president and scholars of Saint John the Baptist College in the University of Oxford the clear net annual sum of eighty pounds for ever, the same to be paid on the usual quarter days in each year (free from all deductions, except only in respect of income tax), the first quarterly payment thereof to be payable on Christmas-day one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and the said annual sum to be charged and the same is hereby charged on the messuages and hereditaments described in the schedule to this Act next after the annual sum or stipend of three hundred pounds for the minister or incumbent of the said church, and the other obligations by this Act charged thereon; and the said annual sum of eighty pounds shall be held by the said college as the endowment of an open scholarship in the said college to be called "William Lambe's Scholarship," and to be obtained and held in such manner and for such time and generally on such terms as may from time to time be made by the governing body of the said college at any stated general meeting thereof; and the obligation by this present section imposed upon the Clothworkers' Company shall be deemed and taken to be in full release and satisfaction of and for all estate, right, title, interest, or possibility present or future which the said president and scholars or the said college have or has, or might but for this Act at any time hereafter have, in, to, or out of the messuages, hereditaments, and

property devised by the said will of the said William Lambe to the Clothworkers' Company.

15. The obligations herein-before by this Act imposed upon the Clothworkers' Company shall be deemed and taken to be an equivalent for, and in substitution for and in discharge of, the obligations and duties imposed on them by the said indenture and the will of the said William Lambe, and the Clothworkers' Company shall be and they are hereby discharged of and from all such last-mentioned obligations and duties.

16. All the messuages and hereditaments devised by the said will of the said William Lambe to the Clothworkers' Company are hereby expressly exonerated and discharged from every obligation, trust, or condition imposed or declared by the said indenture of the 12th July, tenth Elizabeth, or by the said will.

17. The Clothworkers' Company shall forthwith pull down Lambe's Chapel, with all outbuildings and appurtenances thereof, and sell or dispose of for their own purposes the materials, furniture, and fittings thereof. The site of the said Lambe's Chapel, and also of the former church or chapel of Saint James in the Wall, respectively, and of all outbuildings and appurtenances thereof respectively, shall henceforth, as from the passing of this Act, be divested and discharged of and from all sacred or ecclesiastical uses, purposes, and character, so that the same may be used for any secular purpose whatsoever, and the Clothworkers' Company shall, within two years from the passing of this Act, erect upon the site of Lambe's Chapel, or upon other land comprised in the said schedule, substantial buildings of the value of two thousand five hundred pounds at the least, in addition to any moneys which have been already expended thereon by the Company or their lessees.

18. The Clothworkers' Company shall hold the messuages and hereditaments mentioned in the said schedule, and all buildings now or hereafter to be erected on the said hereditaments or on any part thereof, upon trust to keep the same in repair, and to apply the rents and profits thereof, so far as may be necessary, in discharge of the obligations hereby imposed, and as to the residue or surplus thereof for their own proper use and benefit.

19. The messuages and hereditaments devised to the Clothworkers' Company by the will of the said William Lambe (other than those comprised in the said schedule) shall be and the same are hereby declared to be the property of the Clothworkers' Company absolutely for their own use and benefit, as if the same had been so devised to them by the said will.

20. If it shall appear that any bodies are interred in or under the site of the said chapel or its outbuildings or appurtenances, such bodies shall be properly removed by and at the cost of the Clothworkers' Company into such duly consecrated burial ground or cemetery as they shall select for that purpose.

21. Provided always that nothing herein contained shall prejudice or affect the annuity or yearly rent of six pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence granted to the master, keepers, or wardens and commonalty of the Mystery or Art of Stationers recited or referred to in the will of the said William Lambe.

The SCHEDULE before referred to.

All that piece of ground containing one thousand and sixty-two square yards or thereabouts situate and being on the north-west corner of Monkwell Street in the parish of Saint Olave's, Silver Street, aforesaid, with the eight messuages or warehouses recently erected and standing and being thereon or on some part thereof, and which said piece of ground and premises have, with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, by an agreement bearing date the fourth day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, made between the said Clothworkers' Company of the one part, and

Variation by way of substitution of charitable gifts under William Lambe's will.

Provisions of indenture of 12th July, 10th Elizabeth, to apply to new church.

Seats to be retained by Clothworkers' Company for poor men and women and others.

Establishment of Lambe's Scholarship at St. John's College, Oxford.

Provisions of this Act to be in discharge of obligations under said indenture and will.

All property devised by will of William Lambe discharged from trusts of indenture and will.

Clothworkers' Company to pull down Lambe's Chapel and (subject to this Act) Company empowered to dispose of property left by Lambe.

Trusts of property comprised in schedule.

Release of residue of property.

Interment of bodies.

Saving of rentcharge to Stationers' Company.

the trusts, so that the same be left undone for the space of a year, the testator willed that all bequests and devises so made to the Company should be void and then he gave and devised all the said lands and premises to St. John's College, Oxford, to the use of poor scholars of the said college for ever.

The Company only charge the trust with the actual sums specified in the deed, but they actually disburse in relation to this endowment the following sums, after paying the quitrent of 3s. 2d. and 6l. 13s. 4d. to the Stationers' Company.

	£	s.	d.
Clothing to the 12 men and 12 women, including the shoes (1858), and including 10s. 6d. each to the members of the Company who attend, and who average from 15 to 20	89	3	8
The chaplain of the Company (Rev. Chas. Perring) who attends on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays in the forenoon at the chapel, and reads prayers and preaches the sermon in the chapel on the 1st October, or on the Monday following, if that be on Sunday	80	0	0
The clerk of the chapel	30	0	0

The chapel, which was the ancient chapel of St. James in the Wall in Lambe's Chapel Court and Monkwell Street, was entirely taken down in 1825 and rebuilt with 10 almshouses adjoining and the chapel keeper's house (see Heath's almshouses), at an expense to the Company of 6,600l. The annual expense of repairs, rates, taxes, coals, insurance, &c. amount to about 60l. a year.

* LAMBE'S ALMSHOUSES, at SUTTON VALENCE, KENT.

William Lambe, by an indenture of the 6th April, 22nd Elizabeth, between himself of the one part and the said Company of the other part, reciting that he had granted to the Company a messuage and land in Abbey Warley, Essex, a tilekiln, house, and land in Upminster, Essex; and reciting that he had erected six almshouses in Sutton-Valence for 12 poor almspeople; it was agreed that out of the profits of the said lands there should be yearly paid to the said Company 4l. for an annual visitation to the free school. And the Company covenanted to pay 4l. a year towards the maintenance of the people in the almshouses; and further reciting that William Lambe had by indenture of the 20th August, 18th Elizabeth, granted to the corporation of London, governors of Christ's Hospital, a term of 500 years in a tenement, &c. in Mile End, Stepney, to the intent that the said governors should yearly pay to the said Company 6l. towards the maintenance of the poor people in the almshouses. Nothing has been received from this last named gift, which appears to have been the subject of a suit in the 42nd year of Elizabeth. (Reports, p. 398, vol. 30.)

There are now six almshouses at Sutton-Valence adjoining the school premises. They are six continuous tenements with two rooms and a wash-house in each. They are occupied by inhabitants of Sutton-Valence, aged persons, men and women and married persons. They are selected by the court out of names recommended by the master of the school, the rector of the parish or his curate, and the churchwardens.

The Company pay 10l. a year to the inmate nominated in each house, as well as occasional gifts of 10s. each on their visitation and a ton of coals to each house.

Two widows and four men are now in the almshouses. The sum has been increased at different times, and since they have received 10l. a year half relief is allowed by the parish, viz., 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. a week.

Thomas Loveridge therein described of the other part, been agreed to be demised to the said Thomas Loveridge, his executors, administrators, and assigns, for the term of eighty years from the twenty-ninth day of September one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

All that other piece of ground (adjoining to and partly bounded by the said last-mentioned piece of ground), and upon which Lambe's Chapel now stands, together with the said chapel, vestry room, and appurtenances thereto belonging.

And also the vacant space, square, or court formerly known as Lambe's Court, but now known or distinguished as Wood Street Square, Monkwell Street, aforesaid.

All which pieces of ground and square are delineated

LAWS and REGULATIONS of the FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL at Sutton Valence, in the county of Kent, founded by WILLIAM LAMBE, Esquire, and extended by the voluntary bounty of the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers.

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS to the COURT OF ASSISTANTS of the CLOTHWORKERS' COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN, 1st November 1841.

HAVING fulfilled the duty undertaken by us, of preparing a set of laws and regulations for the government of the Company's school at Sutton Valence, which laws and regulations have duly obtained your sanction, we have only to express our hope that they may prove useful and beneficial, and tend to raise and dignify the character of an institution, enlarged by you at a very considerable charge, derived from your own funds, and from which it is hoped that the Company, in their corporate character, will derive lasting credit hereafter.

The instances are but few, in the history of the great civic companies, of an act so truly beneficent and disinterested as this, but we hope that the example, which you have herein given, will not be without its effect upon them, for the motives are undoubtedly of great weight, which should induce them to devote a portion of the wealth, derived from their ancestors, to the advancement of the sacred cause of Education, among the rising generation of the present day.

This is one of the results which eminent statesmen have had in view when the measure of a general investigation into the trusts and charities of the Livery Companies of London received the sanction of the Legislature; by anticipating that object, they will, therefore, at once create the strongest of claims, on their own behalf, to a lasting place among the great institutions of the country, and render a service to the rising generation, the importance of which our daily experience tends to elevate and exalt to the highest degree.

It is with pride and satisfaction we shall ever reflect on the part you have permitted us to take in the various measures for the improvement of the school at Sutton Valence.

WILLIAM HORNE, Chairman.

HUNTLEY BACON } Members of the Com-
T. M. ALSAGER } mittee of Record and
J. R. BOUSFIELD } Trusts.

PREFACE.

A brief account of the early history and progress of Sutton Valence School, would appear to be a proper appendage to this publication.

It was founded in 1576, by William Lambe, Esq., a member of this Company, at whose death it devolved permanently upon the court as a trust, but so limited were the notions of the founder, in making a provision for its future execution, that besides assigning the house and garden in which the school was then conducted in perpetuity to the Company, the only endowment for its support was a rentcharge of 30l. a year, and even that was so irregularly collected, owing to the unsettled state of the country in the following century, that it was finally disposed of by the Company for somewhat less than 12 years' purchase.

Our predecessors did not, on that account, neglect the trust which they had undertaken. Indeed, there is no period of our history in which it cannot clearly be shown, that the Company expended much more upon the school than the original endowment, and they have incurred a very large outlay at various periods, in rebuilding and repairing the school-house. The court

on duplicate plans, signed by the Right Honourable Baron Redesdale, the Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords, one of such plans being deposited in the office of the clerk of the Parliaments, and the other of such plans being in the possession of the Clothworkers' Company.

* WILLIAM LAMBE'S ALMSHOUSES at SUTTON VALENCE, KENT.

By an order of the Board of this date, the two above-mentioned yearly payments of 4l. each were redeemed by the transfer into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds of the sum of 400l. Consolidated 3l. per Cent. Annuities.

18th July
1876.

did, moreover, bestow a large share of their attention on the management of the school at all times, and a reference to the rules and orders will show that frequent reports of Committees were made, and that more space, perhaps, in those proceedings, is occupied by that subject, than by any other. But it must at the same time be admitted, that long periods of total neglect often succeeded to the energy thus displayed, and that the school never acquired much distinction, or was of any decided benefit to the district in which it was placed.

A new era in the Company's affairs began in the year 1837. The court had consented to the formation of various committees for the management of the general business, and the extension of the trusts and charities, and it was soon determined that the school at Sutton Valence should partake of the benefits of the improved system. The duty of reconstructing that seminary was confided to the committee of record and trusts, who applied themselves to it with so much assiduity, that by the autumn of 1838, the old school had been broken up, and all arrangements duly planned for re-opening it upon the present plan, which took place in January 1839, when a great number of the members of the court repaired to Sutton Valence to give due importance to that ceremony. Divine service was performed on the occasion in the church of Sutton Valence, and a sermon was preached by the Company's Chaplain, in which a pledge was given on their part, that they would carry out this undertaking by all the means in their power.

An examination of the scholars took place in June of the same year, which was attended by the master of the Company, the chairman of the committee of record and trusts, and several other members of the court, but was conducted privately, as in the short time since the school had been opened, it was not to be expected that any great proficiency could have been made.

The first public examination took place in June 1840, and afforded very gratifying proofs of the ability of the master, and of the industry and talent of his pupils. At the examination, however, in June 1841, the whole had assumed a greatly improved character, Edward Russell James Howe, one of the pupils, presented an essay on the effects of the Norman Conquest, so well written and so carefully reasoned, as to create the surprise of the examiner, Professor Hall, of King's College. It of course received the prize, as well as the high encomiums of all the company present. An order of the court was passed, on the report of the visitors, that Howe's essay should be printed; and it was further ordered, that in consideration of his extraordinary merit, and in the event of his becoming resident at one of the universities, he should receive 50*l.* annually from the Clothworkers' Company, during three years, to enable him to complete his education.

With such encouragement the school cannot fail to produce great and learned men, and to reflect great honour on those by whom it is supported.

1st NOVEMBER, 1841.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS of SUTTON VALENCE SCHOOL as revised and adopted by court 1st November, 1848.

The Scholars.

1. Shall be of two classes.

First.—The sons of freemen of the Clothworkers' Company; and the sons of freewomen, born after the admission of their mother to the freedom, and after the death of their father; preference being given to those whose parents have filled a respectable rank, but who have been rendered unable by declining circumstances to give their children a good education.

Second.—The sons of inhabitants of Sutton Valence and its vicinity, (preference being given to those residing in that and the adjoining villages of Langley, Leeds, Chart, East Sutton, and Lenham, but the benefit, may extend, by the permission of the Company, to every part of Kent.

2. The Clothworkers' boys, six in number, to be boarded and educated at the expense of the Company.

3. No boy to be admitted under the age of nine years, nor continue in the school after the age of 16 years, unless by the special permission of the Company.

4. No boy to be admitted who has not previously received the first rudiments of education. A certificate of good health must be given, and an examination take place by a medical man, if required, previous to admission.

5. Sons of clothworkers who may be candidates, shall have their names inserted in a book to be kept for

that purpose, and will then be furnished with the subjects they will be required to know; the candidates shall be examined at the hall in Mincing Lane, by the master of the school, in the presence of the master of the Company, and those who can read without hesitation, give a satisfactory answer to the leading questions in the Bible, to simple questions in geography and English history, work the first four rules in simple arithmetic, write a legible hand, and have a tolerable knowledge of the Church catechism, shall be considered as eligible for election on any vacancy occurring, when the court shall make its own selection from such names.

6. The Kent boys to receive education free of all expense, but not to be boarded at the cost of the Company; and both classes of scholars in addition to English, French, German, arithmetic, and writing, shall pursue some branch of classical or mathematical learning, and other subjects, qualifying the scholar, if required, for admission to either of the universities.

7. Application for the admission of the Kent boys to be in writing, addressed to the master of the school, accompanied by the recommendation of two respectable housekeepers, which applications are to be submitted for the approval of the court.

8. All boys not present at the opening of the school after the vacations, without a legitimate excuse, to be punished as the master may think fit; and if absent more than six days, to be subject to expulsion, at the discretion of the master and the trustees of the school.

9. The Clothworkers' boys, or any of the Kent boys, that may board with the master shall attend Divine service on the Sabbath at Sutton Valence parish church, or at any other church in the neighbourhood, attended by a master.

10. The name of each scholar, and in the case of a Kent boy the names of the persons by whom he was recommended, together with the date of his admission and of final departure from the school, shall be registered in a book kept for that purpose by the master, or by his usher under his direction, with a column for remarks by those members of the Company who may occasionally visit the school.

11. Every scholar shall wear a cap similar to that worn by boys on the foundation of other free grammar schools, to be provided annually at the expense of the Company; but in the event of its being lost or wilfully injured or damaged, his parents shall be at the expense of substituting another.

12. The school hours shall be as follows: from Lady Day to Michaelmas, in the morning from 7 to 8, and from half-past 9 till half-past 12; and from half-past 2 to half-past 4 in the afternoon. From Michaelmas to Lady Day: from 9 to 12 in the morning, and from 2 to 4 in the afternoon.

13. The holidays shall commence on the 30th June, and continue for six weeks; and on the 23rd December, and continue for five weeks; and 10 days at Easter from Maunday-Thursdays, but it shall not be compulsory for the boys to leave school at the latter period.

14. An examination of the scholars shall take place previously to the Midsummer holidays every year by an examiner, to be approved by the Committee of Record and Trusts, and prizes shall be distributed to the most deserving by the master of the Company for the time being, accompanied by two of the wardens and the chairman of that committee; and the names of the scholars obtaining such prizes shall be recorded on boards to be affixed in the schoolroom for that purpose.

15. A copy of these laws and regulations shall be given to the parents immediately after election.

The Master.

1. He shall be a member of the Church of England, a graduate of one of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, in priest's orders, and not more than 35 years of age at the time of election.

2. He shall be allowed a salary of 120*l.* annually, and five tons of coals for the use of the schoolroom and establishment, and also occupy the school-house and garden adjoining, free of all rent and taxes.

3. He shall be allowed 30*l.* annually for the board, and all charges connected therewith of each of the six Clothworkers' boys, the Company reserving to themselves a discretionary power of increasing the number to 12 on the same terms.

4. He shall have the entire superintendence and government of the school.

5. He shall appoint, subject to the approbation of the Company, an usher or assistant master, for whom

he shall be allowed 80*l.* annually.* In the event of the introduction of other masters into the school, similar allowances to be made, at the discretion of the Company as to their amount.

6. He shall appoint the books to be read in the several classes; and personally instruct the scholars, more especially the higher classes, in Latin and Greek.

7. He shall furnish to the Company at Midsummer and Christmas a report of the number of scholars during the preceding half year, distinguishing the classes, and setting forth the subjects taught in each, with such other information as he may consider expedient to communicate.

8. He shall read, or cause to be read, prayers twice a day in the school.

9. The religious instruction of the pupils shall be strictly in conformity with the doctrines and articles of the Established Church.

10. He shall not take upon himself any cure or other employment, without the previous consent of the Company.

11. He shall make the system of education the same for the foundation scholars as for those of the Clothworkers' Company. No distinction being made in the treatment of any of the boys.

12. He shall keep a register for the inspection of the members of the court, to contain a statement of the punishments inflicted from time to time, and for what cause they were inflicted.

13. He shall not inflict, unless for trivial faults, any personal chastisement at the time when the faults are committed, but carry them into effect when necessary to be inflicted on the following morning, immediately after prayers.

14. He shall take especial care that during the hours of play the boys shall not be allowed to ramble about the country, but he shall know where they are, that they may always feel under his control and observation whether present or not.

15. He shall give a bond to the Company engaging to resign his office when called upon to do so by them.

The Matron.

A house is rented in the village by the Company for boarding and lodging the day scholars on the foundation to which a matron has been appointed.

Visitors.

Besides the master and wardens of the Company who are visitors by virtue of office, the school shall be under the general superintendence of the Committee of Record and Trusts.

Exhibitions.

An exhibition of 20*l.* a year, applicable either to Oxford or Cambridge, has been specially created by the court for scholars on the foundation, on their becoming resident at either of those universities, but only to be bestowed on the recommendation and approbation of the master, in concurrence with the court.†

Two exhibitions of 10*l.* a year each, payable by St. John's College, Cambridge, to scholars of Sutton Valence School upon their entering the university, were founded by Mr. Francis Robins in the year 1721.

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL OF SUTTON VALENCE.

The Company in November 1838 gave 50*l.* towards building the national school in the village, and 20*l.* subsequently towards erecting a house for the master and mistress, they have also since 1839 subscribed 24*l.* annually, in consideration whereof 24 boys are educated free of expense, and called "the Clothworkers' boys."

At the annual visit to Sutton Valence for the examination of the boys of the Clothworkers' school, a gratuity is given towards providing a dinner for the children of the national school.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT SUTTON VALENCE, KENT.

By letters patent of the 9th February, 18th Elizabeth (1576), Her Majesty, at the instance of William Lambe,

ordained that there should be one grammar school at Sutton Valence to be called "The Free Grammar School of William Lambe" for the education of boys and youths in grammar for all time to come; and that after the death of the said William Lambe, the Clothworkers' Company should be the governors of the said school, and they were incorporated as such governors.

And by a deed of the 10th February following, 30*l.* a year was made payable out of certain messuages and lands in Kent to the said Company for the maintenance of the said school, 20*l.* thereof for the schoolmaster, and 10*l.* for the usher.

And John Mapliden by his will dated the 20th June 1713, gave a rentcharge of 5*l.* a year issuing out of property in the parish of Ulcombe for the usher of the said school; and Francis Robins by his will of the 7th July 1720 gave 600*l.* to St. John's College, Cambridge, to found two exhibitions of 10*l.* a year a piece, to be paid to two poor deserving lads of the name or kindred of Robins or Sabb, born in Kent; and for want of such to two poor and apt lads born in Chart, Sutton, Leeds, Langley, or Lenham, and educated at Sutton school. As to this latter part of the endowment there was a boy sent from the school to Cambridge in 1854 and who remained there till 1858; and there is at the present time a boy in the school who is ready for Cambridge.

The founder, William Lambe, also charged his estates in Essex (which now belong to the Company) with 4*l.* to the master and four wardens for a visitation of the Sutton Valence school, which money is carried to the credit of the school.

In an account of the school, printed by authority of the Company in 1848 and which I append, it is stated that "besides assigning the houses and gardens in which the school then was conducted in perpetuity to the Company, the only endowment for its support was a rentcharge of 30*l.* a year, and even that was so irregularly collected, owing to the unsettled state of the country in the following century, that it was finally disposed of by the Company for somewhat less than 12 years' purchase."

In Stowe's Chronicle (edition of 1596, p. 349) it is said that "William Lambe erected a free school and six almshouses at Sutton Valence, where he was born, and appointed for the master 20*l.* and the usher 10*l.* yearly for ever, and to the six almshouses 10*l.* a year with an orchard and garden."

The records of the Company show that in 1594 "a convenient lodging or chamber was ordered to be made for the master over the schoolhouse."

It is not certainly ascertained whether the buildings at present existing stand on the property of the charity or on land which has been purchased by the Company. The schoolhouse was built about 1840 at an expense of 800*l.* It communicates with the master's house by a covered way and has dormitories over it. It was originally built for a dining room, the old schoolroom then remaining but which has since been pulled down.

It appeared at the last inquiry, that from 1760 to 1818 the sum of 2,220*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* was expended in repairs of the school, dwelling and almshouses; and very large sums have since been expended on the same objects. The premises consist of the schoolmaster's house and a schoolroom detached, and these with a garden and yard and the almshouses and small gardens stand upon somewhat more than an acre of ground.

The rentcharge of 30*l.* was, by a deed of the 10th February 1605, sold for 360*l.* This money is stated not to have been re-invested and to form part of the capital funds of the Company. There is no record at least of the re-investment of the 360*l.*, nor is there any record of the manner in which it was disposed of. There is no evidence that it has been kept in money or in any manner ear-marked. Lands or real estate have been purchased by the Company subsequently to the sale of the rentcharge from time to time; and the Company claims to be entitled to say that such purchases were made exclusively with their own money and not with the money of this charity.

The gift of John Mapliden of 5*l.* a year was charged on property in Ulcombe. Of this 50*s.* a year was paid in respect of a small farm in Ulcombe occupied by a man of the name of Bates. The farm has been recently sold, having been purchased by a gentleman named Whittich of Tenterden. The other 50*s.* is paid to Mr. Milligan (the master not to the usher) from a house in the village of Sutton Valence, occupied by William Higgins, formerly belonging to William Cotton Shirley and now to Sir Edward Filmer. It is supposed to be transferred in exchange for an estate called Buckhurst.

* George Mapliden, of Sutton Valence, by will, dated 20th June 1713, gave 5*l.* annually in augmentation of the usher's ancient salary, chargeable upon estates, in the parish of Ulcomb, and now paid by Sir Edmund Filmer, Bt, and Mr. Shirley.

† Besides this, the Company may be induced to grant additional assistance at the universities to those scholars who may in any remarkable manner distinguish themselves.

The annual expenditure of the Company on the school for several years past is exhibited in the following tabular statement :—

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Master's salary - - - - -	146 5 0	143 12 0	193 6 0	193 6 0	192 0 0	193 1 0
Board - - - - -	195 0 0	300 0 0	240 0 0	215 0 0	210 0 0	195 0 0
Usher's salary - - - - -	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
Books and prizes - - - - -	7 7 0	10 13 6	5 18 9	7 7 4	7 5 3	8 4 9
Visitation expenses - - - - -	23 8 4	22 4 6	18 13 0	25 17 10	29 4 3	22 1 0
Repairs to schoolhouse - - - - -	88 16 1	94 13 0	132 1 3	107 17 3	248 3 6	96 10 4
Rent and taxes - - - - -	40 17 5	59 2 7	44 5 2	58 13 1	56 15 11	66 4 0
Exhibitions to scholars - - - - -	—	—	12 10 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
Sundries - - - - -	15 19 2	21 8 0	14 1 9	16 4 6	10 5 0	26 2 1
Member of court (fees) - - - - -	—	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	—	1 1 0
National school - - - - -	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	31 7 0	24 0 0
New building, 10 per cent on outlay - -	—	46 11 10	46 11 10	46 11 10	46 11 10	46 11 10
Law expenses - - - - -	—	2 11 5	—	3 14 0	7 9 11	—
Seymour and Mrs. Goodchild for books left at school.	—	—	13 12 11	—	—	—
	630 13 0	905 17 10	826 1 8	829 12 10	909 2 8	778 15 3

The master's house and premises over the school afford accommodation for about 12 or 13 boarders, besides the two assistant masters. It appears that in 1818 the then master had 23 boarders and had accommodation for 30; and since that time the old school-room was taken down.

The Company considers that at the present time 24 boys are admissible on the Kent foundation, including the parishes of Sutton Valence, East Sutton, Chard, Leeds, and Langley. This was adopted under the ordinances of November 1786. Each boy is admitted on the certificate of the master that he has received the first rudiments of education, and a certificate of good health must be given, and an examination take place by a medical man if required previously to admission.

The present master is the Rev. Henry Mawson Milligan, who was appointed in 1848. About the year 1837 or 1838, the Company began to nominate six boys, the sons of freemen, as boarders, for each of whom the Company at first paid 30*l.* a year, and subsequently 40*l.* a year. There are at the present time six Clothworkers' sons and 15 day boys on the Kent foundation, and one day boy not on the foundation. The master also has four private pupils in the house: he was not at the time of his appointment allowed to take such boarders, but he has since been permitted to do so.

The present master's salary is 180*l.* a year, and the usher is appointed by the master at a salary of 80*l.* a year. The Company subscribe 24*l.* annually to the Sutton Valence national school for boys and girls, which is supported by voluntary subscriptions and the payments of the children. There is also a British and Foreign school in the parish.

The master of this school has furnished me with an account of his income and expenditure (Appendix A), which does not appear in any respect exaggerated, for the purpose of showing that the receipts barely meet the expenditure and allow but very little for the restoration of furniture, wear and tear, &c. It appears that if the school is to be continued in its present form that a large sum of money must be expended by the Company in repair or rebuilding, not less than 2,000*l.* and upwards. The Company are under no recognised obligation to make the expenditure nor to sustain the school at any expenditure beyond the income with which it may be chargeable in respect of the 360*l.*

It becomes an important question in what way the duties of the Company and the educational claims of the locality and the public can be reconciled.

The present measure of usefulness of the institution appears to be small; whether the changes in local circumstances and in the increase of the opportunities of education generally are such as to impede or advance the condition of the school are matters on which I cannot form any opinion. I append to the report a copy of an address, signed by many respectable inhabitants of the district, who conclude that a school of the highest class would flourish in Sutton Valence, but at the same time appear to think that it requires considerable support from the Company, and that it should afford a commercial education. I do not see that any public object is gained by the application of large funds to sustain a grammar or middle-class school where the upper or middle classes would do nothing to support it without that expenditure. I think if the Company were to appoint a master and permit him to have the use of the school-house and premises free of rent and taxes, the school, if really necessary to the inhabitants, should be a self-sustaining establishment. The present master is desirous of resigning his appointment, and it may be more useful that his successor should be a certificated master, able to give a good commercial education and depending on his own exertions for his success.*

A.	£ s. d.
The residence, free of rent, taxes, and repairs - - - - -	- - -
A garden of about half an acre - - - - -	- - -
Stipend - - - - -	170 0 0
Board of six boys - - - - -	240 0 0
Coals - - - - -	7 5 0
Maplisden rentcharge - - - - -	2 10 0
Salary of second master - - - - -	80 0 0
	499 15 0
Board of six clothworkers' sons - - - - -	120 0 0
Salary of second master - - - - -	60 0 0
Board and lodging of ditto - - - - -	30 0 0
Salary of third master - - - - -	50 0 0
Coals - - - - -	50 0 0
Candles and soap - - - - -	30 0 0
Servants' wages - - - - -	90 0 0
	430 0 0
	£69 15 0

* THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT SUTTON VALENCE, KENT.

The above-mentioned yearly payment of 4*l.* for a visitation of the school has been redeemed. (See William Lambe's Almshouses.)

By an order of the Board of this date, the above-mentioned yearly payment of 30*l.* to the school-master and usher was redeemed by the transfer into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds of

the sum of 1,000*l.* Consolidated 3*l.* per Cent. Annuities.

By an order of the Board of this date, the trustees were authorised to effect the purchase in trust for the charities known as "The School Visitation" and "The Free Grammar School of William Lambe," of a piece of pasture land containing 10*a.* 1*r.* 2*p.* situate at Sutton Valence, having a frontage on the west to the road leading from Maidstone to Headcorn of 470 yards, and on the east to the road leading from Headcorn to

26th Nov. 1874.

7th Dec. 1877.

THE SUTTON VALENCE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The undersigned, being the parish officers of the several parishes of Sutton Valence, East Sutton, Chart Sutton, Leeds, and Langley, beg leave to submit the following observations for the consideration of the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers, trustees of the above school.

That it is within the knowledge of some of those whose names are hereunto attached that previous to the year 1838, the school, on the whole, was very well attended, both by pupils resident in the neighbourhood as well as by boarders from other parts of the county.

That subsequent to the year 1838, when a system of education of a higher class was introduced into the school until a year or two previous to the death of the Rev. Mr. Goodchild, and also during the first few years of the present master's engagement, the school appeared to go on very satisfactorily; but that the last few years it has gradually declined, and from the small number of pupils now attending it is evident that, as now conducted, the school has become of very little use to the neighbourhood.

That the undersigned can conscientiously bear witness to the great liberality shown by the Clothworkers' Company in appropriating considerable sums annually from their own funds for the purposes of the school, and they highly appreciate the views expressed by the Company in 1838 and in 1848, with the object of improving the character and value of the establishment.

That it is the opinion of the undersigned that the success of all schools of that high order contemplated by the Company can only be secured by superior talents on the part of the head master, who should be a man who has distinguished himself at one of the universities in such a manner as to be able by his own abilities and judgment to command the respect and attention of the public, and also to merit the continued support and good opinion of those who may have placed pupils under his charge.

That the undersigned feel it to be their duty to state that in their opinion the present master of the school is not well adapted to fill the office which he now holds, and in respectfully submitting that opinion for the consideration of the Company, the undersigned believe that they are only giving expression to the general feeling of the majority of the respectable residents of the parishes which they represent.

That it is the opinion of the undersigned that the healthy character of the locality in which the school is situate, its accessibility from the metropolis, its nearness to the county town, and the support and countenance which it would receive from the Clothworkers' Company are advantages of the greatest importance, and afford such inducements as without doubt would command the services of a first-class man as master of the school. In support of the opinion they entertain, that a first-class school would meet with ample support from the neighbourhood and from the county of Kent generally, they would point out the success which has gradually attended the grammar school at Cranbrook, especially the great increase in the number of pupils at the grammar school at Maidstone, which within these two years, under the management of a new master of known ability and discretion, has risen from a state of decay, and is now a most flourishing school; and in

both these cases the only limit to the number of boarders appears to be the want of adequate accommodation.

Many rumours have been circulated as to the future intentions of the trustees of the school, and it is evident that the time has arrived when same alterations must be effected in order to make the establishment of any use, either to the neighbourhood, to the Clothworkers' Company, or to the public generally.

The undersigned venture respectfully to recall the attention of the Company to the address which they issued in 1838, and especially to the memorandum prepared by them and dated the 27th of July 1848, which contain statements and suggestions of a most valuable character, and the undersigned beg leave to express their decided conviction that with masters competent by ability, discretion, and right temperament to carry out the views therein set forth, the school would become one of the first establishments of the country.

The undersigned are of opinion that it is most desirable that the school should be continued on such a footing that all the higher branches of knowledge may be there obtained which would qualify the scholars to avail themselves of the great advantages which are open to cultivated talent in this free country. They would, however, most respectfully submit for the consideration of the Company that it would be very advisable and also advantageous to many of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood that the higher course of education carried on in the school should admit of such a modification in practice that those who might desire their sons to receive a course of education there more especially adapted to the ordinary commercial and other practical business pursuits of life might have the option of availing themselves of the advantages of a good school without their children being required to go through the whole of the extended course of education hitherto contemplated by the Company.

Charles Chambers.
Richard Henry.
John Newman.
William Farmer.
John Edmed.
Thomas Alfred Woollett.
Edwin James Godden.
William Hadley.
Richard Fitch Spicer.
Wm. E. Long, junr.
Thomas Joy.
Thomas Chambers.
Thomas Avery.
P. S. Punnett.
Thomas Foster.
John Betts.
D. A. Minor.
Richard Bentley.
Robert Jordan.

At a meeting held at the "Bell Inn," Maidstone, on the 19th of January 1860, it was resolved unanimously: "That the chairman of the meeting be deputed to attend at Clothworkers' Hall on Tuesday the 24th instant and hand in the before-written paper; to give any evidence in support of the same; and also to hand in a copy of the same to the Inspector under the Charity Commission."

P. S. PUNNETT,
Chairman.

PART II.

'LESE'S CHARITY.

Samuel Lese, by his will dated the 26th April 1634, after reciting that the parishioners of St. Andrew Holborn, had theretofore recovered of him 40s. yearly for the use of the poor of that parish declared that he was willing to confirm the same, and that the said yearly payment was to issue out of the house near Holborn bridge occupied by Mr. Cox. And he gave the house wherein he then lived near Holborn Bridge together with the said house in the occupation of William Cox and a house in Mutton Lane to the Clothworker's Company. And by a codicil dated 30th April 1639, he

desired that his lands, &c. should be bestowed towards the charitable uses following: viz., to be lent to honest young men of the Company and the profits thereof paid to the poor and aged women of the Company, that a sermon should be preached every year, and he gave to his executors and their successors 5s. a piece for ever for their pains.

An information was filed after the last inquiry, in 1833, by the Attorney General at the relation of Thomas Spencer Hall against the Clothworkers' Company, praying that the said charity might be established, and that the property and funds vested in the said Company

Sutton Valence, of 135 yards, lately in the occupation of Isaac Edmed, but then of George Gilbert, and then belonging to the said Company, in consideration of the transfer of the sum of 200*l.* Consols (part of the said sum of 400*l.* Consols), and of the said sum of 1,000*l.*

Consols, then standing in the name of the official trustees to the account of "the master wardens, and company of freemen of the art or mystery of clothworkers."

might be ascertained and that the trusts of the said Samuel Lese might be made available and carried into execution, and that to that end the said real and leasehold estate so derived from the testator and then vested in the said Company might be sold, and that the produce when so realised might be laid out or otherwise disposed of as the Court should think fit, and that in case of need it might be referred to one of the masters to settle a scheme for the application of the funds, so as to effectuate and secure the due performance of the said trusts and purposes for making loans to young men of the said Company and others in case of need with such directions as might be requisite and that an account might be taken from such period as under the circumstances might appear necessary of such part of the said estates so given to the said Company as should have been by the said Company converted or disposed of to their own use and also of the yearly interest upon the same, and also in particular of the increased rent of the said freehold messuage and that all such accounts might be taken as under the circumstances appear requisite.

By the decree on the hearing of the information, made the 24th March 1835, it was ordered that the defendants the Company should continue to apply the yearly rents and profits of the premises devised under the will of Samuel Lese the testator in the pleadings named to and for the benefit of the persons to whom such benefits are thereby given, and according to the trusts and purposes of such will and as the same had been hitherto applied, and the costs of all parties including the costs of the memorial to the attorney-general were ordered to be taxed and paid.

The loan portion of the gift was subsequently included in the order of the 31st July 1840 (*see Heydon's Charity*) made on the petition of Mr. Henry Ball and Mr. Charles Larkins Francis, two members of the Clothworkers' Company, and the fund forms part of the present loan funds.

The payments are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To the churchwarden of St. Andrew's, Holborn	2	0	0
To the chaplain of the Company for a sermon at Saint James' in the Wall at which the Company attend on the 2nd May	1	1	0
To the master warden and ten assistants attending	3	15	0
To printing summonses for 2nd May addressed to all the livery	0	6	6
To the poor of the Company (in 1858)	94	13	3
	101	15	9

The distribution is made in pensions and gifts, and forms part of the fund given away as mentioned in my report on Rogers' Charity.

ELIZABETH LOVE'S CHARITY.

Elizabeth Love, by her will dated the 12th March 1805, gave 200*l.* stock in the Old South Sea Annuities standing in her name, to the governors and trustees of the Clothworkers' Hall, for the benefit of blind persons, subject to the life interest of Jane Clements and Margaret Hebbert therein named. The Company by their resolution of the 18th August 1858 appointed Mr. Orton to act with Christ's Hospital, also legatees under the will to obtain letters of administration *de bonis non*. On the 24th November 1858, Mr. Orton remitted to the court a cheque for 258*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* their proportion of the estate of the testatrix. This sum was invested in 269*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, 3*l.* per Cent. Reduced Annuities, the income of which is 8*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* The Company have resolved that the annual dividends deducting 5*l.* per cent. for management, shall be paid to one blind person to be nominated by the master for the time being annually in the month of May. The nomination is to be annual by a different master and it will not therefore follow that the same person will be chosen a second time.*

LUTE'S CHARITY.

John Lute, by his will of the 12th May 1585, devised four messuages in the parish of St. Dionis, Backchurch, a messuage in St. Lawrence, Old Jewry, and a messuage

in St. Michael's, Cornhill, to the Clothworkers' Company, and from the profits thereof lend out 200*l.*, 100*l.* thereof to five young men free of the Company, and the other 100*l.* to ten honest householders freemen of the Company. And he directed the said Company to pay to some learned man for a sermon on St. Luke's day at the church of St. Michael, Cornhill, 6*s.* 8*d.*, and to every person of the livery present thereat 4*d.*, and to provide yearly 12 men's gowns and 12 women's gowns, 12 men's shirts and 12 women's smocks, 12 pair of shoes for men and 12 for women on St. Luke's day, six men and six women to be free of the Company, and six men and six women to be of the parish of St. Michael, Cornhill, the master and wardens to have 3*s.* 4*d.* each, and the clerks and beadles 3*s.* 4*d.* each, and the rest of the yearly profits should remain towards the reparations of the premises and the affairs and relief of the said Company.

After the last inquiry an information was filed in the Court of Chancery by the Attorney-General at the relation of T. S. Hall and Effingham Wilson against the Company defendants praying that the said defendants might answer the premises, and make a full disclosure of all the matters aforesaid. And that an account might be taken of all such sums of money paid by the said Company as ought to have been applied in making such loans as were directed to be made by the said will, and that it might be decreed that such part of the said sum of 200*l.*, as had been lost ought to be made good out of the estate aforesaid. And that the said defendants might be charged with interest on such sums respectively during such time as they should appear to have misapplied or kept the same nonapplied and that if necessary an inquiry might be directed of what the hereditaments and property of the said charity consisted, and the yearly rental thereof, and whether the existing leases were properly made and for the benefit of the said charity, and that if necessary it might be referred to one of the masters to approve of a scheme for the future management of the charity estates, and the application thereof.

The Company by their answer said that the surplus of the said annual rents was given by the said testator towards the charges, affairs, and relief of the said Company of Clothworkers according to the discretion of the said defendants.

By the order of the court made at the hearing of the cause on the 17th July 1833, it was ordered that the defendants, the Clothworkers' Company, should carry to the credit of an account to be opened in the books of the said Company, under the head of John Lute's charity, the principal sum of 200*l.* so bequeathed by the will of the said John Lute, and also the further sum of 100*l.* being the amount of 10 years' interest on the said principal sum of 200*l.*, making together 300*l.*, and it was ordered that one moiety of the said sum of 100*l.* be added by the said defendants to the loans to the five young men free of the Company, and the other moiety to the loans of 10 honest householders free of the Company, and that advertisement of such loans being available should be made as therein mentioned, and without dismissing any portion of the bill, the court ordered that the costs should be taxed and paid by the Company.

It does not distinctly appear by the pleadings or by the order of the court whether any questions with reference to this charity other than the application of the loan fund came under the consideration of the court. The prayer of the information seems to have been framed with the view of avoiding to put forward a case affecting the surplus, and thus to avoid any point of costs if such a case should fail, and yet to entitle the relators to ask for as wide a relief as possible. The defendants raised the question by their answer, but no portion of the bill was dismissed, and it therefore appears to me that the question of the extent of the charitable trust has not been disposed of by the court. Under the decisions which have taken place, it does not, however, appear to me that any case against the Company with reference to the dedication of the surplus could be successfully raised.

The loan fund has been since dealt with under the order of the Court of Chancery of the 31st July 1840 (confirming the master's report of the 21st July 1840) relating to the loan fund. (*See Heydon's case.*)

The sermon is annually preached on St. Luke's day in St. Michael's Church, Cornhill, and the Company pay to the rector 1*l.* 1*s.*

* ELIZABETH LOVE'S CHARITY.

Under an order of the Board of this date, the above-mentioned sum of 269*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, reduced, was transferred

into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

15th Nov.
1877.

The court proceed in procession with so many of the livery as choose to attend, and every one who attends receives a paper of cakes of the value of 2s., which is not, however, charged to the fund.

The clothing distributed by the Company in respect of this charity in the year 1858 was 93*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, and is included in the aggregate sum of upwards of 700*l.* applied in these gifts, as stated in the report on Hobby's Charity.

The premises comprised in the gift are now Nos. 47, 48, 49, 53, and 54, Moorgate Street, paying ground rents amounting together to 71*l.* a year.

The balance applied by the Company to their own use after the gifts are paid was in 1858 930*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.**

LYON'S CHARITY.

Dame Elizabeth Lyon, by her will of the 10th January 1556, gave 40*l.* to the Company to the intent that the same should be employed in a stock by the Company being out of the livery, whereof every such poor young man to have 20*l.* a piece for two years upon good sureties, and so from two years to two years, the same stock to be employed unto two poor young men, being out of the livery, for ever without any money to be paid by such young men other than only 10*s.* to be paid by

either of the said young men unto the said Company for a drinking or otherwise to be divided between the said master and wardens. The will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 21st January 1569, and the sum of 40*l.* was received by the said Company. This is one of the charities included in the loan fund, administered according to the report of the Master in Chancery. It forms part of the moneys comprised in the schedule to that report.

MACHELL'S CHARITY.

John Machell, by his will of the 26th July 1558, gave 100*l.* to the Company, on trust, to deliver out the same to four young men of the Company for three years, to every of the said four young men 25*l.* a piece, the Company at the time of delivering the said money to take sureties for the repayment thereof at the end of the three years. The will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury the 10th October 1558, and the said 100*l.* was paid to the said Company.

This charity is included in the loan funds administered according to the report of the master of the 21st July 1840, referred to under Heydon's Charity. It forms part of the moneys comprised in the schedules to the master's report.

*JOHN LUTE'S CHARITY.

By an order of the Board of this date, the above-mentioned annual payments were redeemed by the transfer into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds of the sum of 3,658*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Consolidated 3*l.* per Cent. Annuities.

By an order of the Board of this date, a scheme was established for the future regulation of this charity (other than the Loan Charity founded by John Lute) and of the charities of Samuel and John Middlemore.

A copy of the scheme is annexed.

The above-mentioned scheme for the Clothworkers' Loan Charities was approved by Her Majesty's in Council on 26th March 1878. (*See* Heydon's Charity.)

By an order of the Board of this date, the trustees were authorised to apply the sum of 2,210*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*, to be produced by the sale of a sufficient portion of the said sum of 3,658*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Consols, in the purchase of freehold ground rents, at West Hackney, producing 91*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

By an order of the Board of this date, the trustees were authorised to effect the purchase of freehold ground rents at Shacklewell, producing 58*l.* 10*s.* per annum, at the price of 1,500*l.* sterling, to be provided in part by the sale of the sum of 1,396*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* Consols, and as to the residue by means of a loan from the Company not bearing interest and repayable within seven years.

CHARITY COMMISSION.

In the matter of the charities of John Lute and Samuel Middlemore and John Middlemore, under the management of the Clothworkers' Company, in the City of London; and

In the matter of "The Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1869."

The Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, having considered an application in writing made to them on the 11th day of December 1877, in the matter of the above-mentioned charities, under the seal of the above-mentioned Company as the Trustees of the said charities:

And it appearing to the said Board to be desirable that a scheme should be established for the future regulation of the said charities:

And upon notice of the intention of the said Board to make an order for the foregoing object, having been given by the affixing of the same, according to the direction of the said Board, to or near principal outer doors of the parish churches of St. Michael, Cornhill, and St. Clements, Eastcheap, and of the Clothworkers' Hall all in the city of London, on the 25th day of December 1877, being more than one calendar month previously to the date hereof:

And no notice of any objection to the said proposed order having been received by the said Board:

Do hereby order, that the scheme set forth in the schedule hereto be approved and established as the scheme for the future regulation of the said charities.

SCHEDULE.

SCHEME FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND REGULATION OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED CHARITIES.

1. The master and wardens of the Company of Clothworkers of the city of London, usually called "the Clothworkers' Company," and who are herein-after referred to as the Trustees, shall continue to be the Trustees of the said charities, and shall manage and administer the same and their several endowments in conformity with the provisions of this scheme.

2. The charities founded by the will of the above-mentioned John Lute, other than the Loan Charity thereby founded, and the charities of Samuel Middlemore and John Middlemore shall hereafter be administered as one charity.

3. The dividends or other income of the said charities, shall subject to the existing interests of the present recipients, be applied in making the several payments, and providing the several articles of clothing to the several persons qualified in accordance with the wills of the respective founders, but the Trustees shall nevertheless be at liberty to vary the several antique articles of apparel heretofore given in favour of other and more modernised articles of clothing.

4. The said clothing and other gifts shall from the date of this scheme be distributed, and the anniversary of the said charities shall be celebrated on the feast of St. Luke annually, or within seven days thereafter, in or at the church of St. Michael, Cornhill, and St. Clement, Eastcheap, in alternate years, but without prejudice to the claims of the beneficiaries entitled to the benefits of the said charities respectively, so nevertheless that one sermon only shall be preached in each year on the day appointed for the celebration of the said charities, and that there shall be paid out of the income of the said charities to the minister by whom the said sermon shall be preached the sum of 3*l.* 3*s.* in lieu of the fees prescribed in the wills of the respective founders.

5. Subject to the provisions aforesaid, and so far as there shall be any surplus income belonging to the said charities arising from the absence of duly qualified recipients, or otherwise, the residue of the said income shall be applied by the Trustees in promoting the technical education (either by the institution of exhibitions to Art Schools or other avenues to art culture and higher industrial training or otherwise) of persons to be selected by the Trustees, having preference to the claims of persons belonging to the following classes, namely,—persons free of the said Company or in their employment, or of persons who shall as principals or on their own account have carried on any trade or business in the said parishes of St. Michael, Cornhill, and St. Clement, Eastcheap, or have practised any profession therein, or who shall have served for not less than five years as clerks or managers or assistants to any person or persons carrying on any trade or business or practising any profession in the said parishes.

Sealed by Order of the Board this 29th day of January 1878.

HENRY M. VANE,
Secretary.

4 G

SAMUEL MIDDLEMORE'S CHARITY.

Samuel Middlemore, by will prior to 1647, gave to the Company 800*l.* to purchase lands of the yearly value of 40*l.*, to provide cloth for 20 gowns, linen for 20 shirts and smocks, 20 pairs of stockings, 20 pairs of shoes for 20 poor aged men and women, four whereof to be of the parish of Saint Clement's, and 16 free of the Company, and further to provide 10 chaldron of coal for 20 poor people; and he willed that only 33*l.* should be bestowed out of the 40*l.*, and if the 33*l.* was not sufficient there should be a deduction out of the coals, and he directed that out of the residue of the 40*l.* should be paid to the preacher at St. Clement's church 13*s.* 4*d.* for a sermon, to the two younger wardens 10*s.* each, to the clerk, 6*s.* 8*d.*, to the beadle 5*s.*, parish clerk 3*s.* 4*d.*, and sexton 1*s.* 8*d.*. Also to the churchwardens of St. Clement's 3*l.* for coals to the oldest poor people, and 30*s.* residue of the 40*l.* to remain to the Company towards charges arising about the said business.

Subsequently to the inquiry of the Commissioners an information was filed by the Attorney-General at the relation of Thomas Spencer Hall against the Clothworkers' Company, praying that by reason of their neglect to invest the sums of 800*l.* and 100*l.* in the purchase of real estate in part, and also in not having in any manner set apart or appropriated the same two sums or any specific fund, or securing the said several charitable uses and purposes of the said donors as directed by the said will of said Samuel and John Middlemore respectively, had made default and acted in breach of the said trusts in them in that behalf reposed, and that the said defendants might be decreed to make good to or for the said charitable uses the loss or injury sustained by the said default, and neglect of the said Company in not having made the said investments in land, and that defendants might be compelled to set apart and appropriate some specific real estate, or else some specific public funds or stocks of competent value or amount belonging to and vested in them as part of the general corporate property or stock of the said Company, or otherwise to provide so much so as to yield such yearly income as might appear proper, and so and in such manner that the same might be adequately charged and secured for the future performance of said charitable uses; and, further, to make suitable compensation for the benefit of the said charitable objects for and in respect of the loss sustained by reason of such neglect in not having made such investment in land, and that the said defendants might be decreed to pay to the relators their costs of the suit.

By a decree of the Court made at the hearing of this cause on the 24th March 1835, the defendants, by their counsel submitting to the prayer to be charged with the principal sums of 800*l.* and 100*l.*, as of the gifts of Samuel Middlemore and John Middlemore respectively, the testators in the pleadings named, and undertaking to pay interest for the same at 5*l.* per cent. It was ordered that the amount of such interest be thenceforth applied to, and for the purposes declared in the wills of the said Samuel Middlemore and John Middlemore respectively. And that the costs, &c. of the relator and of the defendants, including the memorial to the Attorney-General, to be taxed by the master of the Court in rotation, be paid by the defendants. And it was ordered that the said defendants be at liberty to retain their own costs, and what should be paid for the relator's costs out of the charity funds in question in the cause.

* SAMUEL AND JOHN MIDDLEMORE'S CHARITIES.

16th Nov.
1877.

By an order of the Board of this date, the above-mentioned annual payment or charge of 45*l.* was redeemed by the transfer into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds of the sum of 1,500*l.* Consolidated 3*l.* per Cent. Annuities.

29th Jan.
1878.

By an order of the Board of this date a scheme was established for the future regulation of these charities. (See John Lute's Charity.)

28th July
1882.

By an order of the Board of this date the trustees were authorised to effect the purchase of freehold ground rents at Shacklewell, producing 62*l.* per annum, at the price of 1,600*l.* sterling, to be provided in part by the sale of the said sum of 1,500*l.* Consols, and as to the residue by means of a loan from the Company, not bearing interest, and repayable within seven years.

† THOMAS NEWMAN'S CHARITY.

10th August
1880.

Under an order of the Board of this date, the sum of 9,000*l.* Consols, representing the endowment of this

By an order of the Court of the Company of the 14th October 1658, this and Barbara Burnell's Gift were charged upon the lands at Islington. This order does not appear to have been known at the time of the last report, and it would seem to have been lost sight of at the making of the deed of 1734 (vol. 6, page 231).

The sum of 40*l.* a year is now applied by the Company as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Carried to the clothing account and distributed with Hobby's Charity -	32	0	0
To the churchwardens of St. Clement's, East Cheap, for sea coals -	3	0	0
To the Company -	1	10	0
The rector of St. Clement's, East Cheap -	1	1	0
The warden, clerk of Company, beadle, parish clerk, and sexton and organist -	2	9	0
	£40	0	0

In 1853 the sum expended in clothing was 91*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* including the specific gifts above stated, and John Middlemore's gift of 5*l.* a year.*

JOHN MIDDLEMORE'S GIFT.

John Middlemore, by his will of 22nd June 1647, gave 100*l.* to the Company, to be laid out in the purchase of land, 5*l.* a year for 20 poor members of the Company. This was one of the subjects of the suit instituted by the Attorney-General at the relation of Thomas S. Hall, against the Company stated in the report on Samuel Middlemore's Charity.

The sum of 5*l.* a year is given away in sums of 5*s.* a piece to 20 poor recipients of the clothing, which is distributed on the 11th of October as mentioned in Hobby's Charity, when they attend at St. Clement's Church.*

NEWMAN'S CHARITY.

Thomas Newnam, by his will of the 9th July 1800, gave to the Company 10,000*l.* Consols, the interest to be disposed of in equal shares among 15 poor blind men and 15 poor blind women. The legacy was subject to 1,000*l.* legacy duty, and the remainder was transferred, and is still invested in Consols in the name of the Company. The dividends amounting to 270*l.* a year, are distributed annually amongst 30 blind persons in sums of 2*l.* 5*s.* a quarter.

The pensioners are appointed by the members of the Court in rotation; they must, according to the regulation of the Company, be 50 years of age, and have been blind for three years. The applicants are very numerous.†

ORMSTON'S CHARITY.

Thomas Ormston, by his will of the 24th February 1556, gave 3*l.* yearly to the churchwardens of St. Bartholomew, Royal Exchange, for bread to the poorest householders every Sunday, and 6*l.* equally to the three hospitals—Christ's, Bridewell, and St. Bartholomew's.‡

OSMOTHERLAW'S GIFT.

John Osmotherlaw, by his will of the 1st June 1642, gave to the Company 50*s.* a year for five poor clothworkers at Christmas. This money is received annually from the Merchant Taylors' Company and distributed with Rogers' gift.§

charity, was transferred into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

By an order of the Board of this date, the trustees were authorised to effect the purchase of freehold ground rents at Hammersmith, producing 382*l.* 10*s.* per annum, at the price of 8,950*l.*, to be provided by the sale of the said sum of 9,000*l.* Consols.

16th Sept.
1881.

† THOMAS ORMSTON'S CHARITY.

By an Order of the Board of this date, the above-mentioned yearly payments, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of 9*l.*, were redeemed by the transfer into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds of the sum of 300*l.* Consolidated 3*l.* per Cent. Annuities.

15th July
1876.

§ JOHN OSMOTHERLAW'S CHARITY.

By an order of the board of this date, the above-mentioned yearly payment of 50*s.* was redeemed by the transfer into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds of the sum of 83*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Consolidated 3*l.* per Cent. Annuities.

18th Nov.
1873.

DAME ANNE PACKINGTON'S CHARITY.

Dame Anne Packington, by her will of the 24th November, 1559, gave certain lands to trustees of the yearly value of 16*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* to permit the Clothworkers' Company to receive the rents and distribute 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* among the poor of St. Dunstan's in the West, between the 1st November and 1st February; to distribute 8*l.* to the poor of the parish where she should be buried (St. Botolph, Aldersgate), viz., 3*l.* for finding of poor men's children to school, 3*l.* to be distributed among the poor of that parish from the 1st November to 1st February, to cause a sermon to be preached at St. Dunstan's on the 15th February, and another sermon in St. Botolph, Aldersgate; to distribute unto the poor, in alms, 40*s.* residue of said 8*l.*, and to each preacher 6*s.* 8*d.* over and above the said 40*s.*, and the said Company to retain for themselves the residue of 4*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* a year.

After the reports of the commissioners of inquiry suggesting doubts as to the actual extent and the due administration of this estate (see vol. 2, page 59, and vol. 8, page 293) an information was filed by the Attorney-General, and a decree and scheme obtained, which is set forth in a further report of the Commissioners of inquiry (vol. 20, pages 260-61), and the substance of which is as follows:—

That the yearly rents should in future be divided into sixteen parts, and be applied by the Company in manner following:—

Four sixteenths thereof to be distributed yearly among the poor inhabitants of St. Dunstan's in the West, between the 1st February and 1st November, as the Company should think necessary.

Eight sixteenths to be distributed yearly among the poor of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, viz., 3/16ths towards the finding of poor men's children of the same parish to school and learning, 3/16ths to be yearly distributed among the poor of the parish between the 1st November and 1st February, and 2/16ths to poor people in alms by the said Company on such days as the sermons should be preached.

That the Company should procure two sermons to be yearly preached on such days and places as the said testatrix had by her will pointed out and should pay to each of such preachers 1*l.* 1*s.* for each sermon.

Four sixteenths, after paying the preachers, to be retained by the Company for their use in consideration of their pains and trouble in the execution of the premises and expenses attending the management of the estate and distribution of the said charity.

Preference to be given in the distribution to such persons as had never received parochial relief, and had been the longest without such relief.

That accounts should be kept of the receipts and expenditure of the charity to be audited once a year and signed by the master and wardens.

That the estate of the charity should be distinguished from the land belonging to the Company by bound stones, and that the same should be managed and let to the best advantage by the Company.

Upon a petition of the Clothworkers' Company to the Court of Chancery, heard on the 23rd May 1844, presented under Sir Samuel Romilly's Act, to which petition the Attorney-General and the churchwardens and overseers of both parishes were respondents, it was referred to the master to inquire whether an agreement of the 19th April 1844, with any and what variations should be carried into execution.

The master reports on the 11th April 1845 in favour of the agreement and his report was confirmed by the order of the court of the 25th April 1845.

The terms of this agreement for enfranchisement were carried into effect by a deed dated the 4th August 1846, between the Venerable William Hale Hale, Archdeacon of London, of the first part, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of the second part, the Copyhold Commissioners of the third part, the master, wardens, and commonalty of the Clothworkers' Company of the fourth part, and Henry Rutt and others, citizens and clothworkers and trustees as therein mentioned, of the fifth part. Reciting the agreement of the 19th April 1844, the master's report of the 11th April 1845, and the order confirming the same: And reciting that in pursuance of the said order the said Company had paid the sum of 32*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* into the bank in the name of the accountant-general "ex parte the account of the Copyhold Commissioners," and that the said Copyhold Commissioners had agreed to the deed: It was witnessed that in consideration of a piece of pasture land surrendered to the said William Hale Hale by the parties of the fifth part, and intended to be forthwith surrendered to the Ecclesiastical Com-

missioners, and of the said 32*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* paid as aforesaid. And also of the sum of 119*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* to be placed to the account of the Accountant-General "ex parte the Copyhold Commissioners," and which said piece of pasture ground, together with the said sums of 32*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* and 119*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, making together 151*l.* 10*s.*, were the full consideration for the enfranchisement of the pieces of land and hereditaments therein-after described, the said William Hale Hale and the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners bargained, sold, enfranchised, and released to the said parties of the fifth part, all those five messuages or tenements, and also 21 acres 1 rood 11 perches in Islington aforesaid, and also a piece of land of 2 roods 11 perches and 3 other roods lying in another close; and also 1 acre 3 roods of meadow land, to hold the said messuages, lands, and hereditaments unto and to the use of the said parties of the fifth part in trust for the said Clothworkers' Company and their successors for ever.

The houses mentioned in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (vol. 20, p. 260) and described there under Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 and let to T. Pearson and others, were taken down by the sanction of an order of the court of the 31st May 1850, whereby it was ordered that the Company should be at liberty to enter into an agreement with Mr. Samuel Rhodes for letting to him for building purposes the same piece of land as now comprised in and demised by the indenture of lease therein referred to, upon the terms and conditions in the proposal and the master's report of the 8th April 1850, with liberty for the Company to execute leases from time to time in conformity with the terms of the agreement. And the master was to settle the draft of the proposed agreement with James Rhodes and of one the leases to be granted thereunder, and the Company were to execute such agreement and leases in conformity therewith.

The agreement, which is dated the 31st July 1850, and made between the Company of the one part and James Rhodes of the other part, recited the order of the court of the 31st May 1850, and the agreement between the Company and James Rhodes to take the Crown field at Islington, containing 4 acres 2 roods 13 perches, and the prebend field, containing 14 acres 0 roods 5 perches, as the same with the general scheme of the said intended buildings were delineated on a map thereon with the easements and appurtenances for 90 years from Michaelmas 1846 at an aggregate rent of 800*l.* a year distributable as thereafter mentioned, with such additional rent or payment in respect of sewerage, and otherwise as therein mentioned with such stipulations touching roads, ways, and buildings as therein mentioned. That the said James Rhodes was already in possession of the premises under a previous lease therein mentioned (but then cancelled) and that the master had approved of the now stating agreement. And the said James Rhodes thereby covenanted with the Company to construct the roads, drains, &c., as therein mentioned and within two years from Midsummer 1850, to build 30 houses, and within the then seven following years, 10 additional houses in each year, in the five then next succeeding years 40 additional houses in each year, and in the then next succeeding year 43 additional houses, making a total of 343 houses, which said houses should not be less than third and fourth rate houses, and contain not less than six or eight rooms each, but with power to diminish the number of houses proportionately if any of such houses were built of a higher rate according to the certificate of the surveyor, and that the said James Rhodes should be at liberty to dig brick earth and remove certain old buildings, and that they would grant to the said James Rhodes such sufficient leases not exceeding 20 in the whole as therein mentioned at such apportioned rents as would amount to the said sum of 800*l.* And the agreement prescribed the form of the said leases and counterparts and the covenants and provisions therein contained.

The only variation from this agreement has been made by a subsequent order of the court of the 11th January 1859, permitting the Company to vary the form of the covenants.

The benefit of the agreement has been assigned by Mr. Rhodes to John Jay. The building on the estate was found to be much impeded by the objectionable form of the covenant which made one portion of the property liable for defaults of the other, and the Court of Chancery ordered that the said Company should be relieved from the restrictions, whereby the total number of leases to be granted was by the said agreement of the 31st July 1850 limited to 20, and the rent to be reserved in

respect of any one lease was not to be less than 20l., and that the said Company should be at liberty to demise the said houses with the appurtenances then completed but not leased to the said J. Jay, his executors, &c., by any one or more lease or leases or 10 additional houses being completed pursuant to the agreement of the 31st July 1850. And it was ordered that the Company and the said John Jay, and John Hebb, and James Rhodes should execute a deed or deeds for transferring to John Hebb all the benefit and liability of the said agreement of the 31st July 1850, exclusive of the premises already demised, and of the said houses and releasing and exonerating the said J. Rhodes from all liability under the said contract, and in addition that all leases to be granted by the said Company to Jay and Hebb respectively should contain reservations of separate rents in respect of each house with the appurtenances to be comprised in such lease and in such leases should be contained provisions authorising a re-entry of the Company into so much only of the said demised premises with the buildings thereon in respect whereof nonpayment of rent or nonobservance of covenants by the lessee should respectively happen, but so that the residue of the said demised premises be not affected by such re-entry. This order was obtained at the expense of the lessees and assignees.

The five houses which were taken down as before mentioned, were comprised in an agreement with John Hebb, under an order of the Court of Chancery of the 6th June 1856, in consideration of building 30 houses for a term of 80 years from Michaelmas 1856 at 150l. a year. The Company have since redeemed the land tax, and in consideration thereof there is an addition to the rent of 6l., making together 156l. a year, and the property is held under Mr. Hebb as follows:—

Mr. Barker has built eight houses in Queen's Head Lane, and pays an apportioned rent of -	£ s. d.
The Postmaster General is the lessee of the corner premises in Packington Street and Lower Street at the apportioned rent of -	42 0 0
A portion of the property has been converted into a street which runs through it and forms part of Packington Street -	37 0 0
The remainder of this portion of the estate which fronts chiefly in Packington Street and partly in Lower Street, is on lease to Mr. Hebb under five leases for the same term at the apportioned rent of -	77 0 0
A piece of ground containing 1a. 1r. 11p., bounded by Rydon Street, Linton Street, and Church Street, Islington, let to Henry Rydon for 80 years from Midsummer 1857 at a rent of -	65 0 0
The whole of the remainder of the estate is comprised in the agreement with Mr. Rhodes and the subsequent leases under the same, and the order of the 11th January 1859, and comprising houses in Arlington Street, Dame Street, Packington Street, Linton Street, St. Paul's Street, and Queen's Head Lane, as shown in a plan of which I caused a copy to be made	—
Carried forward -	221 0 0

Brought forward -	£ s. d.
Five leases are held by Mr. Jay at a total rent of 200l. a year, and the remaining leases are in course of being made to Mr. Hebb as the buildings are completed at the aggregate rent of -	221 0 0
	800 0 0
	1,021 0 0

The 1,237l. 13s. 8d. Consols found due to the charity at the time of the master's report of November 1827 (vol. 20, p. 260) in respect of the land taken by the Canal Company, and the sum of 1,436l. 9s. 7d. reduced stock bought under an order of the court, have been subsequently expended in the payment of the costs of the various proceedings in Chancery, the stock having been sold out at different times under the order of the court.

Under the scheme, 8/16ths of the income of the charity goes to the parish of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, 4/16ths to the parish of St. Dunstan's in the west, and the remaining 4/16ths to the Company for the expense and trouble of the administration.

The Company attend at St. Dunstan's Church on the 15th February, when a sermon is preached, and on that occasion 135l. has usually been distributed amongst 88 persons selected by the churchwardens and overseers, in sums varying from 10s. to 1l. 10s., and the Company usually in the month of October, give the churchwardens and overseers a cheque for the balance.

The Company also attend at the church of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, on the 25th August, when 2/16ths of the fund, amounting in 1858 to 120l. 18s. 3d. was distributed to persons selected by the officers of that parish, 3/16ths (181l. 7s. 1d.) was paid to the churchwardens, and by them handed over to the treasurer of the schools, and the balance (181l. 7s. 1d.) was paid in the February following, and was distributed according to a list of persons furnished by the churchwardens.*

DAME ANNE PACKINGTON'S BREAD CHARITY.

By an indenture of the 23rd November 1570, Dame Anne Packington gave 100l. to the Company to pay 4l. 13s. 4d. to the churchwardens of St. Botolph Without, Aldersgate, to the intent that 4l. 6s. 8d., part thereof, should be applied by the churchwardens in weekly payments on every Sunday in the year to five poor people of the parish 4d. each, and the residue to the churchwardens for the time being for their pains about the receipts and distribution, or in default made in such payments the same to be paid to the Dean of Westminster, and in default thereof to the Dean of St. Paul's, and 6s. 8d. to the Dean of St. Paul's for the due performance of the trusts committed to them.

The sum of 4l. 13s. 4d. has not been paid since 1827. It appears that this payment ceased upon the increased payment having been made under the other charities of this lady.

An application was made to the Company by the churchwardens of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, on the 15th October, 1847, to which the Company replied that they were advised that they could not safely pay the money under the circumstances.

The payment of 6s. 8d. a year was made to the receiver of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's up to Michaelmas 1856 (paid 27th February 1857) and has since been discontinued on the ground that the duty has not been seen to.

The parish officers who attended at the time of my inquiry propose, with the concurrence of the Company and the dean and chapter, to lay a scheme before the board, and to request their advice and direction.†

* DAME ANNE PACKINGTON'S CHARITY.

31st March
1879.

By an order of the board of this date, the trustees were authorised to grant a lease of a piece of ground containing 4,000 square feet with the buildings thereon, situate between Canal Terrace and Arlington Street in the parish of St. Mary, Islington, for 58½ years from Christmas 1877, at the annual rent of 7l.

The income of this charity now amounts to 1,028l. per annum.

† DAME ANNE PACKINGTON'S BREAD CHARITY.

Under the authority of the board the sum of 282l. consisting of the endowment fund of 100l. and 182l. the amount of accumulations of income was paid to the

banking account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and, in pursuance of an order of the Board of 27th November 1866, the sum of 313l. 6s. 8d. Consols purchased therewith was transferred to the Official Trustees on the 29th of the same month.

By an order of the Board of this date, made upon the application of two inhabitants of the parish the incumbent and churchwardens of the parish of St. Botolph Without, Aldersgate, for the time being, were appointed trustees of this charity, and it was directed, by way of scheme for the future regulation of the charity, that the clear annual income thereof, which should remain after payment thereof of the yearly sum of 6s. 8d. to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of St. Paul's London, in pursuance of the terms

30th Nov.
1866.

PEAKE'S CHARITY.

Sir William Peake, by his will of the 2nd October 1672, gave 100*l.* to the Company to pay 10*s.* a piece to 10 poor men of the Company at Michaelmas yearly. The 100*l.* forms part of the fund charged as a portion of the King Street and Cheapside Estate (*see* Heath's Almshouses). The 5*l.* a year is out of that income carried to the St. Thomas' Eve Distribution Fund, (for which *see* the report on Watson's Charity).

PENNOYER'S GIFT.

William Pennoyer, by his will of the 25th May 1670, devised his lands in Norfolk to trustees to pay 10*l.* a year to 10 of the blindest, oldest, and poorest clothworkers and their widows.

The governors of Christ's Hospital pay to the Company annually 10*l.*, which the Company apply to the general relief fund (for which *see* Roger's Charity).

PILSWORTH'S GIFT.

Edward Pilsworth, by his will of the 7th July 1603, gave his messuages, &c. in London to the Company to pay 16*l.* as follows:—12*l.* 14*s.* to the churchwardens of Shitlington, Bedfordshire, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
To the minister yearly for four sermons	1	0	0
To reparations of the parish church	0	16	0
To six of the poor, every Sunday 4 <i>s.</i> , that is to say, 8 <i>d.</i> a piece after morning prayer	10	8	0
To the churchwardens for their pains	0	10	0

And 3*l.* 6*s.* residue of the said 16*l.* should remain to the use of the said Company, and the said Company should also pay 5*l.* a year towards the maintenance of a poor scholar at Magdalen College, Oxford.

The devised premises being a house in Bartholomew Lane, belong to the Company and produce a rent of 233*l.* 15*s.* as stated in the report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (vol. 6, page 228).

The sum of 12*l.* 14*s.* is paid to the vicar of Shitlington annually by half-yearly payments, and a certificate received from him that he has distributed the money according to the directions of the will.

The gift for an exhibition at Magdalen College, Oxford, has been by the Company (with all other such gifts) increased to 20*l.* a year. The applications are made from persons at the University, under the form and with the certificates (printed examples of which I append). The Company are bound by the deeds and instruments to dispose of the following exhibitions:—

Pilsworth's	£5
Burnell's	5
Heath's (two)	5
And Hewitt's	5

But they altogether have 13 exhibitions, which amount together to 260*l.* a year, and gratuities on academical success as specified in another printed form, which I also append.

There are generally more applicants for the exhibitions than there are such benefits to dispose of, and much effort is used to obtain success in the competition.*

To the MASTER, WARDENS, and COURT OF ASSISTANTS of the WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF CLOTHWORKERS, London.

State name, residence, and profession of petitioner.

The humble petition of _____, aged _____ years, the son of _____

Sheweth,

That your petitioner is a resident poor scholar at _____ College, in the university of _____ and is of studious habits and good conduct, as by the accompanying certificate will appear.

That your petitioner being dependent on his friends for his means of support, whose assistance is not ade-

quate to the expenses attendant on the studies of the university, is desirous of obtaining one of the exhibitions given by your Worships to poor university students.

And humbly prays that your Worships will take his case into consideration, and appoint him to one of the said exhibitions, and thereby enable him to pursue his studies at the aforesaid university.

And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

Questions to be answered.

Where educated?

Has the applicant passed a college examination?

In what class?

Whether pensioner or sizar at Cambridge?

Commoner or servitor at Oxford?

What means of support?

We, the undersigned, certify that we have personal knowledge of the pecuniary means of the petitioner and his friends, and that they are such as to justify his application for an exhibition, to enable him to prosecute his studies more efficiently at the before-mentioned college.

Clothworkers' Hall, London,

SIR,

I HAVE the pleasure to inform you of your appointment by the court, the _____ to an exhibition of 20*l.* per annum (in the gift of the Clothworkers' Company) from _____ last for the term of six years, provided you shall continue so long actual resident in college, and without any preferment in the church. The exhibitions are payable half-yearly at Midsummer and Christmas. On the other half sheet you have forms of declaration, and certificate (required to be filled up prior to each application for payment of the exhibition), also copy of a recent order of court.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

FORM of CERTIFICATES to be delivered to the CLOTHWORKERS' COMPANY, of London, on application for the payment of an EXHIBITION.

Declaration to be signed by the Exhibitioner.

I do declare that I have not received, nor am I entitled to receive, any annual income exceeding 80*l.* from _____ to _____ last [the time for which the exhibition is due].

As witness my hand this _____ day of _____ 185 _____.

This is to certify, that _____ now a [rank in college] of _____ College, in the university of _____ hath kept between _____ and _____ last [the time for which the exhibition is due] each term by actual residence in the said college, and that he hath conducted himself soberly, regularly, and studiously.

As witness our hands this _____ day of _____ 185 _____.

The exhibition is granted to the scholar to hold for six years, provided he continues so long actually resident in college, and without any preferment in the Church.

It is particularly requested that the exhibitioner upon discontinuing his residence in college, or becoming ineligible to hold the exhibition, will give immediate notice to Mr. R. B. Towse, the clerk to the Company.

CLOTHWORKERS, LONDON.

(Copy) Order of Court, 4th March 1854.

"That it is at all times a matter of great satisfaction to the court when their exhibitions at Oxford and Cambridge prove to be of special advantage to the students

of the foundation of the charity, should be applied to the benefit of the most deserving and necessitous inhabitants of the aforesaid parish of St. Botolph Without, Aldersgate, to be selected for this purpose by the said trustees, by providing them with clothes, bedding, fuel, medical or other aid in sickness, food or other articles in kind, or with pecuniary aid in special cases as should be considered by the trustees to be most advantageous to them, and that either directly or by aiding the funds of any provident or friendly associations to which they should belong, or any public institutions of which, re-

spectively it should be the object to provide them with like benefits, and so that no funds of the charity should be applied directly or indirectly to the relief of the poor rates of the said parish.

* EDWARD PILSWORTH'S CHARITY.

By an order of the Board of this date, the above-mentioned yearly payments of 12*l.* 14*s.* and 5*l.* were re-deemed by the transfer into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds of the sum of 590*l.* Consolidated 3*l.* per Cent. Annuities.

18th July 1870.

who hold them, and that for the purpose of offering encouragement to their exhibitors,

It is resolved:—

That whenever a gentleman upon his final examination, takes a first or second class in classics or mathematics at Oxford, or is a wrangler or first class classic at Cambridge, he shall receive a complimentary grant of 20*l.*, this arrangement to be continued during the pleasure of the court."

Clothworkers' Hall, London,
185 .

SIR,

I AM instructed to inform you as applicant for an exhibition in the gift of the Clothworkers' Company, at the university of , that in the event of its being your intention to become a candidate for one of 20*l.* per annum, now vacant, a certificate of college residence and declaration by yourself as to income in the words of the accompanying forms should be sent here prior to the proximo, the appointment to the exhibition will take place at the court on the .

I am, Sir,

Yours most obediently,

This is to certify that a* of College, in the university of on the day of 18 , and that he is now at of such College, and a resident therein, and that he is of studious and good conduct.

As witness our hands this day of 18

To be signed by the two principal officers of the college, and by the tutor of the candidate.

* Commoner (or as the case may be).
† Present rank in College.

Declaration to be signed by the Petitioner.

I do declare that I have not, nor am I entitled to, any annual income exceeding 80*l.*

As witness my hand this day of 185 .

The exhibition is granted to the scholar to hold for six years, provided he continues so long actually resident in college, and without any preferment in the Church.

SIR JAMES ROBINSON'S GIFT.

Sir James Robinson, by his will dated prior to 1679, gave to the Company 100*l.*, the profits thereof, and of 200*l.* formerly given to them, to be applied towards the augmentation of the yearly pension of the eight poor women in the Whitefriars Almshouse. This is considered to be a part of the endowment of the Countess of Kent's Almshouses, and is not separately paid. It must be considered as included in the 20*l.* a year paid to the almspeople. The 300*l.* is made a charge or apportioned share of the property in King Street, Cheapside, under the deed of the 13th June 1734. (See Heath's Charity.)

ROGERS' GIFT.

John Rogers, by his will of the 5th May 1551, gave to the Company his four houses in St. Mary Woolchurch Haw parish, to distribute the rents among the poor people of the said Company.

This is converted into a rentcharge of 20*l.* a year on the Mansion House, under the Act of Parliament of 1737, stated in the former report (p. 218). It is distributed with Bayworth's and others amongst the poor of the Company.

The poor of the Company consist of freemen and widows of freemen.

	£	s.	d.
In the year 1858 there were 50 ancient pensioners, men and women, all over 60 years of age, who received 10 <i>l.</i> a year each	500	0	0
Two persons at 6 <i>l.</i>	12	0	0
Six pensioners at 4 <i>l.</i>	24	0	0
Two do. at 10 <i>l.</i>	20	0	0
(Almsmen's widows.)			
Four do. at 18 <i>l.</i>	72	0	0
The annuitants consist of a decayed liveryman and widows of decayed			
Carried forward	628	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	628	0	0
members of the Court and livery, the sums varying from 100 <i>l.</i> to 15 <i>l.</i>	405	0	0
Casual relief in occasional sums, for funeral and other emergencies, which does not, except in special cases and under special circumstances, exceed 3 <i>l.</i> in one case	277	0	0
	£1,310	0	0

The Company have a relief book in which is entered the names of all persons who are applicants for relief. There are always persons waiting for admission on the pension list. Inquiries are made according to printed form (copy of which I annex).

Each applicant procures a member of the Court to bring the case before it, and that member is expected to pledge himself that the case is a deserving one.

The pension applications are brought before the quarterly court, and the casual petitions before the monthly courts.

CLOTHWORKERS' HALL.

2nd November 1825.

The Court having found it necessary to check effectually the frequent misrepresentations which are made by some of the poor members of the Company who solicit relief, and who thus deprive others of it who are greater objects of charity, have come to the following resolutions, viz. :—

That in future no bounty be in any instance given without the persons applying having first delivered a full statement of their respective cases, set forth in the following printed form, signed with the names (or mark witnessed) of the individuals, and each case attested (except as to age) by at least two respectable housekeepers, who well know the facts.

The Court have further determined, that strict inquiry shall from time to time be made as to the truth of the different statements; and in case wilful misrepresentation is detected the name of the petitioner is to be registered in a book, as unworthy to receive future relief from the Company.

The form of application on the following sheet, properly filled up, signed by the petitioner, and certified by two resident householders, as under-mentioned, accompanied by copy of City freedom, and certificate of baptism (with, in the case of widows, that of marriage) must be lodged with the clerk at Clothworkers' Hall, ten days or more before the ensuing Court day.

We, , resident householders of the parish wherein the petitioner resides, do hereby certify to the master, wardens, and assistants of the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers, London, that we have known the petitioner for years, or thereabouts, and we believe that the allegations and answers to the particulars on the following sheet are true—and that the petitioner bears the character of being a person of sober life and conversation, and, we believe, is in every respect a proper object to partake of the relief dispensed by the Clothworkers' Company.

Dated this day of 18 ,
residing at ,
residing at .

NOTE.—All persons receiving clothing are to appear in the same whenever they attend at the Hall. All persons selling, pawning, or otherwise disposing of any gift of clothing from this Company, will be excluded from all future bounty of the Company.

[Form of Application for Relief.]

CLOTHWORKERS' COMPANY,
London.

The following questions are necessary to be answered by freemen of the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers, or their widows, applicants for relief from the Company.

1st. Name and age of applicant?

Answer—

2nd. Residence?

Answer—

3rd. When free of the Company? If widow, her husband?

Answer—

- 4th. Whether married? and, if so, what family?
State their names, ages, and other circumstances, and whether dependant upon applicant or not?

Answer—

- 5th. What income—and how arising?

Answer—

- 6th. On what ground relief required?

Answer—

Signature of applicant

Dated

CLOTHWORKERS' COMPANY.

Ordered—

That all pensioners do attend at the hall two days before each quarter day to receive their pensions, and that no pension be paid unless the pensioners so attend, except in cases of illness, old age, or resident beyond 10 miles from London. And that then certificates of their being alive, signed by some person of respectability resident in the neighbourhood, but to be (if possible) the minister or some parochial officer of the parish in which they may reside, be produced by the party applying for the pension, or if received by a member of the court, then on the certificate of such member.

R. B. TOWSE,
Clerk.

FORM of the CERTIFICATE (referred to above) to be produced when the Pensioners do not attend to receive their Pensions.

I, _____ of the parish of _____ in the county of _____ do certify that _____ now resides in this parish, is wholly destitute of sight, is _____ years of age, and is of sober life and conversation, and is not entitled to any estate, annuity, salary, pension, or income for life, to the amount of twenty pounds a year over and above his pension received of the Clothworkers' Company.

Witness my hand this _____ day of _____ 18 _____

{ Minister of the parish,
officer or party,
signing the above.

NOTE.—Pensioners not attending within one calendar month after each quarter-day, cannot receive payment of their pensions until the following quarter becomes payable. Also, any pension not received at the expiration of one year from the time of its being payable, the pensioner will, on the expiration of one month therefrom, be considered as dead; the pension will be declared vacant, and another person appointed thereto.

[Form of Application for Funeral Expenses.]

CLOTHWORKERS' COMPANY,

London.

The following questions are necessary to be answered by persons applying for the funeral expenses of freemen of the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers, or their widows.

- 1st. Name and residence of applicant?

Answer—

- 2nd. Whether any, or what relation to deceased?

Answer—

- 3rd. Name and age of deceased, and where last resident?

Answer—

- 4th. When free of the Company? If widow, her husband?

Answer—

- 5th. Amount of pension (if any)?

Answer—

- 6th. Whether any, and what family? Their names, ages, and other circumstances?

Answer—

- 7th. On what ground application made?

Answer—

Signature of applicant

Dated

N.B.—The above form, properly filled up, and signed by the petitioner, accompanied by the undertaker's account, copy of city freedom, and certificate of bap-

tism (also in the case of widows, that of marriage), must be lodged in the clerk's office, Clothworkers' Hall, not later than the Saturday preceding court day.

SIR THOMAS ROWE'S CHARITY.

By an indenture bearing date the 4th March 1568, between the master and wardens of the Merchant Tailors' Company of the one part and the Clothworkers' Company of the other part, reciting that the said Clothworkers' Company had, on the day of making thereof, received of Sir Thomas Rowe, Knight, the sum of 100*l.*, to be by them disposed of in the form following, that is to say, to 10 poor honest householders of the Clothworkers' Company, 10*l.* a piece, to have the use thereof for three or four years, and so to have continuance from one to another for ever, and every one of the said poor householders to find three able persons to be bound with them as sureties for the repayment of the said 10*l.* at the end of the three or four years. And further reciting that the said 100*l.* was received by the said Clothworkers' Company, and that the same was held by them upon the trusts mentioned in the said indenture.

This charity is included in the Loan Fund, administered according to the scheme settled in the master's report of the 21st July 1840, referred to under Heydon's Charity. It forms part of the moneys comprised in the schedule to that report.

SHALES' OR SKALES' CHARITY.

Peter Shales or Skales, by his will of the 13th January 1584, bequeathed 100*l.* to the Clothworkers' Company, in trust, to deliver out the same in manner following, 50*l.* unto two young men of the said Company, being merchants or retailers for three years, and the other 50*l.* to be delivered out to five honest men of the said Company for three years, to each of them 10*l.* a piece, such seven persons to give security for the repayment thereof. The will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury the 26th April 1585, and the money is included in the Loan Fund, administered according to the scheme in the report of the Master in Chancery of the 21st July 1840, referred to under Heydon's Charity.

SOUTHALL'S CHARITY.

John Southall, by his will of the 4th October 1590, gave 40*l.* to the Clothworkers' Company, to be lent to four poor men of the said Company, to have the use thereof freely for three years, giving security for the repayment of the same. The will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in May 1592, and the money is included in the Loan Fund, as described under Heydon's Charity.

STAPER'S CHARITY.

Richard Staper, in the year 1610, gave 110*l.* to the Company, to pay yearly on the eve of St. Thomas, to five poor men of the Company 20*s.* a piece. This is a portion of the fund forming the investment or apportionment of the King Street and Cheapside estates (*see* Heath's Almshouses). The Company attribute 5*l.* of the rent of that estate to this charity. For the general distribution of charities of this kind on St. Thomas' Eve. (*See* Watson's Charity.)

STODDARD'S GIFT.

James Stoddard, by his will of the 4th October 1607, gave 100*l.* to the Company to be lent out to young men of the said Company, and to pay yearly from the interest 20*s.* to the poor's box of St. Martin, Ironmonger Lane, 30 sacks of charcoal to St. Martin's and 30 sacks to St. Olave, Jewry.

The capital of 100*l.*, which was lost long ago, has since been replaced by the Company, and dealt with under the order of the 31st July 1840, confirming the report of the master of the 21st July 1840. (*See* Heydon's Charity.)

	£	s.	d.
The Company pay to the churchwardens of St. Martin, Ironmonger Lane, in respect of the gift to the poor's box and for charcoal	2	10	0
To St. Olave, Old Jewry, for 30 sacks of charcoal	1	10	0
	£4	0	0

These gifts, though insufficient for the purchase of the quantity of charcoal above mentioned, are no doubt the extent of the Company's liability, as more could not be afforded from the interest of the money bequeathed. The gift had not been paid or demanded for five years until the 23rd of January last.

STONE'S CHARITY.

Sir William Stone, Knight, of his good will gave 50*l.* to the Clothworkers' Company before his death, to be lent out to two young men free of the said Company by two equal proportions for three years. This money is also included in the loan fund as described in Heydon's Charity.

THWAYTES' CHARITY.

William Thwaytes, late of Fenchurch Street, grocer, by his will of the 24th March 1831, bequeathed to the master and wardens of the Clothworkers' Company 20,000*l.* to be distributed to poor blind persons in the way they might think most proper, but none to have more than 10*l.* annually. The will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury the 6th January 1835 by Ann Thwaytes, William Henry Hawkins, Richard Oliverson and Thomas Warren.

The sum of 20,000*l.*, deducting legacy duty, was laid out almost immediately after the death of the testator in 19,591*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* 3*l.* per Cent. Consols which stands to the account of the Company. The first payment of the dividends to poor blind persons was on the 15th July 1835. The dividends amounting to 587*l.* 15*s.* are distributed to 58 pensioners at 10*l.* a year and one of the balance of the fund. The Company charge nothing for the administration. There is no limitation of the class of the blind who participate in this gift, except that laid down by the rule of the Company requiring each person to be 50 years of age and three years afflicted with blindness. The Company pays the dividends before they become due, but the pensions falling in and not demanded, generally almost equalize the account.*

SIR THOMAS TREVOR'S CHARITY.

Sir Thomas Trevor, by deed of the 29th March 1622, gave 100*l.* to the Company, to pay yearly by quarterly payments to six poor women 20*s.* a piece. The 100*l.* is treated as a part of the investment of the King Street and Cheapside estate (*see* Heath's Almshouses), 6*l.* a year is carried to the account of the poor of the Company, for pensions, annuities, and casual relief. (*See* Rogers' Charity.)

TRUSSELL'S CHARITY.

James Trussell, by his will of the 10th October 1635, gave 400*l.* to be laid out in the purchase of a house of the yearly value of 20*l.*, which he gave to the Clothworkers' Company to the end that they should pay yearly,—

		£	s.	d.
To the treasurer of Christ's Hospital	-	5	0	0
To the poor of the parish of St. Faith	-	3	0	0
2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> a piece to the clerk and sexton thereof	-	0	5	0
2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> a piece to the clerk and beadle of the Company	-	0	5	0
To the parson of the parish for a sermon		0	10	0
The like payments to the parish of St. Bride	-	4	0	0
and the residue to the poor members of the Company, allowing out of it 10 <i>s.</i> to the officers of the Company.				

* WILLIAM THWAYTES' CHARITY.

August 10th 1880. Under an order of the Board of this date, the above mentioned sum of 19,591*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* Consols was transferred into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

28th July 1882. By an order of the Board of this date, the trustees were authorised to effect the purchase of freehold ground rents at West Hackney, producing 402*l.* per annum, at the price of 10,500*l.* sterling to be provided by the sale of the sum of 10,591*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* Consols part of the said sum of 19,591*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* Consols.

† JAMES TRUSSELL'S CHARITY.

8th May 1874. By an order of the Board of this date, the trustees were authorised to sell, for not less than the sum of 680*l.* Consolidated 3*l.* per Cent. Annuities, the rever-

The house in Lovell's Court, Paternoster Row, is held on lease of 1,000 years mentioned in the report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (page 230) at a rent of 20*l.* subject to 3*l.* a year deducted for land tax, thus leaving 17*l.* really for the Company.

The payments to the parishes of St. Faith, St. Bride's, and Christ's Hospital are made as directed, and the balance remaining applied to the benefit of the poor of the Company, forming part of the gifts, under Rogers', Bayworth's, and other benefactions.†

WATSON'S GIFT.

John Watson, by his will of the 16th December 1555, charged three houses in Basing Lane, with the annual payment of 20*s.* to the parish of St. Mary, Aldermay, and the residue to the poorest freemen of the Company the week before Christmas. It appears by the will that only three houses were devised to the Company, but that perhaps from the site having been covered with smaller houses, or some other unexplained cause, the Company have credited the trust with the rents of seven houses, viz., Nos. 1, 2, and 3, St. Thomas Apostle, 34, Bow Lane, and 9, 10, and 20, Basing Lane; the first six houses have been taken by the Corporation of London, for City improvements, and the purchase money 3,897*l.* invested in 3,971*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* Reduced Annuities in March 1852.

The sum stands in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery and the dividends are received of 119*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* The rent of 20, Basing Lane, or (25, Cannon Street, West) 50*l.*

The sum of 1*l.* is paid to the churchwardens of the parish of St. Mary, Aldermay.

The residue is distributed on St. Thomas' eve to the poor of the Company, with Hussey's, Staper's and West's Charities.

The sum is distributed in money not exceeding 20*s.* to any one person. The poor freemen, or widows of freemen, attend at the Hall of the Company and receive—

	£	s.	d.
	136	10	0
Four artizan clothworkers (per- sons acting in that trade) at 3 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i>	-	-	-
	15	4	0
Almsmen and women	-	-	-
	12	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total	-	£163	14 0

A sum of 5*l.* also was paid to the officers under the will.

WEBB'S GIFT.

John Webb by an indenture of the 23rd December 1697 purchased for 1,600*l.* three full eighth parts of a 36th part or share of the king's moiety of the New River waterworks which was conveyed to the Clothworkers' Company upon trust after the death of the said John Webb, to supply clothing to 44 poor men and women, 40 to be free of the Company and 4 of the parish of St. Mary at Hill, to pay to the minister of the said parish 20*s.* yearly, to the clerk 2*s.* 6*d.*, to the sexton 1*s.* 6*d.*, to the churchwardens 20*s.* yearly for the poor of the parish, 5*s.* a piece to the master and wardens if present at the sermon, to each of the liverymen 6*d.* a piece, to the clerk of the Company 3*s.* 4*d.*, to the beadle 2*s.* 6*d.*, to the beadle of the yeomanry and porter 1*s.* 6*d.* a piece, and the residue for cakes and wine for the master, wardens, and livery present at the distribution.

sionary interest of the charity, of and in certain messuages and premises situate in Lovell's Court, Paternoster Row, in the parish of St. Faith in the city of London, then known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Lovell's Court, subject to a lease of the same for 1,000 years from the 24th day of August 1642, at the rent of 20*l.* per annum.

Under an order of the Board of the same date, the said sum of 680*l.* Consols was, on 3rd November 1874, transferred into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

Under an order of the Board of this date, the sum of 108*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Consols, part of the said sum of 680*l.* Consols was transferred to the St. Bride's Parochial Charities Fund, and the dividends thereon are paid direct to the trustees by the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

8th June 1877.

The share of the New River Company comprised in this assignment produces at this time 331*l.* a year.

	£	s.	d.
The half-yearly dividend is now	156	2	6
Land tax	9	7	6
	165	10	0

The land tax was redeemed by the Company on the 6th November 1805. 399*l.* 12*s.* was laid out at the price of 58*l.* per cent. for Consols to redeem the land tax on the share. It has not varied since the year 1852. The first dividend in 1699 was 35*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*, the second, in 1700, 73*l.* 5*s.* 6½*d.* The whole amount, after deducting the charges, as follows—

	£	s.	d.
Poor at St. Mary at Hill	1	0	0
Sermon, organist, clerk, sexton, and beadle	2	3	6
The Company's clerk, beadle, and porter	0	8	10
Charity children, 50 at 6 <i>d.</i>	1	5	0
21 members attending church	11	0	6
Bread 5 <i>s.</i> , beer 4 <i>s.</i> cheese 7 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> , portorage of books 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , to governors 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , street keeper 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , beadle's breakfast 1 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>	1	6	0
	17	3	10

—is carried to the general clothing fund for the administration, of which see Hobby's Charity. The livery who attend on that day receive a paper of cakes value 2*s.*, and the wine is taken from the Company's stores and not charged. The sum of 16*l.* or 17*l.* is paid for cakes and wine distributed to the gentlemen who attend on that day. The payments for the sermon and to the parish officers, organist, clerk, sexton, and beadle are made. The assistants of the Company attending the sermon receive 10*s.* 6*d.* each.*

WEBSTER'S GIFT.

Sir Godfrey Webster by will in 1720, gave to the Clothworkers' Company 700*l.* in trust that they should yearly for ever on the 4th November pay to 20 poor working clothworkers or their widows one guinea a piece. The Company nominate 20 poor persons in October, and the 1*l.* 1*s.* a piece is paid to them in respect of this endowment. At the last distribution about 10 of the recipients were also pensioners of the Company. The members of the court of assistants alternately nominate the recipients, beginning generally in one year at the point in the list where they left off in the preceding year.

CHARITIES OF JOHN AND FRANCES WEST FOR ARTIZAN CLOTHWORKERS.

John West and Frances his wife, by an indenture of the 9th January 1713, gave certain messuages in the parish of St. Helen's, London, on lease for 1,000 years at 30*l.* per annum to the Clothworkers' Company, to distribute the rents on St. Thomas' Day every year among 15 of the poorest and most ancient artizan clothworkers, and 15 poor widows of such clothworkers.

*JOHN WEBB'S GIFT.

The above-mentioned share of the New River Company, together with 13 new shares purchased by the Company as the trustees of the charity by the application of bonus and surplus income belonging to the charity, now produces 1,074*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* per annum.

CHARITIES OF JOHN AND FRANCES WEST FOR ARTIZAN CLOTHWORKERS.

By two orders of the Board of this date, the trustees were authorised to sell all the estate and interest of the charity of and in the above-mentioned messuages, Nos. 16 and 17, and 18 and 19, Great St. Helen's, for not less than the sums of 600*l.* and 600*l.* Consols, which were accordingly transferred into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on the 23rd November and the 21st December 1875 respectively.

By an order of the Board of this date, the trustees were authorised to apply the sum to be realised

A 14546.

And John West and Frances his wife, by an indenture of the 15th February 1717, gave a fee farm rent of 9*l.* issuing out of the manor of Sutton, Somersetshire, and also another fee farm rent of 17*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* issuing out of the manor of Michaelcreech, Somersetshire, to the Clothworkers' Company upon trust on St. Thomas' Day to distribute the same among 13 of the poorest and most ancient artizan clothworkers, and 13 poor widows of such clothworkers.

The rentcharge of 30*l.* on the premises Nos. 16, 17, 18, and 19, in Great St. Helen's, is received as to one moiety from Bartholomew's Hospital, and as to the other from a Mrs. Fincham.

The fee farm rents on the Somersetshire estate are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Therentcharge is paid by Mr. Reeves of Gray's Inn	17	7	1			
	£	s.	d.			
Deducting land tax	3	9	5			
Poundage	0	17	5			
	4	6	10			
				13	0	3
Rentcharge of 30 <i>l.</i> on the houses in Great St. Helen's	30	0	0			
Rent charge of 9 <i>l.</i> out of the Sutton estate received from Mr. Tuson, solicitor, Ilchester, Somerset, deducting 1 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> property tax	7	4	0			
	50	4	3			

The distribution of this fund is made on St. Thomas' Eve, with the fund mentioned under Watson's Gift. The poundage of 5*l.* per cent. is charged.†

WEST'S CHARITIES FOR THE BLIND OF NEWBURY AND READING.

No. 1.

John West and Frances his wife, by indentures of the 23rd and 24th May 1718, granted certain premises and rents to the Clothworkers' Company in trust, to apply the rents unto so many honest poor blind persons as the same after the rate of 5*l.* a year would extend, half to be men and half women, the kindred of the grantors to be preferred, and after such kindred the poor blind persons of Newbury and Reading.

The property under this endowment consists of the following:—

	£	s.	d.
1. Piece of ground in Walbrook, city of London, a part of the site of the mansion, demised to the corporation for 21 years, renewable for ever without fine at the rent of	14	0	0
(The lease, the first of which was granted in 1748, describes the extent of the ground as 23 feet from north to south, and 12 feet 6 inches from east to west at the widest part. It is, I think, obvious that the covenants for renewal could not be enforced. The last lease			

by the sale of the said sums of 600*l.* and 600*l.* Consols towards the purchase of the hereditaments next mentioned, namely:—

Description of Property.	Term of existing Leases.	Total Ground Rents. (Apportioned.)	Purchase Money.
The sites and appurtenances of messuages at West Hackney being:—		£	£
1, Alvington Crescent	99 years from Lady-day 1887.	6	0
3, " "	Do. " "	6	0
5, " "	Do. " "	6	0
Ground at rear of the same messuages and right of way.	96 years from Lady day 1870.	0	0
Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 Cranbrook Terrace.	99 years from Christmas 1873.	30	0
		48	0
		1,175	0

- was dated the 27th August 1831, the £ s. d.
subsequent one not being yet taken up.)
2. Two houses, Nos. 3 and 4, at the north-east corner of Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street, let to Mr. Judge on lease for three years, expiring Lady Day 1860 - 30 0 0

3. *The Hammersmith Estate.*

1. A messuage, wharf, and premises, Hermitage Row and the River Thames, on lease to Sawyer for 21 years, from Christmas 1852, at - 35 0 0
2. Several small houses in Dove Place, New Street, and Hog Lane, on lease to H. W. Keys for 21 years, from Lady Day 1855, at - 55 0 0
3. Four plots of building ground on the south side of Hermitage Row, agreed to be let to H. W. Keys for 60 years, from Lady Day 1855, with covenants to build (Some buildings have been erected, but the lease has not yet been granted. It is proposed to apply to the Commissioners for their authority before granting the lease.) 20 0 0

4. *The Twickenham Estate.*

1. The Queen's Head public-house (opposite Twickenham Ait) having the church passage on the north side and land approaching the Thames on the other side. It is let to Bowyer for 21 years, from Lady Day 1846 - 48 0 0
(This lease is assigned to Mr. Cooper, a brewer at Richmond.)
2. A small piece of ground in front on the Thames side, for which the tenant of Queen's Head pays yearly - 0 10 0
3. Mr. Mayo, the lessee of the Ait, pays for the right to land on the ground - 0 5 0
4. A small cottage adjoining the Queen's Head, and land in front where formerly stood a barn - In hand.
5. A piece of common ground allotted to the Company in respect of the Queen's Head, let to Mr. Collins at - 1 0 0

Rentcharges and Stock.

5. Two rentcharges received from £ s. d.
the Drapers' Company on property in Cornhill - 4 7 4
And on property in Lombard Street - 0 12 4
4 19 8
6. A sum of 83l. 6s. 8d. Consols, arising from the investment of a balance in July 1857 of 76l. 11s. 3d. cash, a course adopted by the Company instead of exercising the power of distributing the amount on other charities - 2 10 0
211 4 8

The distribution which up to 1853 had not extended to more than 24 persons, now embraces 42 blind persons of Newbury and Reading, or in London and other places. There is at present one blind person claiming to be of kindred. If there be no application from Newbury or

Reading it is given to persons elsewhere, so as to complete the distribution of the even sums of 5l. When there are vacancies notice is sent to the churchwardens or to the town clerk of Reading, and to Mr. Turner, a private gentleman at Newbury.

The expenses attending the management are charged at 5l. per cent. on the gross income, and in the year 1858 were 11l. 3s. 6d. Of the 42 pensioners at present on the books of this charity there are of—

Newbury—11 pensioners; six men and five women.
Reading—Three pensioners; two men and one woman.

London and other places—28 pensioners; 12 men and 16 women.*

WEST'S CHARITY FOR TWICKENHAM, ISLEWORTH, AND RICHMOND.

No. 2.

John West and Frances his wife, by indentures of the 23rd and 24th December 1718, granted certain other premises to the Clothworkers' Company in trust to apply the rents for poor blind men and women of Twickenham and Isleworth in Middlesex, and Richmond in Surrey, the kindred of the grantors to be preferred.

The property of the trust is described by the Commissioners of Inquiry, volume 32, part 2, page 393.

Nos. on former Report.

		£ s. d.
No. 1.	No. 24, Old Street, let to Wm. Reynolds for 21 years, from Christmas 1850 - - - - -	50 0 0
„ 4.	No. 25, Old Street, let to Wm. Burgin for 61 years, from Michaelmas 1822 (this is the property described as the piece of ground on the north side of Old Street in the former report) - - - - -	40 0 0
„ 2.	No. 149, Whitecross Street, let to John Hammond for 18½ years, from Michaelmas 1853 (to expire at the same time as the next) - - - - -	50 0 0
„ 3.	No. 150, Whitecross Street, let to John Hammond for 21 years, from Christmas 1850 - - - - -	105 0 0
		245 0 0

The distribution of this charity, which in 1853 extended to 34 persons now extends to 43 persons, who receive 5l. a year each.

The pensioners chosen from each of the three places are—

From Twickenham	-	-	1 man and 2 women.
„ Isleworth	-	-	1 „ 2 „
„ Richmond	-	-	2 men and 2 „
The others from London and other parts of the kingdom	- 20	„ 18	„
	24 men	24 women.	

The universal rule is that, except as to the kindred, and except as to the specified place, they must be 50 years of age and three years blind, but for the kindred and the specified places there is no limitation except being of the age of 21 years. The notices of vacancies are sent to the churchwardens, and the payments are made through them or some of the parish officers. If the person appointed under the age of 50 removes from

* JOHN AND FRANCES WEST'S CHARITIES for the BLIND OF NEWBURY AND READING.

By an order of the Board of this date, the trustees were authorised to grant a lease of several pieces of land, with the four houses then newly erected thereon numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4, Hermitage Row, Hammersmith, also two cottages and a dwelling-house in the rear, with a right of way thereto through the passage running from Hermitage Row, for 60 years, from Lady Day 1855, at the yearly rent of 20l. 13s. 6d.

By an order of the Board of this date, the trustees were authorised to grant a lease of a piece of ground containing 26 perches (being the above-mentioned piece of common ground under No. 4, the Twickenham estate) situate on the north side of the road leading from Twickenham to Hampton, in the county of Middlesex, together with two messuages, being Nos. 3

and 4, Burton Villas, Twickenham, for 80 years from Michaelmas 1867, at the yearly rent of 4l.

By an order of the Board of this date, the trustees were authorised to sell the above-mentioned piece of ground in Walbrook for not less than the sum of 500l. Consols, which was accordingly transferred into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on the 20th October 1874.

By an order of the Board of this date, the trustees were authorised to apply the sum to be realised by the sale of the said sum of 500l. Consols towards the purchase at the price of 500l. sterling of a piece of land situate at West Hackney, in the county of Middlesex, with the factory, offices, warehouses, and other buildings belonging thereto, known as Tolkein's Piano Factory, standing thereon, then demised for 98 years from Lady Day 1868, at rents amounting in the whole to 22l.

13th Aug.
1867.

26th April
1870.

28th April
1874.

3rd August
1875.

the subscribed parish, the name is taken off the books. If the person were beyond the prescribed age they would not be taken off. None are to have an income of more than 20*l.* a year.

The deduction of 5 per cent. for the expense of management is made. This in 1858 was 12*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*

WEST'S CHARITY FOR BLIND PERSONS GENERALLY.

No. 3.

John West and Frances his wife, by an indenture of the 28th December 1719, gave certain premises in the Poultry, London, to the use of the Clothworkers' Company in trust, to distribute the rents among poor blind men and women generally, in pensions of 5*l.* each with a preference to the kindred of the grantors.

The property, frontage 31 feet 5 inches on the Poultry (including the gateway), Nos. 23 and 24 is now demised by lease for 61 years from Midsummer 1855 to John Baldwin Wheeler, under the authority of the Charity Commissioners dated the 23rd March 1858 at a rent of 300*l.*

The charge for Michell's Almshouse is an original charge of 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

There is also 140*l.* 3*l.* per Cent. Consols belonging to this endowment, consisting of an investment of the small balances, and producing yearly 4*l.* 4*s.*

The distribution is to 56 persons who are nominated by the members of the court, by applications from all parts of the kingdom. In 1858 there was an expense of 2*l.* 2*s.* for a surveyor, and 58*l.* for law expenses, and the general charge of 5*l.* per cent., amounting to 15*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* The balance in that year was 12*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*

FRANCES WEST'S CHARITY.

No. 4.

Frances West, by indentures of the 8th and 9th January 1723, granted two messuages in the Poultry, in the parish of St. Mary Woolchurch, London, to the use of the Clothworkers' Company upon similar trusts as in the deed of the 24th May 1718 (No. 1) for the benefit of honest poor blind men and women living in the city of London or its liberties, as the said rents after the rate of 5*l.* a piece would extend to pay.

One of the above-mentioned houses was in the year 1834 taken by the Corporation of London for improving the approaches to London Bridge, and the purchase money of 3,000*l.* was invested in 3,143*l.* 12*s.* Consols in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Exchequer. In March 1845, 1,702*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* of this stock was sold for 1,697*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* being a portion of 3,300*l.*, the purchase money for premises Nos. 42 and 43, Mincing Lane, leaving a balance of 1,441*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* Consols in court.

The property under this endowment consists now of the following:—

	£	s.	d.
The sum of 1,441 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> Consols in the Court of Chancery	43	4	0

Mincing Lane Houses.

The Board by their order of the 23rd March 1858 sanctioned the demise of the site of Nos. 42 and 43 to Messrs. Tapply & Co., for a term of 61 years at a yearly rent of 316*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* The purchase money of this property was derived as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
From this endowment	1,697	18	7
From other funds under the administration of the Company	1,612	1	5
	3,300	0	0

(Subject merely to rentcharges for charitable purposes, the main portion being at the disposal of the Company.)

The apportioned rent belonging to this endowment is considered to be - 162 13 2

The remaining house in the Poultry is let to George Hastings Heppel for 63 years, from Lady Day 1836, and is now occupied by the Britannia Life Insurance Company 200 0 0

A sum of 86*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Consols, the produce of small balances in excess of the pensions - 2 12 0

Carried forward - 408 10 0

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	-	-	408	10	0	
The house in the Poultry is subject to a quitrent to Earl Somers of	-	-	0	10	8	
Expense of management (1858)	-	20	8	6		
Surveyor	-	3	15	6		
Law expenses	-	1	10	1		
Printing	-	0	16	4		
				27	1	1

Leaving a clear income of - 381 8 11

At present there are 76 blind persons pensioners on this fund, who receive altogether 380*l.* In the beginning of the year 1858 the number was 66.

FRANCES WEST'S APPRENTICING CHARITY.

No. 5.

Frances West by indentures of the 11th and 12th December 1723 granted certain messuages to Sion College, London, in trust out of the rents to put forth apprentice yearly two poor boys, orphans, whose fathers were ministers of the Church of England, with premiums of 10*l.* each: and to pay 50*l.* to the clerk of Sion College for keeping the books of the charity; and then to distribute one third of the residue to as many poor men and women, kindred of John and Frances West, and if no kindred, then to poor blind men and women at 5*l.* a year each; to distribute one other third part to honest poor blind men and women at 5*l.* each; and the remaining third part to poor ancient men and women at 5*l.* a piece, the kindred of the said John and Frances West to be preferred, and after them one fourth of the said ancient persons to be of Twickenham, and three fourths of Reading.

The trust was not accepted by Sion College, and was by the Court of Chancery settled as under the administration of the Clothworkers' Company in 1736.

It appears that the charity was the subject of a suit, Attorney-General v. Clothworkers' Company, which came on to be heard on the 28th July 1796, and by the master's report in the same cause, dated the 23rd July 1800, he found that there had come to the hands of the defendants of the savings of the said two yearly sums since 1771 the several sums of money set forth in the first schedule to his report, amounting together to 625*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, wherewith he had charged the said defendants; and he found that the said defendants had paid and applied to certain objects agreeable to the directions of the said indenture of 12th December 1723 the several sums mentioned in the second schedule to his report, amounting together to 158*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.*, which he had allowed the said defendants, and the same being deducted out of the said sum of 625*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, the total of the said first schedule as aforesaid, he found there remained in the hands of the said defendants of the savings of the said two yearly sums of 10*l.* and 10*l.* the sum of 466*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*; and a scheme had been laid before him on behalf of the relator for the application of the savings of the said two yearly sums of 10*l.* and 10*l.*, and also for the future savings, whereby it was proposed that out of the said 466*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* in the hands of the defendants the costs of the suit of the parties, relator and defendants, already taxed, and their subsequent costs, when taxed, be paid by the defendants to the respective solicitors of the parties, and that what should remain of the said 466*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* after deducting such several costs as aforesaid be laid out in the purchase of Old South Sea Annuities in the names of the defendants; and that the interest of the said South Sea Annuities so to be purchased, as also 2*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, being the yearly interest of the said 96*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* Old South Sea Annuities then standing in the name of the defendants, and the said two yearly sums of 10*l.* each should yearly for ever be paid and applied by the master and wardens for the time being of the said Company in putting forth apprentice or to service two poor boys, legitimately born, coming under some or one of the descriptions, and with the preference following, that is to say, boys whose parents should be both dead and whose fathers or mothers were freemen or freewomen of the City of London and of the said Company; boys whose fathers or mothers dying such freemen or freewomen as aforesaid should be dead; and boys whose fathers or mothers were living and such freemen or freewomen as aforesaid; preferring, in the first place, boys, the sons of freemen, whose parents should be both dead; in the second place, boys, the sons of freewomen, whose parents should be both dead; in the third place, boys, the sons of freemen, whose fathers should be dead; in the

fourth place, boys, the sons of freewomen, whose fathers should be dead; in the fifth place, boys, the sons of freewomen, whose mothers should be dead; in the sixth place, boys, the sons of freemen; and in the last place, boys, the sons of freewomen. And that two poor boys within some or one of the descriptions aforesaid, and with such preference as aforesaid, should at a court of assistants of the Company be yearly for ever thereafter elected and put forth apprentice or to service.

The report was confirmed by the order of the court of the 5th August 1800.

The Property of the Charity is—

No. 29, Ludgate Hill, let to Messrs. Samuel for 21 years, from Christmas 1850	£	s.	d.
No. 65, Cannon Street, let for 21 years, from March 1850	220	0	0
Ground in Walbrook, a part of the site of the Mansion House, which first appears to have been leased in 1754 to the corporation of London, at a rent of 30 <i>l.</i> a year for 21 years, with covenants for perpetual renewal, continued down to the present lease	75	0	0
(These covenants are open to the same objections as those of a lease of the adjoining property belonging to West's Newbury and Reading Blind Charities (No. 1).)	30	0	0
	£325	0	0

The sum payable for apprentice fees was regulated by the Court of Chancery in 1800 as above stated by a decree directing that two annual sums of 10*l.*, and the dividends of 96*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*, Old South Sea Annuities, 616*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* like stock should be appointed for that purpose. The two sums and the dividends amounted together to 41*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* The Commissioners found that the whole of this stock had been sold and applied to the redemption of the land tax on the Charity Estate. The scheme was settled by the Court of Chancery for the choice of the boys to be apprenticed.

In 1858 there were two apprentices and in 1859 there was only one. The premium is paid to the master. The trades have been miscellaneous. The Company has lately been in the habit of paying the fee in instalments of half at the first, and half after a year's service.

There was a balance on account of the apprentice fund (to which 41*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* annually is carried) unapplied at the end of 1858, of 93*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* of which one half year's premiums remained to be paid.

The boys are selected by the court on the application of the parents. They are all children of freemen or freewomen.

There are 18 blind persons who receive 5 <i>l.</i> a year a piece	£	s.	d.
Also 18 persons of the 6th degree of kindred to John and Frances West	90	0	0
Also 18 persons of kindred not comprised in the 6th degree to do	90	0	0
	£270	0	0

The charge for expenses of the management at 5 per cent., in 1859, were 16*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

A balance of 15*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* was then carried to the next year.

FRANCES WEST'S CHARITY for READING, NEWBURY, TWICKENHAM, and the CITY OF LONDON.

No. 6.

Frances West, by a codicil to her will of the 24th March 1723-4, bequeathed to her executors 2,650*l.*, to be in invested in the purchase of lands for paying to 10 poor blind men and 10 poor blind women of the city of London 5*l.* a year each, with a preference to the relations of her late husband and herself, and after such kindred, poor blind persons of Reading, Newbury, and Twickenham to have a preference before those of the city of London.

By the decree of the Court of Chancery of the 1st June 1736 it was ordained that 2,650*l.* Orphan Stock should be transferred to the Company, such stock being paid off, the following sums were purchased,—

1,085 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> per cent. Consols.
1,316 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> Old South Sea Annuities.
1,909 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> per Cent. Stock.

The 1,316 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> Old South Sea Annuities have since been converted into 1,526 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> per Cent. Reduced Annuities	£	s.	d.
(On the 8th May 1854 the Company received the principal of the South Sea Annuities and therewith purchased the present sum of Consols.)	45	15	8
1,085 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> per Cent. Consols	32	11	6
1,909 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> per Cent. Stock, were converted into New 3 <i>l.</i> per Cent. Stock	57	5	6
63 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> Consols the produce of small balances accumulated as in the other cases	1	18	0
	£137	10	8

On this endowment there are 26 pensioners receiving 5 <i>l.</i> each	130	0	0
The expenses attending the management of the usual allowance of 5 per Cent. amounts to	6	17	6
And with the small balance of 4 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> carried forward in 1858 exhausts the income *	4	19	2

FRANCES WEST'S CHARITY to the BLIND of HENLEY.

No. 7.

Frances West, by another codicil to her will of the 12th November 1724, gave to her executors 650*l.* to be laid out in the purchase of lands, the rents to be applied to five poor blind men and women living in Henley-on-Thames as the same would extend to pay at the rate of 5*l.* per annum a piece, preference being given to relations; and if there should not be in Henley so many poor blind men and women as the said rents would extend to pay, poor and ancient men and women of Henley should have 5*l.* a year a piece in the stead of such blind persons as should be wanting to complete the number.

* FRANCES WEST'S CHARITY for BLIND PERSONS of READING, NEWBURY, TWICKENHAM, AND LONDON.

22nd March 1878.

By an order of the Board of this date, the trustees were authorised to apply the sum to be realised by the sale of the said sums of 1,149*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* (1,085*l.* 15*s.* and 63*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*) Consols, 1,526*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* Reduced, and 1,909*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* New 3*l.* per Cent. Annuities, towards the purchase of the hereditaments next mentioned, namely:—

Description of Property.	Term of exist- ing Leases.	Total ground rents. (Apportioned.)	Purchase money.
The sites and appurte- nances of Messuages at West Hackney being:— Nos. 2 and 4, Alving- ton Crescent. No. 6, Alvington Cres- cent. Nos. 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20, Alvington Crescent. Nos. 22, 24, and 26, Alvington Crescent. Nos. 28, 30, 31, 29, 33, and 35, Alvington Crescent. Nos. 37, 39, 41, and 43, Alvington Crescent. Nos. 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, and 55, Alvington Crescent.	99 years from Lady day 1867. 99 years from Christmas 1867. 99 years from Lady day 1867. 99 years from Lady day 1870. 99 years from Lady day 1876. 99 years from Lady day 1870. 99 years from Lady day 1876.	£ s. d. 12 0 0 6 0 0 46 0 0 18 0 0 36 0 0 24 0 0 36 0 0 178 0 0	£ s. d. 4,450 0 0

By the decree of the 1st June 1736 it was ordered that 650*l.* Orphan Stock should be transferred to the Company; such stock being paid off, the following sums were purchased:—

£	s.	d.
332	4	0
451	6	6
634	3	2

Which are now as follows:—

		Dividends.		
		£	s.	d.
332 <i>l.</i>	4 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> per Cent. Consols	9	19	4
451 <i>l.</i>	6 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> Old South Sea Annuities were paid off in 1854 and invested in			
523 <i>l.</i>	5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> per Cent. Reduced Annuities	15	14	0
53 <i>l.</i>	6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> Consols, an accumulation of small balances as in the other cases	1	12	0
634 <i>l.</i>	3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> per Cents. converted into New 3 <i>l.</i> per Cents.	19	0	6
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		£46	5	10

The pensioners on this fund are eight, and at present all are blind persons	40	0	0
The expenses of management are	2	6	3
Balance (in 1858) carried to the next account composed partly of a balance of 3 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> brought from the preceding account, and the amount of the increase of the balance of the preceding years	7	0	9
	<u>£49</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>

I
of

If married,
state to
whom.

State
whether
related to
Mr. or Mrs.
West.

do solemnly and sincerely declare, that the certificate, of my baptism hereunto annexed, is a true and just certificate, and duly signed by the several persons who have subscribed their names thereto; and that I am related, by consanguinity, to West, late of Stocks Market, in the City of London, deceased, in such manner as by the pedigree or account of the same hereunder stated appears: And that I am not at this time seized or possessed of any real or personal estate of the value of twenty pounds per annum, neither doth any such estate to me belong. The pedigree above-mentioned is as follows:—

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of His late Majesty, King William the 4th, entitled, "An Act to repeal an Act of the present session of Parliament, entitled, An Act for the more effectual Abolition of Oaths and Affirmations, taken and made in various departments of the State, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof; and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits; and to make other provisions for the abolition of unnecessary "Oaths."

Solemnly declared by the said
at
day of
Before me
this
18 .

Certificate of Baptism.

Note.—The Certificate of Baptism to be signed by the Minister, or Clerk.

Copy of certificates of marriage of claimant's parents, and of claimant's marriage (if a female) are requested to be furnished herewith.

CHARITIES to the AGED BLIND, distributed by the CLOTHWORKERS' COMPANY, LONDON; being bequests of the late John and Frances West, Thomas Newnam, William Thwaytes, Mrs. Hannah Acton, and George Cornell.

Memoranda for the information of Applicants.

Qualifications.—Applicants must be 50 years of age, of sober life and good morals; have been totally blind for three years; not be entitled to any estate, annuity, salary, pension, or income to the amount of 20*l.* a year; nor be an inmate of a workhouse, or public institution; nor publicly solicit or receive alms.

Blank petitions are issued from the Company's office, between the hours of eleven and three o'clock.

Certificates of age, blindness, circumstances, and marriage (if married) must be annexed to the petition.

The petition, the certificate or declaration of age, the certificate of the surgeon, and the certificate of facts properly filled up and signed, are to be delivered gratis, at the Company's office, at their Hall, Mincing Lane, London.

ROBERT BECKWITH TOWSE,
Clerk.

Form of Bequest for Charities to the Blind, distributed by the Company.

I also give and bequeath to the master, wardens, and commonalty of freemen of the art or mystery of Clothworkers of the city of London, the sum of the interest whereof is to be applied to the use of blind persons, in such portions and under such regulations and restrictions as to them the master and wardens and court of assistants of the said Company of Clothworkers for the time being shall seem proper; the said sum to be paid exclusively out of such part of my personal estate as I can lawfully charge with payment of legacies to charitable uses; and I desire that the same be paid to the master and wardens for the time being of the said Company, whose receipt shall be a good discharge for the same.

PETITION to the MASTER, WARDENS, and COURT OF ASSISTANTS OF THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF CLOTHWORKERS, LONDON.

The humble petition of
of
of
by business a
in the
of
in the parish

Here insert
name, resi-
dence, and
business.

Sheweth, that petitioner is years of age, is wholly destitute of sight, and hath been so for the space of years.

If married,
insert what
family peti-
tioner hath;
if single, the
condition of
petitioner's
parents, if
living.

That petitioner
That petitioner hath no estate, annuity, salary, bene-
faction, pension, or income, excepting

Here insert
by what
means peti-
tioner is
supported;
any circum-
stances may
be added
that may
tend to
strengthen
the applica-
tion.

and hath never received alms or support in any way from any parish or place, as a pauper, and neither is or ever hath been a common beggar, or in a poor-house.

That petitioner bears the character of being a sober and honest person, and of good morals.

Your petitioner therefore humbly prays to be admitted a partaker of one of the charities for blind persons, distributed by the Clothworkers' Company, so long as may be thought to be a fit object thereof.

To be signed
by the peti-
tioner.

Dated at this day
of 185 .
the petitioner.

Certificate of Blindness.

I do hereby certify that I have examined the eyes of the above petitioner, and find him to be totally blind.

This to be
signed by a
surgeon.

Surgeon.

Certificate of the Facts and Circumstances contained in Petition.

We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do certify, that we have made full inquiry concerning the allegations contained in the foregoing petition: that we believe them to be true; and that the petitioner bears the character of being a person of sober life and conversation, and of good morals; and we believe is in

4 H 3

every respect a proper object to partake of the charities established for blind persons.

Witness our hands this day of
185 Rector, vicar, or curate
 of
 } Churchwardens of the
 } same parish.

If the petitioner is unsuccessful, the application must be renewed at the end of three years.
Notice of removal of residence must be left at the clerk's office.*

BLUE COAT SCHOOL, READING.

No. 8.

John West, by his will of the 2nd March 1688, devised that as soon after his wife's decease as a purchase of lands (such as the Clothworkers' Company should approve) could be had, 1,000*l.* of his stock, called Orphan Stock, should be sold to purchase lands to be conveyed to the said Company under trust, that the yearly rents should be applied in maintaining and educating six boys born in Reading in the Blue Coat School at Reading; and by a codicil of the 9th January 1719 he ordered that a fee farm rent in the county of Northampton of 6*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* per annum which he intended should be conveyed to him and his wife should by the survivor be conveyed to the Company upon trust to pay the same to the mayor and burgesses of Reading for the purposes therein mentioned.

A fee farm rent of 6*l.* 8*s.* 9½*d.* (called by mistake 6*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*) was conveyed to the Company on the 21st January 1719, and by another codicil of the 8th June 1721 he devised 200*l.* Orphan Stock to be added to the said 1,000*l.* likewise to be laid out in land for the said trust.

In 1800, 392*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, portion of the 1,200*l.* Orphan Stock, was sold and invested in 613*l.* 6*s.* Consols, and in 1816 807*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, balance of the said 1,200*l.*, was likewise sold and invested in 1,078*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* 4*l.* per Cent. Annuities.

The sum of 613*l.* 6*s.* is still in Consols, and the sum of 1,078*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* is now in the New 3*l.* per Cent. Stock.

* FRANCES WEST'S CHARITY FOR BLIND PERSONS OF HENLEY-UPON-THAMES.

By an order of the Board of this date the trustees were authorised to apply the sum to be realised by the sale of the said sums of 385*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* (332*l.* 4*s.* and 53*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*) Consols, 523*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* Reduced, and 634*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* New 3*l.* per Cent. Annuities, towards the purchase of the hereditaments next mentioned, namely:—

Description of Property.	Term of existing Leases.	Total ground rents. (Apportioned.)	Purchase money.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The sites and appurtenances of messuages at West Hackney being:— Nos. 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, and 27, Alvington Crescent.	99 years from Lady day 1867.	66 0 0	1,600 0 0

	£ s. d.
On this the dividends amount to	50 14 10
The fee farm rent of 6 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> is received from Mr. Edward Reeves, which, after deducting land tax and poundage, amounts to	5 2 3
	<u>£55 17 1</u>

The entire sum is paid over by the Company to the treasurer of the Blue Coat School, or clerk to the trustees of the municipal charities (Church List) at Reading.†

WILCOX'S CHARITY.

Roger Wilcox, by his will dated (it is stated prior to 1603), gave to the said Company 120*l.*, to the intent to lend the same to three honest young men free of the Company for three years equally amongst them, and after the same three years ended likewise to three honest young men free of the said Company for other three years, and so from three young men to three young men free of the said Company from three years to three years forevermore; and he willed that every of the said three young men before he or they should have the same money should put in for himself two good sureties, freemen of London, to the said master and wardens not only for the repayment thereof to the said Company from time to time at the end of every three years to the intent above said, but also to deliver yearly for the use thereof between Michaelmas and Christmas 60 sacks of grate coals, that is every of the same young men 20 cwt. sacks a piece, the said coals to be distributed amongst the poorest people of the said Company, viz., to every poor person one sack at the appointment of the said master and wardens.

The sum of 120*l.* is included in the loan trust (see Heydon's Charity), and the income at the rate of 4*l.* a year is distributed to the poor of the Company according to the method described under Rogers' Charity.

All which I submit to the Board.

THO. HARE,
Inspector of Charities.

18th November 1860.

†BLUE COAT SCHOOL, READING (JOHN WEST'S CHARITY).

By an order of the Board of this date, the trustees were authorised to apply the sum to be realised by the sale of the said sums of 613*l.* 6*s.* Consols, and 1,078*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* New 3*l.* per Cent. Annuities, towards the purchase of the hereditaments next mentioned, namely:—

22nd March 1878.

Description of Property.	Term of existing Leases.	Total ground rents. (Apportioned.)	Purchase money.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The sites and appurtenances of messuages at Clapton, being:— A messuage at the corner of Nightingale Road. Eleven messuages adjoining south, and Nos. 62, 60, 58, 56, 54, 52, 50, 48, 46, 44, and 42, Nightingale Road.	99 years from Christmas 1873. Do. - -	8 0 0 66 0 0 73 0 0	1,775 0 0 9,000 0 0

22nd March 1878.

APPENDIX A.

"HOBBY'S CHARITY" PLUMSTEAD, AND "THE
FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF WILLIAM
LAMBE," SUTTON VALENCE, KENT.

The condition of these institutions at the time of my inquiry into the charities under the management of the Clothworkers' Company, was stated to the Board in my report thereon. The income of Hobby's Charity under a scheme of the Court of Chancery, of 1834, is divisible into 17 parts, of which six parts are paid to Christ's Hospital, six other parts to the clothing fund of the Clothworkers' Company, and the remainder or five seventeenthths towards the discharge of 25 poor prisoners for debt in London, such as lie in for their fees, seven out of each compter and 11 out of Ludgate.

The question at present relates exclusively to the latter portion or five seventeenthths of the fund.

The manner in which it was dealt with, in assisting in the discharge of prisoners, up to the time of the passing of the Bankruptcy Act of 1861 (24 & 25 Vict. c. 134.), is set forth in my report of the Clothworkers' Charities (p. 15). The effect of the late statute, and especially of the clauses 98 to 105, in discharging all prisoners for debt (with certain exceptions mentioned in clause 104) has led the Clothworkers' Company to regard this portion of the charity as liberated by the failure of objects from the purpose to which it was dedicated, and to propose to the board that the accumulations of the fund which have not been applied and the accruing income of the five seventeenthths for the future should be applied to specific educational purposes, that is to say, the reconstruction of the Free Grammar School of Sutton Valence upon an enlarged plan. Under such circumstances I was requested by the board to make inquiry first into the fact of the absence or contemplated absence of any of the prescribed objects of the charity; and secondly, if there should be such a failure of objects into the propriety of the proposed application.

I should premise that the balance applicable to this purpose and the increase of the five seventeenthths of the estate, likewise so applicable, have undergone some change since my former report. The balance is somewhat less, from the circumstance of larger payments having been made for the discharge of prisoners in 1861 and 1862 whilst the income, as appears by the following statement, which has been furnished to me by the clerk of the Company, is considerably more.

The balance applicable to the discharge of prisoners is 1,110*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* (17th July 1862), thus:—

	£	s.	d.
Balance at Christmas, 1859	-	1,277	19 1
Income for the year, 1860	-	180	10 7
" " " 1861	-	213	10 9
		1,672	0 5
Paid for discharge of prisoners in 1861	-	344	16 6
		1,327	3 11
The like 18th February 1862	-	217	0 0
		1,110	3 11

I visited Whitecross Street prison, and besides a conference with the Acting Deputy Governor, I had the advantage of an interview with the city solicitor, Mr. Charles Pearson, who was kind enough to appoint an hour for meeting me there, and from whom I received a full explanation of the practical effect of the Bankruptcy Act in the confinement of debtors in the city prisons.

The effect of the Act will be to abolish imprisonment merely for debt. The debtor if retained in prison

against his will, must be retained because he has been guilty of a misdemeanour under the 221st section of the Act, or because his conduct before or after adjudication of bankruptcy falls within the exceptional classes mentioned in the 3rd division of the 159th section of the Act with regard to prisoners for debt under process from the Superior Courts, I apprehend therefore that the objects have ceased.

There are, however, the exceptions mentioned in the 104th clause, which includes persons in custody under the orders of the county court judges. The committals under the Act of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, and 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95 (the County Court Acts) have this peculiarity, that they are not made against the parties as simply debtors but are made in default or contempt of the court for not attending the summons, for not making the required disclosures, for fraudulent conduct, or not paying where in the opinion of the judge the defendant has the means of paying, which also is, I presume, a quasi fraud. Prisoners in this condition are not affected by the Bankruptcy Act, and their cases have been represented in Parliament and elsewhere as cases of hardship. So lately as the 7th of May in the present year (1862) a discussion of which the following is a report, appears to have taken place in Parliament relating to them.

*House of Commons, Wednesday. County Courts
Procedure Bill.**

Mr. M'Mahon moved the second reading of this Bill. The amendments proposed by it had been suggested by persons thoroughly conversant with county court practices. Their object was to assimilate to a greater extent than at present the practices of the county courts to that of the superior courts. One amendment was to enable persons to sue in county courts on promissory notes when those notes were lost. Another was to enable a person to sue for the value of a thing which had been entrusted to him by another party for sale and which he had sold. A third class of amendments was to give power of appeal on a special case against the decision of the county court judges. No such appeal could take place under the law as it stood; and yet it was much more necessary in regard to the superior courts. Another amendment was that defendants who had not a legal, but had an equitable defence should be allowed to urge that defence. Under the Common Law Procedure Act such defences were allowed in the superior courts, but they were not allowed in the county courts. He did not think there could be any valid objections to the Bill.

The Attorney-General trusted the House would be of opinion that it would not be expedient to proceed further with this Bill. He thought he was in a position to say that the county court judges were adverse to the measure; and as to the provisions that had reference to the penal clauses in the County Court Acts, enabling the judges to impose imprisonment for longer or shorter periods, he would suggest that if they were to be considered, that should be done in a distinct shape, and their existence should not be used as an argument in favour of such a proposal as was to be found in the 8th clause of this Bill. A great portion of the clauses of this Bill were confessedly taken from the Common Law Procedure Acts of 1852 and 1854, and so far the provisions of the Bill might be made available without the intervention of Parliament at all. In reference to the proposed extension of the jurisdiction of the county court judges, he would observe without meaning to disparage them, that

* The whole report of the debate is here inserted; the passages material to this subject are printed in italics. I have not seen a copy of the Bill.

if this jurisdiction were thrust upon them they would not be able to discharge it in a satisfactory manner. He considered that the effect of the 8th clause would be to make the county courts the means of raising questions for adjudication before the superior courts. If a Bill were really called for, he thought the 6th clause was unobjectionable; and, if they should go into committee, his conviction was that the Bill would be reduced to that clause. If that were so it was not desirable to legislate piecemeal in this manner. Probably there were some matters connected with the procedure of the county courts that might advantageously obtain the consideration of the House, with a view to the amendment of the law. He had been in communication with some of the county court judges and suggestions from such a source would receive the consideration to which under the circumstances they would be entitled. If the matter were thus originated it would be easy enough to introduce a measure including the 6th clause, but it was not desirable to press the Bill before the House, and he should move that it be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. Henley begged to call attention to the position in which the very poor classes of society are now left with regard to imprisonment for debt. The poorer classes are subject to be imprisoned simply because in the opinion of the judge of the court they can pay, and will not pay. Having almost relieved the upper and middle classes of society from imprisonment for debt, the Government should consider whether this system of penal imprisonment should be continued in regard to the poorer classes of society. He hoped that the Government would look to the subject and that some means would be taken to rid the gaols of poor debtors. The present anomalous state of the law with regard to rich and poor ought to be corrected.

Mr. Ayrton said nothing could be more extravagant than the state of the law at present as it affected the poorer classes in regard to imprisonment for debt. If a man could borrow 20l. he could easily sweep off all his debts, but if he could not he was liable to imprisonment. He hoped the Government would bring in a Bill to remove these anomalies with regard to imprisonment.

Sir G. Grey said the subject of imprisonment for debt was worthy of consideration, and it was one which he thought the Government ought to consider, with a view to assimilating the law to the altered circumstances introduced by the new Bankruptcy Law.

Mr. McMahon said if they were to wait for the approval of the county court judges to any measure, there would never be any improvement of the law. Of all persons judges were the last to be consulted upon such subjects. If we had been guided by the opinions of judges we might still have been hanging women with children at the breast for stealing handkerchiefs worth 6s. If the county court judges were consulted on the subject of imprisonment for debt, no Bill would be brought in. The withdrawal of their power to imprison would virtually be almost an annihilation of their business. He did not anticipate that the subject would have been brought forward, or he would have been prepared with returns showing the magnitude of the evil. In the gaols of Worcester and Stafford, however, within two years there were 300 prisoners for debt, and the debts were mainly incurred through pedlars forcing the poor to purchases beyond their means. He was thankful he had been the means of bringing this subject forward.

Mr. Vance said last year the law prohibiting county court judges from sitting in Parliament was repealed, he supposed accidentally, by the Bankruptcy Act, and he thought some opportunity should be taken to renew the prohibition.

The motion for the second reading of the Bill was negatived without a division.

Notwithstanding the opinions thus expressed it is a material question whether the application of charitable funds for the purpose of assisting in the discharge of prisoners committed to prison for such default or contempts of which they are adjudged to be guilty would not be in contravention of the law and against public policy. I have some recollection of hearing a case argued on this ground, against the establishment of a charity for payment of the fines and costs of persons committed by magistrates at petty sessions for poaching, in which the legacy was considered to be void as against public policy; but I have been unable to refer to any report of the case. The endowment in Hobby's trust, again, is only for such prisoners for debt "as lie in for their fees," and it is a question whether that is in any measure the case of the county court debtor. On perusing the warrant on which a debtor committed by the Westminster County Court was retained at White-

cross Street prison, I found it specified the following particulars:—

	£	s.	d.
Judgment - - -	7	10	6
Costs of judgment summons -	0	19	6
Poundage for issuing warrant	0	13	6
	9	3	6

the total sum forming the amount which the prisoner must pay in order to be entitled to his discharge under the 10th section of the Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95. It may be doubted whether the two last items in the above account can be regarded as fees, and certainly they are not fees so distinguishable from the debt that the prisoner may be discharged from the one and retained for the other.

An important question also arises whether there are or have been in fact for many years past any fees payable by prisoners bringing them within the meaning of Hobby's Charity, and whether in fact all applications of the fund in the discharge of prisoners since 1815 have not been made in error. The statute 55 Geo. 3. c. 50, abolished all fees payable by any prisoner on entrance, commitment or discharge, excepting certain prisons* which do not affect this case; and a statute of the following year (56 Geo. 3. c. 116) reciting that doubts had arisen whether the former Act extended to prisoners confined in gaols or prisoners under civil process for debt only, provides that the abolition of fees "shall extend to all prisoners as well civil as criminal whether confined for debt or crime in any of the prisons of England."

Upon a review of the foregoing statutes I think it may be concluded that the state of the law at present renders it impossible that any such objects as are contemplated in the part of the will of John Hobby above referred to, should be found. The first part of the testator's gift being for the purposes of education it appears to me that following the rule adopted by the Court of Chancery and the House of Lords in the case of Betton's Charity, the liberated endowment may be applied to purposes of education, and having regard to the conveyance of 1677 whereby the lands were vested in the Company, which was thereby charged with the trusts of the entire foundation, an arrangement confirmed by the decree of the Court of Chancery in 1679, it seems to be reasonable that the Clothworkers' Company should be entrusted with the administration of the new educational fund thus to be created.

The remaining question is on the propriety or expediency of employing the surplus fund on the Sutton Valence school.

The foundation of this institution and its condition at the time of my inquiry into the charities of the Clothworkers' Company are set forth in my report on those charities, and to that, to avoid unnecessary repetition, I beg to refer.

The master of the school resigned his office (receiving, I am informed, some compensation from the Company) soon after my former inquiry, and the school has since been closed. The school, besides its site, was only endowed with a rentcharge of 30l. a year, which the Company in 1605 sold for 360l. and thenceforward charged themselves with the payment of it. They had not, however, limited their support of the school to the amount of the rentcharge, but expended on it for several years before 1857 annual sums varying from 600l. to 900l. a year, and since the Grammar School has been closed, their subscription to the National school of Sutton Valence has amounted to little less than the annual rentcharge.

The Clothworkers' Company now propose to lay out 3,000l. on the building of the Sutton Valence school. I have been furnished with a copy of the resolutions of the Court to that effect, which are as follows:—

"Court 2nd April 1862.

"The following resolutions were agreed to:—

"1st. That in the opinion of this Court it is desirable to rebuild and reorganise the Company's school at Sutton Valence.

"2nd That the Sutton Valence Committee be authorised to commence such rebuilding of the school premises, at a cost not exceeding 3,000l., the plan and

* An Act of the 5 & 6 Vict. c. 22. sec. 11, abolished fees in the Queen's Bench Prison, which was one of the excepted places.

elevation of the building to be submitted to the Court for approval.

"3rd. That a complete new code of laws and ordinances be drawn up by the said Committee embracing all points connected with the internal economy of the school, which code of laws shall be as much in conformity with the expressed designs and intentions of its benevolent founder as is compatible with the advanced state of education, science, and literature, since his death.

"4th. That no appointment whatever to any office in the school shall be made till such revised code of laws and ordinances has received the sanction of the Court.

"5th. That it be an instruction to the Committee not to admit any regulation or provision in the said rules and ordinances that would interfere with the school being a general benefit to members of all Christian denominations."

In pursuance of the second purpose of inquiry, the expediency of this application of the funds of a portion of the funds of Hobby's Prisoners' Charity in aid of the new foundation, I visited the school premises at Sutton Valence, and met some of the members of the special committee of the Company appointed on this subject, and their architect, together with the curate of the parish, and several gentlemen of the neighbourhood interested in the proposed institution.

The situation of the town or village of Sutton Valence is singularly striking and beautiful, overlooking a vast country on the south comprising the weald of Kent and Sussex, across Tenterden to the sea on the east, and to the Surrey Hills on the west. The committee of the Company think it possesses such natural attractions that if it were the seat of a first rate educational establishment, it might become a favourite place of residence for families seeking an education for their children, and certainly few inland places at a distance from any populous town have more of natural advantages to recommend them. Upon such contingencies it is, however, impossible at this day substantially to speculate, and the question probably to be considered is whether there is a sufficiently reasonable prospect of general benefit from the proposed foundation, that the surplus funds of Hobby's Charity should be permitted to go in aid of the considerable funds which the Clothworkers' Company propose to dedicate to the same purpose from their corporate resources.

Upon a view of the schoolmaster's house and the school buildings, it appeared very doubtful whether any valuable or permanent improvement could be made short of pulling down and rebuilding the whole. This, I believe, was the opinion of most of the committee and

their architect, and it appeared to me that the premises, particularly the master's house, were in too dilapidated a state to justify any expenditure in repairs. It then became a question whether a better site for the new school could not be obtained.

The school premises and gardens are on the southern slope of the hill on which the village stands, and the houses front the principal street, the gardens rising in terraces behind, and extending to the top of the hill, where the outer garden wall abuts upon a lane or occupation road leading to the property of Sir Edward Filmer.

The ground which forms the table land at the top of the hill belongs to the same gentleman, who was present at my visitation, and expressed his willingness to exchange a sufficient quantity of land on the hill, for other land belonging to the Clothworkers' Company (not to the school) on the side of the valley, south of the school and street. The site thus offered would be on a level and healthy spot, in a very commanding position, and would have great advantages over the comparatively narrow and confined space below, whilst the latter would be eligible for private residences which would not improbably be in demand, especially if the school were successful. The members of the committee present expressed their intention immediately to take steps for carrying out this exchange between the Company and Sir Edward Filmer, and thereby to facilitate the plan of rebuilding and adding to the foundation of the school, and I am informed that the exchange is now in progress.

There is nothing in the terms of the foundation of the grammar school of William Lambe, which stands in the way of the adoption of a scheme for affording by its means a liberal education to persons of all classes, and referring to the foregoing resolution of the Court of the Company of the 2nd April last it does not appear that there is any inclination to restrict its benefits, but rather that they are disposed to enlarge them. The Board will probably refuse to pledge itself to an approval of the application of the funds in question in aid of a school of which the scheme of admission and government is not yet before it; but assuming that the scheme be such as the Board may sanction, the future income of the five seventeenths of the Hobby estate still remaining applicable to its original objects if any should hereafter arise I respectfully submit that there is no apparent objection to the application of the existing balance and the income from time to time accruing in aid of the Sutton Valence school.

All which I submit to the Board.

(Signed) THOS. HARE,
Inspector of Charities.

12th August 1862.

APPENDIX B.

JOHN LUTE'S CHARITY.

REPORT of MR. SKIRROW, dated the 10th day of August 1877.

TO THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.

In the matter of JOHN LUTE'S CHARITY, under the management of the Clothworkers' Company, in the city of London.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

In pursuance of a Minute of the Board, dated 13th July 1877, I inquired into the foundation endowments and objects of the above-mentioned charity, and its present circumstances and condition, and whether any and what improvements might be made in the management or application of the same.

In the course of such inquiry, which took place on the 7th August 1877, at the Clothworkers' Hall, Mincing Lane, I received both oral and documentary evidence, but not upon oath, and now have to report as follows:

JOHN LUTE'S CHARITY.

John Lute, citizen and clothworker, by will, dated the 12th May 1585, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 6th February 1586, devised four messuages, with the shops, &c. thereto belonging, in the parish of St. Dionis, Backchurch, then rented at 9*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, a messuage called the Leaden Porch, with the shops, &c. thereto belonging, in the parish of St. Lawrence, Old Jewry, then rented at 6*l.* a year, and a messuage, with the shops, &c. thereto belonging, called the Lute and Maidenhead, in the parish of St. Michael, Cornhill, then rented at 10*l.* a year, to the master, wardens, and commonalty of clothworkers and their successors; and he willed that they should demise the premises and should from the profits arising by the fines of such leases within four months after they should have raised 200*l.*, thereby, lend and deliver the 200*l.*, as follows, viz.:—100*l.* thereof to five young men free of the corporation, 20*l.*, a piece for three years; and the other 100*l.* to 10 honest householders, freemen of the Company, 10*l.*, a piece for three years, on good security, and so from three years to three years for ever. And he willed that the master and wardens should of the profits of the premises pay to some learned man for a sermon in the parish church of St. Michael, Cornhill, on the feast day of St. Luke 6*s.* 8*d.*, and to every person of the livery present thereat 4*d.*; that the master and wardens should yearly provide 12 men's gowns, and 12 women's gowns, 12 men's shirts and 12 women's smocks, 12 pairs of shoes for men and 12 for women, and distribute the same on the feast of St. Luke among 12 poor men and 12 poor women present at the sermon, nominated by the master and wardens, six men and six women to be free of the Company, and six men and six women to be of the parish of St. Michael, Cornhill, and that the master and wardens should have yearly for their pains 3*s.* 4*d.* each, that the clerk and headles should have 3*s.* 4*d.* each, and that the rest of the fines and yearly profits should remain towards the necessary reparations of the premises and towards the

charges, affairs, and relief of the Company of Clothworkers, according to the good discretion of the master, wardens, and assistants of the Company for the time being.

On 17th March 1832 an information (afterwards amended by an order of 21st July 1832) was filed by the Attorney-General at the relation of J. S. Hall and Effingham Wilson v. the Clothworkers' Company praying, amongst other things, that an account might be taken as to the moneys to be applied in loans under the will, and that any lost money should be made good out of the estate.

The Company by their answer of 14th June 1832 stated that they had not for 20 years made any loans, and also admitted that they declined to make any further loans and said that inasmuch as the testator had given the rest of the fines, after raising the 200*l.*, to the defendants "towards the charges, affairs, and relief" of the Company according to the discretion of the "defendants," the defendants in exercise of such discretion carried over the same to the general fund of the Company, disposable for charitable purposes, and have thereout expended and still expend large sums in the relief of poor freemen of the Company, and keep up and augment divers useful charities connected with the Company.

By an order dated 17th July 1833 it was ordered that the Company should carry to the credit of an account to be opened in the books of the Company under the head of John Lute's Charity 200*l.* bequeathed by his will, and also 100*l.*, the amount of 10 years' interest on the 200*l.*, making together 300*l.*; and it was ordered that one moiety of the 100*l.* be added by the Company to the loans to five young men, free of the Company, and the other moiety to the loans of 10 householders, freemen of the Company, so that for the future the loans of 20*l.* each to the young men, free of the Company, should be increased to 30*l.* each, and the loans of 10*l.* each to 10 honest householders should be increased to 15*l.* each. And it was ordered that the accounts of the application of the 300*l.* should be kept distinct from the other accounts of the Company. And it was ordered that the costs of the relators and the Attorney-General should be paid by the Company from their corporate funds.

By a scheme of the Charity Commissioners for "the Clothworkers' Loan Charities" (now in progress), after reciting that by an order of the Court of Chancery, dated the 31st July 1840, and made in the matter of the Clothworkers' Company, it was ordered that the sum of 2,143*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*, being the amount of certain charitable donations (300*l.* of which money arose from John Lute's Charity), should, after deducting certain costs, be lent and advanced according to a report of the master, dated 21st July 1840; and that it was apprehended that besides 301*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, part of the Loan Funds, other parts of such funds amounting to 1,000*l.* would be irrecoverable, and that the Company, with a view to the advancement of education, had offered to make up out of their corporate funds the apprehended deficiency, so as to complete the full sum of 2,018*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* (being the sum of 2,143*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* in their hands at the date of the order, less the costs of obtaining the same), as the sum applicable to the advancement of education; it was declared that it was desirable to apply for the advancement of education the several Loan Funds subject to certain payments and that the sums applicable to the poor of the Clothworkers' Company (amounting to 11*l.* 2*s.*, none of which is derived from John Lute's Charity) should be administered in accordance with such scheme.

SCHEDULE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Description of Property.	Acreage.	Tenants of real Property or Persons in whose Names personal Property is invested.	Term in real Property.	Gross annual Income.
REAL PROPERTY.		A. R. P.		£ s. d.
1. 47, now known as 48A, Moorgate Street.	- - - - -	John Joseph Tanner -	79 years, expiring Midsummer, 1916.	160 0 0
48, Moorgate Street -				
49 " -				
53 " -				
54 " -				
2. 11 and 12, Fenchurch Street -	- - -	Andrew Bowing -	99 years, expiring Michaelmas, 1960.	450 0 0
16, Cornhill -	- - -	J. W. and G. Sarl -	61 years, expiring Lady Day, 1918.	600 0 0
				<u>1,210 0 0</u>

Observations on the Property.

No. 1.—These five houses were purchased with money derived out of the sale by the Company of the premises in the parish of St. Lawrence, Old Jewry, devised by the will.

No. 2.—These two houses now represent the four messuages, with the shops, &c., in the parish of St. Dionis, Backchurch.

No. 3.—This house represents the messuage, with the shops, &c., called the Lute and Maidenhead, in the parish of St. Michael, Cornhill.

The disposition in John Lute's will, which gives "the rest of the fines and yearly profits not only towards the reparations of the premises, but also towards the charges, affairs, and relief of the Company according to the good discretion of the master and wardens and assistants of the Company for the time being," distinguishes this case from the *Wax Chandlers v. the Attorney-General* (House of Lords) English and Irish Appeals, vol. VI., p. 1.

The case, however, of the Corporation of Southmolton v. the Attorney-General, 6 House of Lords cases, p. 1, is in favour of the surplus or residue going to the Clothworkers' Company. That case lays it down that it is a question to be determined by the particular words of each will whether a gift of "surplus" or "residue" means "surplus" or "residue" or a mere proportional share of a particular fund and that where after the gift of a fund charged with certain payments the words were "and the overplus which the estates produce more than all these disbursements do amount to (which I do find and compute to be about 60%) shall go one half to the Mayor of Southmolton towards the expenses of mayoralty and the other half to mending certain highways" such surplus or residue went to the corporation.

1. As to the Loan Branch of this charity, that is in process of being dealt with under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners, which was approved of by them in July 1877 and subsequently submitted to the Committee of Council on Education. For a copy of this scheme see Appendix A. hereto.

2. As to the remaining branch of the charity it is said that the early account books of the Company show that the cost of providing the clothing, as directed by the will of John Lute, was annually

	£ s. d.
12 gowns of freize for men; 12 gowns of freize for women -	9 12 0
12 shirts of Lockram for men; 12 smocks for women -	3 10 0
12 pairs of shoes for men; 12 pairs of shoes for women -	2 8 0
Paid for a sermon at St. Michael's, Cornhill -	0 6 8
Paid to the master and four wardens, 3s. 4d. each -	0 6 8
Paid to clerk and beadle of Company, 3s. 4d. each -	0 6 8
Paid 120 attending, 4d. each -	2 0 0
	<u>3 10 0</u>
	<u>19 0 0</u>

The rents increased and the annual expenditure upon this branch of the charity also increased, until in 1876 it reached the following amount:—

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 men's suits, 4l. 15s. 10d. each -	57 10 0	
12 women's suits, 3l. 3s. 7d. each -	38 3 0	
		95 13 0
Payments to officers, &c. -	14 2 0	
24 recipients a gift of 1l. each -	24 0 0	
		<u>133 15 0</u>

In 1875 a great coat of the value of 38s. 6d. was exceptionally given to the men and a waterproof cloak of the value of 18s. 6d. to the women in addition to the regular suits of clothing.

In 1875 the money donation was increased to a sovereign and the allowance for making up the clothes merged therein.

In Appendices B. and C. will be found schedules setting forth in detail the above payments.

On the 24th July 1877 the Trust Committee of the Company resolved that the clerk be authorised to furnish Mr. Inspector Skirrow with any evidence or information he may require on the subject of his inquiry and that the court be requested to sanction a liberal settlement of the claim of Lute's Charity.

On the 1st August 1877 this resolution was approved of by the court of the Company.

Under these circumstances I recommend that the sum of 4,458l. 6s. 8d. Consols, which will produce an annual dividend of 133l. 15s., the present amount of the annual expenditure upon this branch of the charity, be accepted in satisfaction of all claims the charity may have against the Company in respect of John Lute's Charity. Mr. Roberts, the clerk of the Company, who alone attended the inquiry, expressed an opinion that the court might entertain this proposal favourably, but only on the condition of the Company being released from all further claims or liability either in law or equity under the will of John Lute; but that if any question was to be raised as to the construction of the residuary clause in the will, the court would prefer the matter being referred at once to the Attorney-General for final determination in a court of law.

Mr. Roberts also added that a scheme had been framed for the future administration of this and Middlemore's Charities under the management of the Company (to be found in Appendix D.) which was approved of by a resolution of the Company, dated the 24th July 1877; but that inasmuch as the fourth paragraph of such scheme had been framed upon the assumption that the "technical" liability of the Company in respect of John Lute's Charity would be assessed at 1,500l. only, the substitution of so much larger a sum, viz.—4,458l. 6s. 8d. consols, in lieu of such 1,500l., would render some modification of such paragraph necessary.

The Company now await a communication from the Charity Commissioners upon the matters contained in this report which I submit, &c.

10th August 1877.

W. SKIRROW.

APPENDIX A.

CHARITY COMMISSION.

In the matter of the master, wardens, and commonalty of freemen of the art or mystery of clothworkers of the city of London; and
 In the matter of the donations of Augustin Hynde, Thomas Ormston, John Mackell, Dame Elizabeth Lyon, Sir Thomas Rowe, Lady Hinde, John Halse, William Armer, John Haydon, William Lambe, Peter Shales, John Lute, Alexander Iverie, John Southall, William Blount, John Burnell, James Stoddard, Samuel Lese, James Burkin, Richard Farrington, Sir William Stone, Ralph Harmer, Roger Wilcockes, and Katherine Hylson; and
 In the matter of the Endowed Schools Acts, 1869, 1873, and 1874.

SCHEME FOR THE APPLICATION OF THE ABOVE-NAMED DONATIONS.

Whereas by an Order of the High Court of Chancery, dated the 31st July 1840, and made in the matter of the Clothworkers' Company (being the above-named master wardens, and commonalty), and of the Act of Parliament 52 George III. cap. 101, it was ordered that the sum of 2,143l. 0s. 8d. therein mentioned (being the amount of the above-named donations in the hands of the said Company) should, after deducting therefrom the costs of obtaining the said Order, be lent, advanced, and disposed of as by the report of the master in the said matter was approved and certified, that is to say, that the said sum, subject to the payment of the costs aforesaid, should be divided into two several funds to be called respectively "the Loan Fund bearing interest," and "the Loan Fund not bearing interest," and that the management of the said funds should be vested in the Clothworkers' Company, and be lent or advanced, by way of loan, to freemen or members of the said Company, in such sums and on such terms as was therein provided concerning the said funds respectively, and that the interest of the said Loan Fund bearing interest should from time to time be duly apportioned and divided between the several donations given by the above-named John Burnell, John Haydon, Katherine Hylson, Alexander Iverie, Samuel Lese, James Stoddard, and Roger Wilcockes respectively, in proportion to the amount of such donations respectively, or of what had been received in respect thereof, and such interest and the respective apportionments thereof should be applied by the said Company as far as the same would extend for or towards the charitable purposes respectively declared of and concerning such interest in and by the respective wills or instruments relating thereto.

And whereas the costs of obtaining the said Order amounted to the sum of 124l. 17s. 2d., which was duly paid out of the said sum of 2,143l. 0s. 8d., whereby the same was reduced to the sum of 2,018l. 9s. 6d., which said sum in pursuance of the said Order was divided into two several funds, and the sum of 800l. part thereof was appropriated to the Loan Fund bearing interest, and the sum of 1,218l. 9s. 6d. to the Loan Fund not bearing interest.

And whereas from time to time, since the date of the said Order, sums, amounting in all to the sum of 301l. 15s. 2d., parts of the Loan Fund not bearing interest, have been lost and become irrecoverable owing to the default of borrowers and their sureties, whereby the said Loan Fund not bearing interest has become reduced to the sum of 916l. 14s. 4d.

And whereas under the said Order and certain of the wills and instruments therein referred to sums forming part of the annual interest of the Loan Fund bearing interest are applicable in manner following, that is to say:—

	£	s.	d.
To the Mercers' Company	3	6	8
Doles for poor of the parish of St. Michael, Crooked Lane	2	12	0
Doles for poor of the parish of Great Stanmore	2	12	8
Doles for poor of the parish of St. Martin, Ironmonger Lane	2	10	0
Doles for poor of the parish of St. Olave, Jewry	1	10	0
Doles for poor of the Clothworkers' Company	11	2	0

And whereas it is apprehended that, besides the said sum of 301l. 15s. 2d., other parts of the said Loan Funds, or one or other of them, amounting in all to the sum 1,000l., or thereabouts, may in fact, on being called in, prove to be irrecoverable, owing to the default of borrowers and their sureties, but the nominal sums standing to the credit of the said Loan Funds respectively in the books of the Clothworkers' Company are as follows, that is to say:

The Loan Fund bearing interest	£	s.	d.
The Loan Fund not bearing interest	800	0	0
	916	14	4
Making together the sum of	1,716	14	4

And whereas the Clothworkers' Company are desirous that the said Loan Funds, or so much of the same respectively as is now recoverable, but subject to the payment of the said several annual sums payable to the Mercers' Company and to the poor of the said parishes of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, Great Stanmore, St. Martin, Ironmonger lane, and St. Olave, Jewry, amounting in all to the said sum of 12l. 11s. 4d. (herein-after called the external charges), and also that the said sums hitherto applicable to doles payable out of interest of the Loan Fund bearing interest to the poor of the Clothworkers' Company, amounting in all to the annual sum of 11l. 2s. 0d., should be applied for the advancement of education in manner herein-after appearing.

And whereas the Clothworkers' Company, with a view to the further advancement of education, have offered to make up out of their corporate funds all the actual and apprehended deficiency of the said Loan Fund respectively, so as to complete the full sum of 2,018l. 9s. 6d. (being the said sum of 2,143l. 0s. 8d. in the hands of the Clothworkers' Company at the date of the said Order, less the costs of obtaining the same), as the sum to be made applicable to the advancement of education as aforesaid:

Now it is hereby declared by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, with the consent of the Clothworkers' Company, that it is desirable to apply for the advancement of education the said several Loan Funds, subject to the payment of the external charges, and also the said sums hitherto applicable to doles payable out of interest of the Loan Fund bearing interest to the poor of the Clothworkers' Company.

And the said Loan Funds (subject as aforesaid), and also the said said sums applicable to doles to poor of the Clothworkers' Company, shall henceforth be administered in accordance with the following provisions of this Scheme:

1. As soon as conveniently may be, the Clothworkers' Company shall pay to the governing body of the trust for carrying on the North London Collegiate and Camden Schools for Girls the said full sum of 2,018l. 9s. 6d. (including therein the said several Loan Funds, or so much thereof as may now be recoverable), to be held by the said governing body in trust to apply the same in the erection of school buildings in accordance with the provisions of the subsisting scheme for the management of the said trust, and in addition to the moneys by the said scheme authorised to be applied in like manner: Provided that such buildings shall comprise a principal hall, to be called the Clothworkers' Hall, for the assembly of the girls attending the collegiate school of the said trust, and for other purposes of the said trust: Provided also, that the said governing body shall in every year if required so to do by the Clothworkers' Company during such year or within reasonable time afterwards, pay to the said Company the said sum of 12l. 11s. 4d. in respect of the external charges: Provided lastly, that the said governing body in the management of the said trust, shall comply with the provisions of this scheme, so far as the said trust may be affected thereby.

2. From and after the date of this scheme the Clothworkers' Company shall pay and distribute the external charges as heretofore, by means of the said annual sum of 12l. 11s. 4d., or otherwise as they think fit.

3. Daughters of poor freemen or members of the Clothworkers' Company recommended as meritorious to the said governing body by the master, wardens, and court of assistants of the said Company, by writing under the hand of the master, or the hands of any two

Recital of
Order in
Chancery

Recital of
application
of funds
under Order.

Recital of
loss of funds.

Recital of
provisions
as to appli-
cation of
interest.

Recital as to
apprehended
further
losses.

Recital of
desire of
Cloth-
workers'
Company
to apply
funds to
education.

Recital of
proposal
made by
Cloth-
workers'
Company.

Declaration
under En-
dowed
Schools Act
1869, (a)

Future
administra-
tion.

Payment to
North Lon-
don Schools
for Girls on
certain
terms.

Provision
for external
charges.

Report to
freemen and
members of
Cloth-
workers'
Company

of the wardens, shall, on being found fit in accordance with the provisions of the scheme for the management of the said trust and on payment of the entrance and tuition fees payable by candidates for admission for the time being, be admitted to the schools of the said trust in preference to other candidates for admission; provided, that whenever ten scholars having had the benefit of such preference are attending the schools, no further such recommendation as aforesaid shall be made by the said master and wardens until at least one of such scholars shall have ceased to attend the schools.

4. The Charity Commissioners may from time to time, in the exercise of their ordinary jurisdiction, frame schemes for the alteration of any portions of this scheme, provided that such schemes be not inconsistent with anything contained in the Endowed Schools Acts, 1869, 1873, and 1874.

5. From and after the date of this scheme the said Loan Funds and premises shall for every purpose, except as herein provided, be administered and governed wholly and exclusively in accordance with the provisions of the same scheme, notwithstanding any former or other scheme, Act of Parliament, charter or letters

patent, statute, or instrument relating to the same premises.

6. The Clothworkers' Company shall cause this scheme to be printed, and a copy to be given to every master and warden of the Company, and to every chairman of the said trust for carrying on the North London Collegiate and Camden Schools for Girls upon their respective appointments, and copies may be sold at a reasonable price to all persons applying for the same.

7. The date of this scheme shall be the day on which Her Majesty by Order in Council declares Her approbation of it.

Scheme to be printed and sold.

Date of scheme.

Charity Commissioners to make new Schemes.

Loan Funds to be governed exclusively by this scheme.

Charity Commission,
July 1877.

At a meeting of the Board held this day, at which there were present Commissioners, of whom one was the Chief Commissioner, this scheme was approved and directed to be submitted to the Committee of Council on Education.

Secretary.

APPENDIX B.

LUTE'S CLOTHING TRUST.

	Total expended.	Money.*	Clothing.	Anniversary Expenses.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1867 - - -	105 8 4, viz. :	—	83 0 6	22 2 10
1868 - - -	105 15 1 "	—	83 0 6	22 14 7
1869 - - -	111 16 4 "	—	81 10 0	30 6 4
1870 - - -	96 6 6 "	6 0 0	81 10 0	8 6 6
1871 - - -	98 18 0 "	6 0 0	81 10 0	11 8 0
1872 - - -	105 12 6 "	6 0 0	86 15 0	12 17 6
1873 - - -	104 16 6 "	6 0 0	86 15 0	12 1 6
1874 - - -	117 5 6 "	18 0 0	86 15 0	12 10 6
1875 - - -	133 11 0 "	24 0 0	95 13 0	13 18 0
1876 - - -	133 15 0 "	24 0 0	95 13 0	14 2 0
			109l. 15s.	
		Average	862 2 0	160 7 9
			86 5 0	16 0 9
			102l. 5s. 9d.	
Middlemore -	3,500l. Consols = 165l. per annum. 1,500l. " = 45l. "			
	1876. Particulars.			
Originally 15l. 10s. -	{ 12 men's suits at 4l. 15s. 10d. - 12 women's suits at 3l. 3s. 7d. -	{ 57 10 0 88 3 0	95 13 0	
Per Will.				
At 6s. 8d. -	Sermon preached at 63s., 6s. 8d.†	3 8 0	14 2 0	
At 16s. 8d. -	Master and wardens at 21s., 3s. 4d. apiece	5 5 0		
At 3s. 4d. -	Clerk of the Company at 10s., 3s. 4d. -	0 10 0		
At 6s. 8d. -	Beadle, 3s. 4d., and under beadle, 3s. 4d.	0 10 0		
Nil -	Parish clerk and sexton, 5s. each	1 1 0		
" -	Organist, 10s., "blower," 1s.	2 4 0		
" -	Charity children at 6d., instead of livery, 4d.	0 2 6		
" -	Schoolmaster and mistress, 5s. each	1 4 0		
" -	Parish beadle -	0 2 6		
" -	Refreshments for recipients, at 1s.	0 2 6		
" -	Porterage -		109 15 0	
Originally nil	Recipients a sovereign apiece -		24 0 0	
	Total -		133 15 0	

* Not contemplated by trust.

† The figures in *italics* signify the amounts originally assigned to the respective recipients.

APPENDIX C.

LUTE'S CHARITY.—PARTICULARS OF CLOTHING CONTRACT.

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
<i>Men.</i>					
1 black-blue suit of cloth (made up) - - -	£ s. d. 3 0 3	£ s. d. 3 0 3	£ s. d. 3 13 6	£ s. d. 3 13 6	£ s. d. 3 13 6
Linen for shirts (1s. 6d. allowed for making up) - - -	0 4 1½	0 4 1½	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8
1 black silk neckerchief - - - - -	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
1 pair of boots - - - - -	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
1 pair of stockings - - - - -	0 1 11	0 1 11	0 3 9	0 3 9	0 3 9
1 hat - - - - -	0 5 9	0 5 9	0 5 9	0 5 9	0 5 9
Allowed towards making shirts, 1s. 6d. - - -	4 2 6½	4 2 6½	3 17 8	3 17 8	3 17 8
(Increased to 2s. 6d., 1869.—O. R.)	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6
	4 4 0½	4 4 0½	4 0 2	4 0 2	4 0 2
<i>Women.</i>					
Merino for gown (4s. allowed for making up) - - -	0 11 5½	0 11 5½	0 11 5½	0 11 5½	0 11 5½
Serge for petticoat - - - - -	0 6 2	0 6 2	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 6
Flannel for petticoat - - - - -	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 5	0 4 5	0 4 5
Linen for smock (1s. 6d. allowed for making up) - - -	0 4 1½	0 4 1½	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8
Shawl - - - - -	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 10 9	0 10 9	0 10 9
1 pair of boots - - - - -	0 5 7	0 5 7	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 5 3
1 pair of stockings - - - - -	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 2 11	0 2 11	0 2 11
1 bonnet - - - - -	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 3
Allowed towards making gown 4s., and smock 1s. 6d. -	2 8 10	2 8 10	2 9 2	2 9 2	2 9 2
(Increased to 2s. 6d. 1869.—O. R.)	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6
OWEN ROBERTS, Clerk to Company.	2 14 4	2 14 4	2 15 8	2 15 8	2 15 8

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
<i>Men.</i>					
1 black-blue suit of cloth (made up) - - -	£ s. d. 2 16 0	£ s. d. 2 16 0	£ s. d. 2 16 0	£ s. d. 3 2 6	£ s. d. 3 2 6
Cotton for shirts - - - - -	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8
1 black silk neckerchief - - - - -	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6
1 pair of boots - - - - -	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 9 3	0 9 3
2 pairs of stockings - - - - -	0 4 4	0 4 4	0 4 4	0 4 9	0 4 9
1 hat - - - - -	0 5 9	0 5 9	0 5 9	0 8 9	0 8 9
Allowed towards making shirts - - - - -	4 2 3	4 2 3	4 2 3	4 14 5	4 14 5
1 pair gloves - - - - -	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6*	—	—
	4 4 9	4 4 9	4 4 9	4 15 10	4 15 10
<i>Women.</i>					
Merino for gown - - - - -	0 12 10	0 12 10	0 12 10	0 14 6	0 14 6
Serge for petticoat - - - - -	0 5 10	0 5 10	0 5 10	0 6 4	0 6 4
Flannel for petticoat - - - - -	0 5 2	0 5 2	0 5 2	0 9 4	0 9 4
Linen for smock - - - - -	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8
Shawl - - - - -	0 11 9	0 11 9	0 11 9	0 11 9	0 11 9
1 pair of boots - - - - -	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 8 0	0 8 0
2 pairs of stockings - - - - -	0 3 1	0 3 1	0 3 1	0 3 4	0 3 4
1 bonnet - - - - -	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6
Allowed towards making gown 4s., and smock 2s. 6d. -	2 13 4	2 13 4	2 13 4	3 2 5	3 2 5
1 pair gloves - - - - -	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6*	—	—
	2 19 10	2 19 10	2 19 10	3 3 7	3 3 7

MEM.—In 1875 a great coat of the value of 38s. 6d. was exceptionally given to the men, and a waterproof cloak of the value of 18s. 6d. to the women, in addition to the regular suits of clothing.—O. R.

* In 1875 the money donation was increased to a sovereign and the allowance for making up the clothes merged therein.

APPENDIX D.

TRUSTS AND GENERAL SUPERINTENDENCE
COMMITTEE, 24 July 1877.

MIDDLEMORE'S AND LUTE'S CHARITIES.

Resolved that the clerk be directed and authorised to furnish Mr. Inspector Skirrow with any evidence or information he may require on the subject of his inquiry, and that the Court be requested to sanction a liberal settlement of the claims of Lute's Charity.

"Received and adopted" by the Court of 1st August 1877.

The Committee proceeding further to consider the new scheme to be propounded to the Charity Commissioners in the matter of Middlemore's and Lute's Clothing Trusts in pursuance of the reference of court to that effect, beg leave to submit the following heads of new scheme accordingly, and recommend the same for adoption by the court, viz.:—

In the matter of John Lute's Charity Trust founded by will dated 12th May 1585;

In the matter of Samuel Middlemore's Charity Trust founded by will dated the 22nd October 1628; and

In the matter of John Middlemore's Charity Trust founded by will dated the 22nd June 1647.

Draft Scheme for the Management of the above Charities.

1. The income of Middlemore's and Lute's Charity Trusts shall be received by the Clothworkers' Company of the city of London, and shall be applied by them in manner herein-after provided, that is to say:—

2. The dividends arising from 1,500*l.* Consols standing in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in trust for Samuel and John Middlemore's Charities, or the produce thereof invested in land by and with the authority of the Charity Commissioners, shall be spent and applied in providing clothing and fulfilling the several other directions of the will of Samuel Middlemore, dated 22nd October 1628, so far as the endowment admits thereof, and with power for the Company to vary the several antique articles of apparel specified in the said will of Samuel Middlemore, in favour of other and modernised articles of apparel, and provided that the whole of the produce of the charity endowment, less 5*l.* reserved for John Middlemore's Charity, be spent in and about the charitable and other trusts declared in the said will of Samuel Middlemore.

3. The sum of 5*l.* arising from the said sum of 1,500*l.* Consols shall be applied in paying 5*s.* apiece to the 20 recipients of Samuel Middlemore's Charity, pursuant to the will of John Middlemore, citizen and clothworker, dated 22nd June 1647.

4. The dividends arising from 1. Consols standing in the name of "the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds" in trust for John Lute's Charity shall be spent and applied in providing clothing for 12 poor men and women, and fulfilling the several other directions of the will of John Lute, citizen and clothworker, dated 12th May 1585, concerning the said poor men and women

and their attendance at church, and the sermon to be preached on the feast of St. Luke annually so far as the endowment admits thereof, and with power for the Company to vary the several antique articles of apparel specified in the said will of John Lute, in favour of other and modernised articles of apparel, provided that the whole of the produce of the charity endowment be spent in and about the charitable and other trusts declared in the said will of John Lute.

5. The charities of Samuel and John Middlemore shall be distributed on the feast of St. Luke annually or within seven days thereafter, at the same time as John Lute's Charity in the church of St. Michael, Cornhill and St. Clement, Eastcheap, in alternate years, but without prejudice to the claims of the beneficiaries entitled to the several annual payments indicated in the wills of Samuel Middlemore and John Lute respectively, so that one sermon only shall be preached on the occasion of the distribution of Middlemore's and Lute's Charities annually.

6. The Clothworkers' Company shall have power and discretion in nominating the recipients of Middlemore's and Lute's Clothing Charities, to substitute such other poor aged men and women dwelling near or within the city of London or within the limits of the Metropolitan Parliamentary boroughs or postal area, elsewhere than within the parish of St. Clement near Eastcheap, or St. Michael upon Cornhill, preference being observed in favour of such deserving aged men and women as may have been resident or employed for a period of seven years and upwards within the limits of either of the said parishes and likewise to nominate and substitute any decayed or poor aged men and women who may have been resident or employed within the limits of the Metropolitan Parliamentary boroughs or postal area for a period of seven years and upwards at the discretion of the master, wardens, and court of assistants irrespective of the qualification of their being necessarily freemen or freewomen of the said Clothworkers' Company.

7. The Clothworkers' Company shall have power and discretion to substitute a money distribution in lieu of the gifts of clothing or other apparel or coals mentioned in the will of Samuel Middlemore and John Lute, provided that the total produce of the charity endowments in each case be made applicable to the relief of the charity recipients, exclusive of the several sums payable to the several officials concerned in the administration of the charity under the said will.

8. The charities of Samuel and John Middlemore and John Lute shall hereafter be distributed together on one anniversary day, and not on two separate anniversaries as heretofore.

Resolved further, that Middlemore's and Lute's Charity recipients be summoned to attend St. Michael's, Cornhill, on St. Luke's day next ensuing (1877) and that the rector and churchwardens of St. Clement's, Eastcheap, be advised of the change.

Received and adopted by the Court of 1st August 1877.

OWEN ROBERTS,
Clerk to the Company.

CLOTHWORKERS' COMPANY.

CHARITABLE ACCOUNTS.

HITCHINS' CHARITY.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS, 1881.

Dr.	THE HITCHINS' FOUNDATION.		
ABSTRACT of GOVERNORS' ACCOUNTS for YEAR ending 31st December 1881.			
<i>Annual Income Receivable.</i>			
	£	s.	d.
House let on lease for more than 21 years, pro- portion of gross rental.	328	9	9
<hr/>			
<i>Receipts for Year ending 31st December 1881.</i>			
	£	s.	d.
Proportion of rents for the year received in re- spect of this Foundation.	*323	9	9
Balance at commencement of account - -	448	0	0
	<hr/>	771	9 9

* This is part of a larger sum, and the figures represent the portion applicable to this Foundation.

<i>Expenses.</i>		Cr.	
Charges on the Foundation—			
Sermon on St. Stephen's day, and for the expenses incidental thereto (<i>vide</i> Sec. 1 of Scheme).	£	s.	d.
	3	9	9
Payments to Managers of Parochial Branch	-	96	0 0
Payments for educational purposes in accordance with the Company's regulations.	-	100	0 0
Payments to Exhibitioners	-	40	0 0
Balance in hand at close of account	-	582	0 0
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		771	9 9

(Signed) OWEN ROBERTS,
Clerk to the Clothworkers' Company,
29 March 1882.

PAROCHIAL BRANCH.			
ABSTRACT of MANAGERS' ACCOUNTS for the year ending 31st December 1881.			
<i>Receipts.</i>			
From Endowment —			
		£	s. d.
Received from Governors	- -	96	0 0
Balance at commencement of account	- -	192	0 0
Total -		288	0 0

<i>Expenses.</i>			
Management of business—			
Ledger, cash book, letter book, and cheque book.		£	s. d.
		4	16 0
For children in Lady Eleanor Holles' School :—			
		£	s. d.
Gifts in books, &c.	-	2	10 0
Expenditure on clothing	-	133	4 0
			135 14 0
		Total	- 140 10 0
Balance in hand at close of account	-	-	147 10 0
		Total	- 288 0 0

(Signed) ALFRED CHILD,
Master of the Clothworkers' Company.
ARTHUR FARNAN,
J. G. WHALLEY,
Senior Wardens of the Clothworkers' Company.
CORNELIUS GILLET,
W. C. PEARSON,
Churchwardens of St. Giles without Cripplegate, City of London.
(Signed) OWEN ROBERTS,
Clerk to the Managers.
29 March 1882.

		SAMUEL AARON'S CHARITY.	
1881.		£ s. d.	
Dec. 31.	To one year's gift, as directed, to poor, viz.:—		
	Men in Company's (Heath's) Almshouses (Account 75)	10	0 0
	Women in Company's (Kent's) Almshouses (Account 75a)	2	0 0
		12	0 0

Cr.		1881.	
Dec. 31.	£	s.	d.
By interest paid to Trust	12	0	0
	12	0	0

(Signed) OWEN ROBERTS,
Clerk to the Clothworkers' Company.

		JOHN BARWORTH'S CHARITY.	
1881.			
Mar. 25.	To Christ's Hospital	£	s. d.
	„ churchwardens of Farnham, Surrey	1	0 0
Sept. 20.	„ S. Gabriel, Fenchurch Street	0	13 4
	„ poor of Company (<i>vide</i> Clothworkers' Pension Account No. 74)	2	0 0
Dec. 31.	„ poor of Company on St. Thomas' Eve (Account 73)	1	0 0
		340	0 0
		21	19 4
		<hr/>	
		366	12 8

Cr.		1881.	
Dec. 31.	£	s.	d.
By one year's rent from J. and J. Innes	366	12	8
	366	12	8

(Signed) OWEN ROBERTS,
Clerk to the Clothworkers' Company.

CLOTHWORKERS' COMPANY—continued.

PETER BLUNDELL'S CHARITY.

Dr.		£ s. d.	1881.		Cr.
1881.	To Bridewell Hospital	2 0 0	July 5.	By one year's dividend on 86 <i>l</i> . 13 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> . in hands of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds	2 0 0
	" wardens of the Company pursuant to will (<i>vide</i> Account 73, St. Thomas' Eve)	3 7 0		" interest on 67 <i>l</i> ., residue left of Blundell's Bequest after purchase of the Friday Street premises for the	3 7 0
		<hr/>			<hr/>
		5 7 0			5 7 0
				(Signed) OWEN ROBERTS, Clerk to the Clothworkers' Company.	

RICHARD BOYLESTON'S CHARITY.

1881.			£ s. d.	1881.			£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To amount paid to 24 recipients of Lamb's Clothing, viz. —			Dec. 31.	By interest paid to Trust	-	3 12 0
	Mar. 25, each, 1 <i>s</i> .	-	£1 4 0				
	June 24, " "	-	1 4 0				
	Dec. 25, " "	-	1 4 0				
			<u>3 12 0</u>				<u>3 12 0</u>
					(Signed)	OWEN ROBERTS,	
						Clerk to the Clothworkers' Company.	

THOMAS BOYLESTON'S CHARITY.

1881.		£ s. d.	1882.		£ s. d.
Mar 25	} To lecturer, Burton-on-Trent (less property tax)		Dec. 31.	By one year's rentcharge	23 0 0
and		32 0 0			
Sept. 29.					
			(Signed) OWEN ROBERTS, Clerk to the Clothworkers' Company.		

JOHN BRYCLE'S CHARITY.

NOTE.—Sum of 120*l*. Consols transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, by whom the dividends on that sum are remitted direct to the parish of Allhallows the Great.

(Signed) OWEN ROBERTS,
Clerk to the Clothworkers' Company.

BARBARA BURNELL'S CHARITY.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Sept. 29.	To Stanmore Magna parish	7 0 0	Dec. 25.	By one year's rentcharge	12 0 0
Dec. 25.	" Exhibition at Oxford (vide Exhibition Account 76)	5 0 0			
		<u>12 0 0</u>			<u>12 0 0</u>
				(Signed) OWEN ROBERTS, Clerk to the Clothworkers' Company.	

JOHN BURNELL'S CHARITY.

1881.				£ s. d.	1881.				£ s. d.
June 24.	To St. Michael's, Crooked Lane	-	-	2 12 0	Dec. 31.	By Clothworkers' Company (100 <i>l</i> .)	.	.	3 18 0
Sept. 29.	„ Stanmore Magna parish	-	-	1 6 0					
				<u>3 18 0</u>					<u>3 18 0</u>

Vide scheme for applying the Loan Trust capital for the benefit of education in connexion with the Trusts for carrying on the North London Collegiate and Camden Schools for Girls and the erection of new school buildings, comprising a principal hall, to be called the "Clothworkers' Hall," submitted by the Charity Commissioners (on the motion of the Company) to the Committee of Council on Education 13 July 1877, and approved by Her Majesty in Council 26 March 1878; but the Company continue to pay the interest of such Loan Trust capital so far as the sum was applicable to charitable uses out of their own corporate funds.

(Signed) OWEN ROBERTS,
Clerk to the Clothworkers' Company.

THOMAS BURNELL'S CHARITY.

1881.					£ s. d.	1881.					£ s. d.
Mar. 25.	To Allhallows, Barking	-	-	-	2 12 0	Dec. 31.	By interest paid to Trust	-	-	-	8 0 0
Sept. 29.	" Stanmore Magna	-	-	-	5 8 0						
					<u>8 0 0</u>						<u>8 0 0</u>

FRANCIS BURTON'S CHARITY.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To poor of Company on St. Thomas' Eve (Account 73)	1 0 0	Dec. 31.	By interest paid to Trust from Company's corporate funds on 30 <i>l</i> .	1 0 0
				(Signed) OWEN ROBERTS, Clerk to the Clothworkers' Company.	

PHILIP CHRISTIAN'S TRUST.

1881.		£	s.	d.	1881.		£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.	To one year's pension to eight poor freemen of the Company, at 12 <i>l</i> . per annum each	96	0	0	June 24.	By half-year's rent (3, 9, 10, Lovell's Court)	210	0	0
	" poor of the Company and officers on St. Thomas' Eve (see Account 73)	44	0	0	Dec. 25.	" "	210	0	0
	" Peel School, Isle of Man	280	0	0					
		420	0	0			420	0	0

NOTE.—The Company spent 3,800*l*. 18*s*. 9*d*. in rebuilding and fitting the school at Peel, of which 1,826*l*. 13*s*. 7*d*. was from accumulated balance and 1,974*l*. 5*s*. 2*d*. from the Company's own funds.

(Signed) OWEN ROBERTS,
Clerk to the Clothworkers' Company.

CLOTHWORKERS' COMPANY—continued.

OLIVER CLAYMOND'S CHARITY.

Dr.		£ s. d.		Cr.
1881.			1881.	
Sept.	To vicar of Hitchin (less property tax)	6 13 4	Sept. 29.	By one year's rentcharge
				6 13 4

NOTE.—The gift of 1*l.* to the parish of Allhallows, Staining, was redeemed 31 Dec. 1875 by transfer of 50*l.* Consols to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

(Signed) OWEN ROBERTS,
Clerk to the Clothworkers' Company.

GEORGE CORNELL'S CHARITY.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Jan. 1.	To balance brought forward	98 1 8	Dec. 25.	By one year's rent of premises at West Hackney	79 0 0
June 24.	" half-year's blind pensions to six blind persons at 10 <i>l.</i>	30 0 0	" 31.	" balance carried forward	79 1 8
Dec. 25.	" half-year's blind pensions to six blind persons at 10 <i>l.</i>	30 0 0			
		158 1 8			158 1 8

N.B.—No charge for management.

(Signed) OWEN ROBERTS,
Clerk to the Clothworkers' Company.

THOMAS DIXON'S CHARITY.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Jan. 1.	To balance brought forward	86 4 2	Nov. 30.	By one year's rent to Michaelmas 1881 of New Cross estate, net amount received from Christ's Hospital*	328 10 8
"	poor of Company (<i>vide</i> Poor Clothworkers' Pension Account 74)	280 0 0	Dec. 25.	" one year's rent of premises at West Hackney	103 10 0
"	amount charged to fund for the general relief and welfare of poor clothworkers	64 18 6			
		431 0 8			431 0 8
			*NOTE.—The rents are received by Christ's Hospital, and are accounted for up to Michaelmas annually.		
			(Signed) OWEN ROBERTS, Clerk to the Clothworkers' Company.		

WILLIAM EDWARDS' CHARITY.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To poor on Company of St. Thomas' Eve (Account 73)	5 0 0	Dec. 31.	By interest paid to Trust on 100 <i>l.</i>	5 0 0
			(Signed) OWEN ROBERTS, Clerk to the Clothworkers' Company.		

THOMASINE EVANS' CHARITY.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Mar. 25.	To St. Mary Abchurch	12 0 0	Jan. 5.	By half-year's dividend on 1,200 <i>l.</i> Three per Cent. Consols, O.T.C.F.*	18 0 0
"	St. Katherine Coleman	12 0 0	July 5.	" half-year's dividend on 1,200 <i>l.</i> Three per Cent. Consols, O.T.C.F.	18 0 0
"	T. Evans, clothing— Amount to be spent in clothing eight poor women in alternate years, in accordance with will. (Clothing, 1882)	12 0 0			
		36 0 0			36 0 0
			(Signed) OWEN ROBERTS, Clerk to the Clothworkers' Company.		

RICHARD FARRINGTON'S CHARITY.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To poor of Company on St. Thomas' Eve (Account 73)	3 0 0	Dec. 31.	By interest paid to Trust on 60 <i>l.</i>	3 0 0
			(Signed) OWEN ROBERTS, Clerk to the Clothworkers' Company.		

JAMES FINCH'S CHARITY.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Sept. 29.	To Lecturer, Whittington College (less property tax)	10 10 0	July 5.	By one year's dividend on 350 <i>l.</i> Three per Cent. Consols	10 10 0
			(Signed) OWEN ROBERTS, Clerk to the Clothworkers' Company.		

WILLIAM FRANKLAND'S CHARITY.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Nov. 1.	To parish of Allhallows the Great	1 0 0	Jan. 5.	By half-year's dividend on 133 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , Three per Cent. Consols, O.T.C.F.	2 0 0
Dec. 25.	" " Somerscales, Skipton, Yorkshire	3 0 0	July 5.	" half-year's dividend on 133 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> 3 per Cent. Consols, O.T.C.F.	2 0 0
		4 0 0			4 0 0
			(Signed) OWEN ROBERTS, Clerk to the Clothworkers' Company.		

EDWARD GREGORY'S CHARITY.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 23.	To Lucy Heasman, a poor blind woman	4 0 0	Sept. 29.	By one year's rentcharge (Cowlesfield, Wilts)	4 0 0
			(Signed) OWEN ROBERTS, Clerk to the Clothworkers' Company.		

* Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

CLOTHWORKERS' COMPANY—continued.

JOHN HEATH'S CLOTHING CHARITY.

Dr.			Cr.		
1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To Exhibitions (Account No. 76), two at 50s. each	5 0 0	Dec. 31.	By rentcharge out of Hennand's Investment	50 0 0
	„ clothing 15 men and 15 women	45 0 0			
		<hr/> 50 0 0			<hr/> 50 0 0

NOTE.—The Company having increased all the Exhibitions in their Gift to 30%, charge themselves with the additional 27*l*. 10s. each.
The Company expended 154*l*. 13s. upon the clothing of the poor men and women, charging the surplus, 109*l*. 13s., to their own corporate account.

(Signed) OWEN ROBERTS,
Clerk to the Clothworkers' Company.

JOHN HEATH'S (Men's Almshouses) CHARITY.

1881.	£ s. d.	1881.	£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To Almshouse Account (75)	Dec. 31.	By proportion of one year's rent out of Hennand's Investment
	258 15 9		258 15 9

(Signed) OWEN ROBERTS,
Clerk to the Clothworkers' Company.

ELIZABETH HEATHER'S CHARITY.

1881.	£ s. d.	1881.	£ s. d.
Dec. 8.	To six poor widows of decayed housekeepers, 10 <i>l</i> . each	Jan. 5.	By half-year's dividend on 1,207 <i>l</i> . 12s. 5 <i>d</i> . Three per Cent. Consols, O.T.C.F.
	60 0 0		18 2 3
	„ Advertising Gift	April 5.	„ half-year's dividend on 635 <i>l</i> . 15s. 3 <i>d</i> . Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, O.T.C.F.
	1 4 10		9 10 8
	„ Printing	July 5.	„ half-year's dividend on 1,207 <i>l</i> . 12s. 5 <i>d</i> . Three per Cent. Consols, O.T.C.F.
	3 1 9		18 2 3
		Oct. 5.	„ half-year's dividend on 635 <i>l</i> . 15s. 3 <i>d</i> . Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, O.T.C.F.
			9 10 8
		Dec. 31.	„ deficit charged on the corporate funds of the Company
			9 0 9
			<u>64 6 7</u>

N.B.—No charge for management.

(Signed) OWEN ROBERTS,
Clerk to the Clothworkers' Company.

WILLIAM HERON'S CHARITY.

1881.	£ s. d.	1881.	£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To law expenses	Dec. 31.	By one year's rent of premises at West Hackney
	7 0 0		1,113 13 0
	„ Heron's heir		
	5 0 0		
	„ Clerkenwell Poor Gift		
	4 0 0		
	„ Surplus		
	68 16 11		
	72 16 11		
	„ Church Gift		
	10 0 0		
	„ Surplus		
	172 2 4		
	182 2 4		
	„ Highways Gift		
	8 0 0		
	„ Surplus		
	137 13 10		
	145 13 10		
	„ St. Sepulchre's Poor Gift		
	4 0 0		
	„ Surplus		
	68 16 11		
	72 16 11		
	„ Church Gift		
	10 0 0		
	„ Surplus		
	172 2 4		
	182 2 4		
	„ St. Peter's College Gift		
	5 0 0		
	„ Surplus		
	86 1 2		
	91 1 2		
	„ Union College Gift		
	5 0 0		
	„ Surplus		
	86 1 2		
	91 1 2		
	„ Clothworkers' Company		
	263 13 4		
	<u>1,113 13 0</u>		<u>1,113 13 0</u>

WILLIAM HEWEE'S CHARITY.

1881.	£ s. d.	1881.	£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To poor of Company on St. Thomas' Eve (Account 73)	Dec. 31.	By interest paid to Trust on 100 <i>l</i> .
	5 0 0		5 0 0

WILLIAM HEWETT'S CHARITY.

1881.	£ s. d.	1881.	£ s. d.
Sept. 29.	To St. Thomas' Hospital	Dec. 31.	By rentcharge issuing out of rents receivable under T. Hennand's Investment
	5 0 0		20 0 0
	„ Christ's Hospital		
	5 0 0		
	„ St. Bartholomew's Hospital		
	5 0 0		
	„ Exhibition at Cambridge (<i>vide</i> Account 76)		
	5 0 0		
	<u>20 0 0</u>		<u>20 0 0</u>

NOTE.—The Company having increased all the Exhibitions in their Gift to 30%, charge themselves with the 2*l*. additional.

JOHN HEYDON'S CHARITY.

1881.	£ s. d.	1881.	£ s. d.
Mar. 26.	The Mercers' Company	Dec. 31.	By Clothworkers' Company (100 <i>l</i> . Loan Trust)
	3 6 8		3 6 8

ROBERT and CATHERINE HILSON'S CHARITY

1881.	£ s. d.	1881.	£ s. d.
Sept. 29.	To poor of Stanmore Magna	Dec. 31.	By Clothworkers' Company (100 <i>l</i> . Loan Trust)
	1 6 8		1 6 8

Vide scheme for applying these Loan Trusts.

Donations for the benefit of education (*vide* note on Account 8).

CLOTHWORKERS' COMPANY—continued.

ROBERT HITCHINS' FOUNDATION.

Dr.		£	s.	d.		1881.		Cr.
1881.						Jan. 1.	By balance brought forward -	£ 448 0 0
Dec. 26.	To sermon, &c. (<i>vide</i> scheme)	-	-	-	3 9 9	Dec. 31.	" proportion of one year's rent paid out of those received under Hennand's Investment	323 9 9
" 31.	" parochial branch	-	-	-	96 0 0			
	" amount carried towards the education of the sons and daughters of freemen and women of the Clothworkers' Company	-	-	-	100 0 0			
	" payments to exhibitions	-	-	-	40 0 0			
	" balance in hand for elementary schools' exhibitions in course of payment	-	-	-	583 0 0			
					<u>771 9 9</u>			<u>771 9 9</u>

N.B.—No charge for management.
NOTE.—*Vide* scheme for applying for the advancement of education, the endowment of the above-mentioned charity, approved by the Charity Commissioners, 16 Dec. 1879.

JOHN HOBBY'S CHARITY.

	£	s.	d.		1881.		£	s.	d.
1881.					Oct. 5.	By one year's dividend on 1,039 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> Met. 3½ per Cent., O.T.C.F.			67 17 4
Jan. 26.	To amount paid to Mr. George Russell, Borstal Farm, Plumstead, being a moiety of marsh rate in lieu of Walscott, made 16 Sept. 1880 at 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> in the £ on 21 <i>l.</i>	-	-	-	13 10 0	Dec. 25.	" one year's rent of property at Woolwich, Plumstead, and Watford		795 10 0
							" one year's ground rent of premises at West Hackney		145 17 0
Aug. 2.	" amount of law expenses relating to building agreement with M. W. Woodford, of property at Woolwich	-	-	-	55 15 6				
	Less received from Mr. Woodford	-	-	-	35 0 0				
					<u>20 15 6</u>				
Dec. 31.	" recoupment account <i>re</i> Plumstead Purchase (<i>vide</i> letter from Charity Commissioners, 16 March 1880)	-	-	-	25 0 0				
	" Clothing Gift	-	-	-	80 0 0				
	Surplus	-	-	-	275 5 6				
					<u>335 5 6</u>				
	" Christ's Hospital Gift	-	-	-	80 0 0				
	Surplus	-	-	-	275 5 6				
					<u>335 5 6</u>				
	" Hobby's (Prisons) Appropriation Gift	-	-	-	50 0 0				
	Surplus	-	-	-	229 7 10				
					<u>279 7 10</u>				
					<u>940 18 10</u>				
					<u>1,009 4 4</u>				<u>1,009 4 4</u>

N.B.—No charge for management.

MARGARET HOLLIGRAVE'S CHARITY.

	£	s.	d.		1881.		£	s.	d.
1881.					Dec. 25.	By one year's rent from R. A. Riddell			363 3 9
Jan. 1.	To balance brought forward	-	-	-	81 10 8		" of premises at West Hackney		4 10 6
Dec. 25.	" St. Botolph, Aldgate	-	-	-	1 0 0		" balance carried forward		37 16 11
	" St. Mary, Aldermary	-	-	-	1 0 0				
	" Poultry and Giltspur Street Compters, Ludgate and Newgate Prisons	-	-	-	1 0 0				
	poor clothworkers' pensions (Account 74)	-	-	-	320 0 0				
	master and wardens on St. Thomas' Eve	-	-	-	1 0 0				
					<u>405 10 8</u>				<u>405 10 8</u>

N.B.—No charge for management.

THOMAS HUSSEY'S CHARITY.

	£	s.	d.		1881.		£	s.	d.
1881.					Dec. 31.	By rentcharge paid out of T. Hennand's Investment			7 5 0
Dec. 31.	To poor of Company and officers on St. Thomas' Eve	-	-	-	7 5 0				

ALEXANDER IVERIE'S CHARITY.

Vide Scheme for applying these Loan Trusts' Donations for the benefit of education (*vide* note on Account 8).

MARGARET, COUNTESS OF KENT'S CHARITY.

	£	s.	d.		1881.		£	s.	d.
1881.					Jan. 5.	By half-year's dividend on 600 <i>l.</i> Three per Cent. Consols, O.T.C.F.			9 0 0
Dec. 31.	To Kent's almshouses (Account 75a*)	-	-	-	225 10 10	July 5.	" half-year's dividend on 600 <i>l.</i> Three per Cent. Consols, O.T.C.F.		9 0 0
						Dec. 25.	" one year's rent		207 10 10
									<u>225 10 10</u>

* NOTE.—It will be seen on reference to 75 Account that the cost of the almshouses during the year was 490*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*

WILLIAM LAMBE'S CHARITY.

	£	s.	d.		1881.		£	s.	d.
1881.					Dec. 31.	By one year's rentcharge on premises in Wood Street Square			415 15 4
Mar. 25.	To Stationers' Company (less property tax)	-	-	-	6 13 4				
	" St. John's College, Oxford, Lambe's Scholarship, one year	-	-	-	80 0 0				
	" expense attending the gift of shoes and blankets to 12 men and 12 women (<i>vide</i> Lambe's Chapel and Estate Act, 1872)	-	-	-	29 2 0				
	" Lambe's Islington Church	-	-	-	300 0 0				
					<u>415 15 4</u>				<u>415 15 4</u>

N.B.—There are sundry charges which the Company voluntarily place against their own corporate funds in connexion with the parish of St. James, Islington, amounting in 1881 to 494*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*

CLOTHWORKERS' COMPANY—continued.

WILLIAM LAMBE'S (Almshouse) CHARITY.

Dr.						Cr.
1881.				£ s. d.	1891. Dec. 31.	£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To amount bequeathed towards	sustentation	- - - - -	6 0 0	By dividend on 200l. Three per Cent. Consols (one year), O.T.C.F.	- - - - - 6 0 0
	of almspeople	- - - - -				

NOTE.—The Company expended 96*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* in pensions to poor alms-people, repairs, &c., charging the surplus expenditure, 90*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, to their own corporate account.

WILLIAM LAMBE'S (Grammar School) CHARITY.

1881.		£	s.	d.	1881.		£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.	To headmaster and usher - - - -	55	0	0	Jan. 5.	By half-year's dividend on 1,000 <i>l.</i> Consols, O.T.C.F.	15	0	0
						„ one year's rent of premises at Sutton Valence	40	0	0
		<hr/>					<hr/>		
		55	0	0			55	0	0

NOTE.—The Company's expenses attending the schools, including head master's salary, usher's salary, scholarships, rates, taxes, repairs, insurances, rent of playground, &c., amounting to 1,004*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, the surplus, 949*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, being charged against their own corporate account.

The head master's salary made up to 243*l*. instead of 20*l*., original rentcharge now represented as above.
The usher's salary made up to 12*l*. 10*s*. instead of 10*l*., original rentcharge now represented as above.

WILLIAM LAMBE'S VISITATION CHARITY.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
			Dec. 31. By dividend (half-year) on 200 <i>l</i> . Three per Cent. Consols, O.T.C.F.	3 0 0	/
			„ one year's rent of premises at Sutton Valence	8 0 0	
Dec. 31.	To amount bequeathed for visitation	- - 11 0 0			11 0 0

NOTE.—The amount actually expended in and about the visitation of the school in July was 188*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*, the surplus, 177*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*, was charged against the corporate account of the Company. The examination is conducted by the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.

SAMUEL LESE'S CHARITY.

1881.				£	s.	d.	1881.				£	s.	d.
Jan. 1.	To balance brought forward	-	-	-	382	9	8	Dec. 25.	By one year's rent of premises at West Hackney	-	220	15	0
Mar. 25.	" St. Andrew, Holborn	-	-	-	2	0	0	" 31	" balance carried forward	-	312	14	8
				£	s.	d.							
July 30.	" Chaplain for sermon	-	-	-	2	2	0						
"	" Expenses attending anniversary, as	-	-	-									
	per will	-	-	-	1	13	0						
							3	15	0				
Dec. 31.	" Poor clothworkers' pension (Account 74)	-	-	-	144	0	0						
	" officers of the Company on St. Thomas' Eve	-	-	-									
	(Account 73)	-	-	-	1	5	0						
							533	9	8				

N.B.—No charge for management.

Vide scheme for applying the Loan Trust Donations for the benefit of education. (*Vide* Note Account 8.)

JOHN LUTE'S CHARITY.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To expenses attending the clothing of 12 men and 12 women, including gift of 21s. to each recipient -	108 12 3	Jan. 5.	By half-year's dividend on 1,396l. 14s. 10d. Consols	20 19 0
"	" amount carried to account re Lute's and Mid-dlemore's new scheme, dated 21 Jan. 1878 -	24 15 9	July 5.	" " " " " "	20 19 0
		<hr/>	Dec. 25.	" one year's rent of premises at West Hackney	91 10 0
		133 8 0			<hr/>
					133 8 0

SAMUEL MIDDLEMORE'S CHARITY.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Oct.	To clothing 10 men and 10 women, including gifts of 21s. to each recipient, say	33 0 0	Dec. 31.	By dividends on Three per Cent. Consols, O.T.C.F.	40 0 0
	„ charges that have arisen in business	1 10 0			
	„ preacher	0 13 4			
	„ parish clerk and sexton	0 5 0			
	„ junior wardens of the Company	1 0 0			
	„ clerk and beadle	0 11 8			
		<hr/>			
		37 0 0			
	„ poor of St. Clement's, Eastcheap	3 0 0			
		<hr/>			
		40 0 0			
					<hr/>
					40 0 0

NOTE.—The sum of 110*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* was actually expended in clothing, &c., including 40*l.* above, and 5*l.* from John Middlemore's will (Account 41). The Company made up the deficit, 65*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*, out of the corporate funds.

JOHN MIDDLEMORE'S CHARITY.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Oct. 18.	To recipients of S. Middlemore's clothing (Account 40)	5 0 0	Dec. 31.	By dividend on Three per Cent. Consols, O.T.C.F.	5 0 0

THOMAS NEWNAM'S CHARITY.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To law expenses as taxed by the Charity Commissioners -	173 14 10	Jan. 1.	By balance brought forward -	121 4 5
	" one year's pensions to 17 blind men and 17 blind women at 10s. per annum -	340 0 0	May 2.	" pensions returned to Trust -	5 0 0
	" amount of expenses in connexion with the purchase of freehold ground rent at Hammersmith -	151 8 7	July 5.	" one year's dividend on 9,000l. Three per Cent. Consols -	270 0 0
		665 3 5	Dec. 25.	" half-year's rent of premises at Hammersmith -	191 5 0
			" 31.	" balance carried forward -	77 14 0
					665 3 5

CITY OF LONDON LIVERY COMPANIES COMMISSION:

CLOTHWORKERS' COMPANY—continued.

THOMAS ORMSTON'S CHARITY.

Dr.		£ s. d.	1881.		Cr.
1881.			July 5.	By dividend on 300l. Three per Cent. Consols, O.T.C.F.	£ s. d.
Mar. 25.	To Bartholomew Exchange	3 0 0			9 0 0
June 24.	„ Bridewell Hospital	2 0 0			
Sept. 29.	„ St. Bartholomew's Hospital	2 0 0			
	„ Christ's Hospital	2 0 0			
		<u>9 0 0</u>			<u>9 0 0</u>

JOHN OSMOTHERLAW'S CHARITY.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To poor of Company on St. Thomas' Eve	2 10 2	July 5.	By one year's dividend on 83l. 12s. 6d. received through the O.T.C.F.	2 10 2

LADY ANNE PACKINGTON'S CHARITY.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To St. Dunstan's West, 4/16ths	257 0 0	Dec. 31.	By one year's rent of property at Islington	1,028 0 0
	„ St. Botolph, Aldersgate, 8/16ths	514 0 0			
	„ Clothworkers' Company, 4/16ths, in consideration of their pains and trouble in and about the execution of the Trust, and the Expenses incidentally attending the management of the estate	257 0 0			
		<u>1,028 0 0</u>			<u>1,028 0 0</u>

LADY ANNE PACKINGTON'S 2ND CHARITY.

Transferred to the Account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds at the Bank of England on 17th November 1883. (See Return for Year ended 31st December 1883.)

SIR WILLIAM PEAKE'S CHARITY.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To poor of Company on St. Thomas' Day	5 0 0	Dec. 31.	By rentcharge received under Hennand's Investment	5 0 0

WILLIAM PENNOYER'S CHARITY.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To poor of Company on St. Thomas' Eve (Account 73)	10 0 0	Dec. 31.	By one year's rentcharge for Christ's Hospital	10 0 0

EDWARD PILSWORTH'S CHARITY.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Sept. 29.	To parish of Shitlington	12 14 0	Dec. 31.	By one year's dividend on 590l. 3 Three per Cent. Consols, O.T.C.F.	17 4 0
	„ Exhibition, Magdalen College, Oxford	5 0 0			17 14 0
		<u>17 14 0</u>			<u>17 14 0</u>

NOTE.—The Company having increased all the Exhibitions in their gift to 30l., charge themselves with the 25l. additional.

SIR JOHN ROBINSON'S CHARITY.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To women in Kent's almshouses (see Account 75a)	12 0 0	Dec. 31.	By rentcharge received under Hennand's Investment	12 0 0

JOHN ROGERS' CHARITY.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To poor of Company on St. Thomas' Eve	31 10 6	Dec. 21.	By one year's rent of premises at West Hackney	31 10 6

RICHARD STAFER'S CHARITY.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To poor of Company on St. Thomas' Eve	5 0 0	Dec. 31.	By rentcharge under T. Hennand's Investment	5 0 0

JAMES STODDART'S CHARITY.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To St. Martin, Ironmonger Lane	2 10 0	Dec. 31.	By Clothworkers' Company (100l. Loan Trust)	4 0 0
	„ St. Olave, Jewry	1 10 0			4 0 0
		<u>4 0 0</u>			<u>4 0 0</u>

Vide scheme for applying these Loan Trust Donations for the benefit of education (see note on Account 8).

WILLIAM THWATTES' CHARITY.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To one year's pensions to blind persons, 102 at 10l. each	1,020 0 0	July 5.	By one year's dividend on 19,591l. 18s. 9d. Three per Cent. Consols, O.T.C.F.	587 15 0
		<u>1,020 0 0</u>	Dec. 31.	„ amount charged against the corporate account	432 5 0
					<u>1,020 0 0</u>

SIR THOMAS TREVOR'S CHARITY.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To six poor women	6 0 0	Dec. 31.	By rentcharge received under Hennand's Investment	6 0 0

N.B.—The Company paid 10l. to each of the six poor women, charging the extra 54l. to their own corporate account.

CLOTHWORKERS' COMPANY—continued.

JAMES TRUSSELL'S CHARITY.

Dr.		£ s. d.		Cr.	£ s. d.
1881.			1881.		
Mar. 25.	To Christ's Hospital	5 0 0	July 5.	By one year's dividend on 571l. 13s. 4d. Consols, O.T.C.F.	17 3 0
	„ St. Faith's parish	3 0 0			
	„ „ parson	0 10 0			
	„ „ clerk and sexton	0 5 0			
		3 15 0			
Dec. 31.	„ poor of Company on St. Thomas' Eve (Account 75)	8 8 0			
		17 3 0			
	St. Bride's	3 5 0			
					17 3 0
					3 5 0

NOTE.—108l. 6s. 8d. was transferred 8 June 1877 to the St. Bride's Parochial Charities Fund, and the dividends thereon paid direct by the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

JOHN WATSON'S CHARITY.

1881.	£ s. d.	1881.	£ s. d.
Dec. 25.	To St. Mary, Aldermary	Dec. 25.	By one year's rent of premises, Friday Street
	„ casual relief, comprising donations of 3l. to poor		West Hackney
	freemen and freewomen, and in special cases	Dec. 31.	„ amount charged to Fund for the General
	of 5l. and 10l.; also for funerals 5l. and 10l. voted		Relief and Welfare of poor Clothworkers
	by the court		
	340 0 0		47 0 0
	341 0 0		341 0 0

JOHN WEBB'S CHARITY.

1881.	£ s. d.	1881.	£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To W. Jackson and Co. for blankets distributed	Feb. 11.	By half-year's dividend from New River Company
	„ clothing 22 men and 22 women, including gift	Aug. 12.	„ „ „ „
	of 21s. to each recipient, refreshment to		
	livery, sermon, and poor of St. Mary at Hill		
	„ poor freemen in Heath's almshouses		
	„ poor freewomen in Kent's		
	(Vide Almshouse Account 75a.)		
	283 6 4		522 0 9
	465 0 1		522 3 4
	286 10 2		
	1,074 4 1		1,074 4 1

N.B.—No charge for management.

SIR GODFREY WEBSTER'S CHARITY.

1881.	£ s. d.	1881.	£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To artisan clothworkers (20 gifts at 21s. each)	Dec. 31.	By interest paid to Trust on 700l.
	21 0 0		21 0 0

JOHN and FRANCES WEST'S CHARITY (Artizan Clothworkers).

1881.	£ s. d.	1881.	£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To poor of Company on St. Thomas' Eve (Account 75)	Oct. 10.	By one year's fee-farm rent, manor of Sutton
	68 4 3		9 0 0
			less land tax 1 16 0
			7 4 0
			„ one year's fee-farm rent, Michael Creech
			17 7 1
			less land tax and poundage 4 6 10
			13 0 3
			„ one year's rent of premises at West Hackney
			46 0 0
	68 4 3		68 4 3

JOHN and FRANCES WEST'S CHARITY, No. 1.

1881.	£ s. d.	1881.	£ s. d.
Dec. 25.	To one year's pensions to Christmas to blind at Newbury, Reading, London, &c., at 5l. per annum	Mar. 25.	By one year's rent of premises in Cornhill and Lombard Street
	230 0 0		5 19 8
„ 31.	„ balance carried to Fund for the General Relief and Welfare of the Blind		Less land tax 1 0 0
	84 3 2		4 19 8
	314 3 2	Dec. 21.	„ pension returned to Trust
		„ 25.	„ one year's rent of premises at Hammersmith
			West Hackney
			22 0 0
			314 3 2

JOHN and FRANCES WEST'S CHARITY, No. 2.

1881.	£ s. d.	1881.	£ s. d.
Dec. 25.	To one year's pensions to 70 blind persons, at 5l. per annum	Jan. 2.	By pension returned to Trust
	350 0 0		2 10 0
	350 0 0		„ one year's rent of premises in Old Street
			West Hackney
			19 5 0
			„ balance charged to Trust for the General Relief and Welfare of the Blind
			53 5 0
			350 0 0

N.B.—No charge for management.

JOHN and FRANCES WEST'S CHARITY, No. 3.

1881.	£ s. d.	1881.	£ s. d.
Dec. 25.	To one year's pensions to 82 blind persons, at 5l. per annum each	Oct. 27.	By pensions returned to Trust
	410 0 0	Dec. 25.	„ one year's rent of premises at West Hackney
	„ balance carried to Fund for the General Relief and Welfare of the Blind		533 13 0
	125 3 0		
	535 3 0		535 3 0

CLOTHWORKERS' COMPANY—continued.

JOHN and FRANCES WEST'S CHARITY, No. 4.

Dr.		£ s. d.	1881.		Cr.
1881.			May 2.	By pension returned to Trust	£ s. d.
Sept. 29.	To Earl Somers, one year's quitrent on a tenement in the Poultry	0 10 0	Oct. 27.	" " one year's rents as in Account 1886	2 10 0
	Acquittance	0 0 8	Dec. 25.	" " at West Hackney	362 13 3
		0 10 8			54 10 0
Dec. 25.	" one year's pensions to Christmas to 78 blind persons, at 5 <i>l.</i> per annum each	390 0 0			
	" balance carried to Fund for General Relief and Welfare of the Blind	31 12 7			
		422 3 3			422 3 3

FRANCES WEST'S CHARITY, No. 5.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
June 17.	To apprentice free re Mary Jane Stanley	21 0 0	Jan. 1.	By balance brought forward	24 4 7
	" one year's pensions, 96 blind persons at 5 <i>l.</i>	480 0 0	Mar. 2.	" pension returned to Trust	5 0 0
	" Fund for General Relief and Welfare of the Blind	244 17 10			
	" balance carried forward	61 14 9	Dec. 31.	" one year's rent of premises at Ludgate Hill and Cannon Street	700 0 0
				" one year's rent of premises at West Hackney	78 10 0
		807 14 7			778 10 0
					807 14 7

N.B.—No charge for management.

FRANCES WEST'S CHARITY, No. 6.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 25.	To one year's pension to blind inhabitants of Newbury, Reading, Twickenham, and London, 34 at 5 <i>l.</i> per annum	170 0 0	Jan. 6.	By pension returned to Trust	2 10 0
	" amount carried to Fund for the General Relief and Welfare of the Blind	13 0 0	Oct. 27.	" " one year's rent of premises at West Hackney	2 10 0
		183 0 0	Dec. 25.	" " one year's rent of premises at West Hackney	178 0 0
					183 0 0

N.B.—No charge for management.

FRANCES WEST'S CHARITY, No. 7.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Dec. 25.	To pensions to poor blind persons at Henley	50 0 0	Dec. 25.	By one year's rent of premises at West Hackney	66 0 0
	" amount carried to Fund for the General Relief and Welfare of the Blind	16 0 0			
		66 0 0			66 0 0

N.B.—No charge for management.

JOHN WEST'S CHARITY, No. 8.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
Jan. 1.	To amount brought forward	234 18 0	Sept. 29.	By one year's fee-farm rent	6 8 9½
Dec. 31.	" Reading school	66 11 1		less land tax and poundage	1 6 6½
					5 2 3
		301 9 1	Dec. 25.	" one year's rent of premises at West Hackney	73 0 0
				" balance carried forward	223 6 10
					301 9 1

N.B.—No charge for management.

ROGER WILCOX'S CHARITY.

Vide scheme for applying these Loan Trusts Donations for the benefit of education. (See note, Account 81.)

GEORGE NEALE DRIVER'S CHARITY.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
July 11.	To amount payable to poor freemen	10 0 0	June 24.	By one year's rent—T. Serle	4 14 2
Dec. 6.	Crown rents	0 3 0		" " " T. Jackson	5 8 3
				" Clothworkers' Company	10 2 5
		10 3 0			0 0 7
					10 3 0

ELIZABETH LOVE'S CHARITY.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
May 9.	To cash, George Rawlinson, one year's gift	10 0 0	Oct. 5.	By one year's dividend on 269 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, O.T.C.F.	8 1 6
			Dec. 31.	" amount charged to Fund for the General Relief and Welfare of the Blind	1 13 6
		10 0 0			10 0 0

HOBBY'S (Prison) APPROPRIATION SCHEME.

188		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.
June 22.	To donations to Surgical Aid Society	31 10 0	Jan. 1.	By balance brought forward	262 2 0
	Metropolitan Convalescent Institution	26 5 0	Dec. 31.	" J. Hobby's Trust	279 7 10
	Elizabeth Fry Refuge	21 0 0			
	Metropolitan Discharged Prisoners Relief Con.	21 0 0			
	Royal Female Philanthropic Society	21 0 0			
	Royal Society for Assistance of Discharged Prisoners	53 10 0			
	Surrey Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society	25 0 0			
	Plumstead and Woolwich Schools	50 0 0			
	Watford	6 0 0			
	" balance carried forward	287 4 10			
		541 9 10			541 9 10

CLOTHWORKERS' COMPANY—continued.

ST. THOMAS' EVE DISTRIBUTION.

Dr.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.	Cr.
1881.			1881.			£ s. d.
Dec. 20.	To amount distributed to numerous poor freemen and widows in sums of 21s. each, together with certain fees prescribed for the Company's officers	298 19 0	Dec. 31.	By sundry charities, viz.:—		
				Account 2, J. Bayworth	21 19 4	
				3, P. Blundell	3 7 0	
				10, P. Burton	1 0 0	
				11, P. Christian	44 0 0	
				15, W. Edwards	5 0 0	
				17, R. Farrington	3 0 0	
				25, W. Hewer	5 0 0	
				31, M. Holligrave	1 0 0	
				32, T. Hussey	7 5 0	
				38, S. Lese	1 5 0	
				44, J. Osmotherlaw	2 10 2	
				47, Sir W. Peake	5 0 0	
				48, W. Pennoyer	10 0 0	
				51, J. Rogers	31 10 6	
				52, R. Staper	5 0 0	
				56, J. Trussell	8 8 0	
				60, West's Artizans	68 4 3	
				.. amount charged against the corporate funds of the Company	223 9 3	
		298 19 0			75 9 9	
					298 19 0	

POOR CLOTHWORKERS' PENSION ACCOUNT.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1881.			1881.			
Dec. 31.	To pensioners of the Company:—		Dec. 31.	By sundry charities, viz.:—		
	Dixon's, at 20l. per annum each	280 0 0		No. 2, J. Bayworth's	340 0 0	
	Lese's, at 24l. " "	144 0 0		11, P. Christian's	96 0 0	
	Bayworth's, at 20l. " "	340 0 0		14, T. Dixon's	280 0 0	
	Christian's, at 12l. " "	96 0 0		31, M. Holligrave's	320 0 0	
	Holligrave's, at 32l. " "	320 0 0		38, S. Lese's	144 0 0	
		1,180 0 0			1,180 0 0	
					1,180 0 0	

HEATH'S ALMSHOUSES FOR MEN.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1881.			1881.			
Dec. 31.	To cost of almshouses for the year, including allowance of 20s., 16s., and 12s. per week to 10 inmates	735 15 10	Dec. 31.	By sundry charities:—		
		735 15 10		Account 1, S. Aaron's	10 0 0	
				22, J. Heath's	258 15 9	
				58, J. Webb's	465 0 0	
					735 15 10	
					735 15 10	

KENT'S ALMSHOUSES FOR WOMEN.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1881.			1881.			
Jan. 1.	To balance brought forward	152 17 6	Dec. 31.	By sundry charities:—		
	.. cost of almshouses for the year, including allowance of 10s. per week each to seven inmates, and wages to porter, coals, water, rates, and medical attendance, &c.	480 3 8		1, S. Aaron's	2 0 0	
		633 1 2		34, Countess of Kent's	225 10 10	
				50, J. Robinson's	12 0 0	
				58, J. Webb's	236 10 2	
				.. balance carried forward	526 1 0	
					107 0 2	
					633 1 2	

THE EXHIBITION FUND OF THE COMPANY.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1881.			1881.			
Dec. 25.	To exhibitions to five poor scholars at Oxford and Cambridge as under:—		Dec. 31.	By sundry charities, viz.:—		
	B. Burnell's Oxford, 1 year	30 0 0		7, B. Burnell's	5 0 0	
	" " " 1 term	10 0 0		21, J. Heath's, Oxford	2 10 0	
	J. Heath's, Oxford, 1 year	30 0 0		" " " Camb.	2 10 0	
	" " " 1 year	25 0 0		26, W. Hewitt's	5 0 0	
	" " " 1 term	10 0 0		49, E. Pilsworth's	5 0 0	
	W. Hewitt's, Camb., 1 year	12 10 0		.. balance from the Company's own funds	20 0 0	
	" " " 1 term	10 0 0			130 0 0	
	E. Pilsworth's, Oxford, 1 year	13 10 0				
	Magdalene College 1 term	10 0 0				
		150 0 0				
		150 0 0				

THE LOAN FUNDS OF THE COMPANY.

In pursuance of a scheme approved by Her Majesty in Council, 26th March 1878, whereby the amount of these funds was made applicable for the purpose of education, and the transfer of the amount to the North London Collegiate and Camden Schools for Girls sanctioned, the sum of 1,716l. 14s. 4d. was accordingly paid over on the 23rd July 1878, together with a further sum of 1,883l. 5s. 8d. out of the Company's own corporate funds, making a total of 3,100l.

FUND FOR THE GENERAL RELIEF AND WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

1881.		£ s. d.	1881.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1881.			1881.			
Jan. 1.	To balance brought forward	867 9 7	Feb. 8.	By pension returned to account		2 10 0
" 6.	" cash, 20 supplemental pensions	50 0 0		.. sundry Trust balances—		
April 8.	" " J. Gamon	1 5 0		Account 61, West, No. 1	84 3 2	
June 22.	" " 4 supplemental pensions	10 0 0		" 63, " " 3	125 3 0	
Dec. 23.	" " 30 " "	75 0 0		" 64, " " 4	31 12 7	
Dec. 31.	" deficiencies on—			" 65, " " 5	244 19 10	
	No. 71, E. Love's Trust	1 18 6		" 66, " " 6	13 0 0	
	" 62, West, No. 2	53 5 0		" 67, " " 7	16 0 0	
		55 3 6		.. balance carried forward due to the Company, repayable out of future increased income, consequent on re-investments, &c. at West Hackney	514 18 7	
		1,068 18 1			1,068 18 1	

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CITY OF LONDON LIVERY COMPANIES' COMMISSION.

REPORT AND APPENDIX.

VOL. IV.,

CONTAINING

- (1.) Mr. HARE'S REPORTS on the CHARITIES administered by the twelve "GREAT COMPANIES"; and
- (2.) The CHARITABLE ACCOUNTS, as rendered to the CHARITY COMMISSIONERS, of the twelve "GREAT COMPANIES," for the years 1880 or 1881.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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1884.



